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CENTENNIAL SURVEY OF
FOREIGN MISSIONS

MEMORIES AND ANTICIPATIONS

Missionary veterans looking backward and forward at the close of the century

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1858–1901

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1859–1901

CENTENNIAL SURVEY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

A STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO "CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND SOCIAL PROGRESS," BEING A CONSPECTUS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS OF EVANGELICAL MISSIONS IN ALL LANDS AT THE CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

BY THE

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"Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generation following."
"Thou shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise."

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TO

MISSIONARIES

OF THE GOSPEL OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST

OF ALL CREEDS AND ALL LANDS AS A

SIGN AND SYMBOL OF THEIR

UNITY

IN THE FELLOWSHIP AND JOY OF THE MASTER THIS ATTEMPT

TO RECORD THEIR SERVICES TO MANKIND

IS INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

PREFACE.

In the autumn of 1899 the author was requested by the Executive Committee of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Statistics appointed to present a paper at the meeting of the Conference in the spring of 1900. He was at that time engaged in the preparation of Volume III of "Christian Missions and Social Progress," and, as he already had in hand extensive data upon this subject, collected for his own information, and designed for publication as an Appendix to the above-mentioned volume, it fell to his lot to prepare the statistical summaries presented at that gathering. A paper entitled "Centennial Statistics" was printed and distributed to those in attendance, and subsequently published in outline in the Report of the Conference. The undertaking, when once fairly in hand, grew to unexpected dimensions, and its exacting and entangling nature made it impossible to drop the work until it was completed in its final extended form. It soon became apparent that it had far exceeded the possible limits of an Appendix and must be issued as a separate volume. The foregoing statement as to the genesis of this publication will suffice to explain the anomaly of putting forth a supplemental volume before the appearance in complete form of the original which it is intended to supplement.

The investigations required for the execution of the task led into an immense field of research and discovery, rich in treasures of toil and achievement, concerning which the Church at large will no doubt welcome fuller information. This Centennial Survey is an attempt to gather into one panoramic volume the cumulative foreign missionary movements of the nineteenth century, and to record the present status of mission activities with such attention to detail, and such historical and descriptive comments, that even the cursory reader must recognize the dynamic power and momentum of the Kingdom of God as now in action throughout the earth. Special pains have been taken in the section on Bible Translations to present at least in outline a summary of the scholarly work of missionaries, chiefly in the nineteenth century, in that important and laborious service, concerning which of all others the Christian public is, perhaps, least informed.

A careful inspection of these varied activities will go far toward convincing the candid student that the broad and true mission of Christianity to mankind is nowhere more fully and effectively illustrated than in foreign mission fields. The Gospel of Christ is urgently presented as God's message to the human heart and His most persuasive appeal to the moral nature; the institutional machinery of the higher life of mind and soul is made to serve its appointed purpose; the suggestive ideals and the wholesome restraints of Christian ethics give a nobler impulse and a worthier direction to social aspirations; incentives to righteous living are quickened; philanthropy is stimulated; a new programme of culture and reform, and of legislative and even national progress, is almost automatically outlined before eager and kindling hearts. That Western governments in their commercial, diplomatic, or military contact with less favored races sometimes temporarily obscure or thwart this process does not invalidate the assertion that through legitimate mission effort the very best working forces of Christianity are entering as determining factors into the higher life of the nations.

To some minds this book may seem an undue accentuation of comparatively commonplace data, but separate facts such as are herein recorded derive an individual and collective value from their cumulative bearing upon the progressive fulfilment of God's purpose of redemption as an entirety. Each fact here put in evidence is worthy of notice as an infinitesimal part of a sublime whole, and the collective presentation creates a vivid impression that the great work is really moving forward toward its completion. Rightly interpreted, such a survey becomes a call to genial optimism and fresh courage.

The critical, censorious, and sometimes frankly unfriendly attitude of many persons toward missions is usually the result of ignorance. If this grouping of data, although tracing only in suggestive outline the present status of the Kingdom of Christ, and recording only fragmentary hints of its extensive and intensive advances in the world, shall aid Christians to a fuller discovery of its reality, and shall make the conventional cavil at the alleged failure of missions more than ever inept and untimely, the service will not have been rendered in vain. That the value of such a conspectus is, in some of its aspects, transient, representing as it does only a passing phase of a vast and expanding spiritual movement, need not occasion regret. However temporary may be the practical usefulness of this compilation, it may at least stand as an inscribed milestone on the pathway of the advancing Kingdom at the close of a working century.

NEW YORK CITY, October, 1901

J. S. D.

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In compassing such a mass of detail it is more than likely that errors have occurred, and it cannot be expected that every item entitled to insertion has been included. It is true, however, that accurate data have been sought through every available channel, and in numerous instances proof-sheets have been forwarded for inspection and correction to those whose knowledge would be considered authoritative. The author will still welcome any further corrections, or any information as to data which may have been overlooked. As the tabulated forms of the book are uniform, any new matter should be arranged to supply just the items required in the order suited to insertion, so as to be readily serviceable, in case any subsequent edition from revised and corrected plates should be issued. Letters may be forwarded in care of Fleming H. Revell Company, 158 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U. S. A.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY NOTE, pp. 1–5.

EVANGELISTIC.

Statistics of Foreign Missionary Societies and Churches.

I. Foreign Missionary Societies of the United States, pp. 9–16.
Class I, pp. 9–13; Class II, p. 14; Class III, pp. 15, 16.

II. Foreign Missionary Societies of the Dominion of Canada, pp. 17, 18.
Class I, pp. 17, 18; Class II, p. 18.

III. Foreign Missionary Societies of the West Indies, pp. 19, 20.
Class I, p. 19; Class II, p. 20; Class III, p. 20.

IV. Foreign Missionary Societies of Mexico, Central and South America, p. 21.

V. Foreign Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, pp. 22–36.
England: Class I, pp. 22–25; Class II, pp. 26, 27; Class III, pp. 28–31. Scotland: Class I, pp. 31, 32; Class II, p. 33; Class III, pp. 33, 34. Wales: Class I, p. 35; Class III, p. 35. Ireland: Class I, pp. 35, 36; Class II, p. 36; Class III, p. 36.

VI. Foreign Missionary Societies of Continental Europe, pp. 37–48.
Denmark: Class I, p. 37; Class II, p. 37. Finland: Class I, p. 37; Class II, p. 37. France: Class I, p. 38; Class III, p. 38. Germany: Class I, pp. 39–41; Class II, p. 41; Class III, pp. 41, 42. Netherlands: Class I, pp. 42, 43; Class II, pp. 43, 44; Class III, pp. 44, 45. Norway: Class I, p. 45; Class II, p. 46; Class III, p. 46. Sweden: Class I, pp. 46, 47; Class II, p. 47; Class III, p. 47. Switzerland: Class I, p. 48; Class III, p. 48.

VII. Foreign Missionary Societies of Asia, pp. 49–58.
Burma: Class I, p. 49; Class II, p. 49. China: Class I, p. 49; Class II, p. 50; Class III, pp. 50, 51. India: Class I, pp. 51–53; Class II, pp. 53–55; Class III, pp. 55, 56. Japan: Class I, p. 56; Class II, p. 56; Class III, pp. 56, 57. Korea: Class I, p. 57; Class II, p. 57. Malaysia: Class I, p. 58; Class III, p. 58. Turkey in Asia: Class I, p. 58.

VIII. Foreign Missionary Societies of Australasia and Oceania, pp. 59–62.
Australia: Class I, pp. 59, 60; Class II, pp. 60, 61; Class III, p. 61. New Zealand: Class I, pp. 61, 62; Class II, p. 62. Tasmania: Class I, p. 62. Oceania: Class I, p. 62.

IX. Foreign Missionary Societies of Africa, pp. 63–66.

X. Addenda to Evangelistic Data, p. 66.

EDUCATIONAL.

Statistics of Elementary, Academic, Medical, and Industrial Instruction.

I. Universities and Colleges, pp. 69–72.
Africa, p. 69; Australasia, p. 69; Burma, p. 69; Canada, p. 69; Ceylon, p. 69; China, pp. 69, 70; India, pp. 70, 71; Japan, p. 71; Korea, p. 71; Madagascar, p. 71; Persia, p. 71; South America, p. 72; Syria, p. 72; Turkey, p. 72; West Indies, p. 72.

II. Theological and Training Schools, pp. 73–83.
Africa, pp. 73, 74; Alaska, p. 74; Australasia, p. 74; Burma, p. 74; Canada and Greenland, p. 74; Central America, p. 75; Ceylon, p. 75; China, pp. 75, 76; Formosa, p. 77; India, pp. 77–79; Japan, pp. 79, 80; Korea, p. 80; Madagascar, p. 81; Malaysia, p. 81; Mexico, p. 81; Oceania, pp. 81, 82; Palestine, p. 82; Persia, p. 82; Siam and Laos, p. 82; South America, p. 82; Syria, p. 82; Turkey, p. 82; West Indies, pp. 82, 83.

III. Boarding and High Schools, and Seminaries, pp. 84–106.
Africa, pp. 84, 85; Alaska, p. 86; Australasia, p. 86; Burma, p. 86; Canada, pp. 86, 87; Central America, p. 87; Ceylon, pp. 87, 88; China, pp. 88–92; Formosa, p. 92; India, pp. 92–101; Japan, pp. 101, 102; Korea, p. 102; Madagascar, p. 102; Malaysia, p. 102; Mexico, p. 103; Oceania, p. 103; Palestine, pp. 103, 104; Persia, p. 104; Siam and Laos, p. 104; South America, pp. 104, 105; Syria, p. 105; Turkey, pp. 105, 106; West Indies, p. 106.

IV. Industrial Training Institutions and Classes, pp. 107–112.
Africa, pp. 107, 108; Burma, p. 108; Canada, pp. 108, 109; Ceylon, p. 109; China, p. 109; India, pp. 109–111; Japan, p. 111; Korea, p. 111; Madagascar, p. 111; Mexico, p. 111; Oceania, p. 111; Palestine, p. 112; Persia, p. 112; Siam and Laos, p. 112; South America, p. 112; Syria, p. 112; Turkey, p. 112.

V. Medical Schools and Schools for Nurses, pp. 113, 114.
Africa, p. 113; Alaska, p. 113; Ceylon, p. 113; China, p. 113; India, p. 114; Japan, p. 114; Korea, p. 114; Malaysia, p. 114; Persia, p. 114; Syria, p. 114; Turkey, p. 114.

VI. Kindergartens, pp. 115–118.
Africa, p. 115; Burma, p. 115; Canada, p. 115; China, p. 115; India, pp. 115, 116; Japan, pp. 116, 117; Malaysia, p. 117; Mexico, p. 117; Oceania, p. 117; Palestine, p. 117; Persia, p. 117; South America, p. 117; Turkey, pp. 117, 118.

VII. Elementary or Village Day Schools, p. 118.

VIII. Addenda to Educational Data, pp. 119, 120.

LITERARY.

Statistics of Bible Translations and General Literature.

I. Bible Translations, pp. 123–172.
African Continent, pp. 123–128.
American Continents: Arctic Coast, p. 128; Canada, pp. 128, 129; United States (including Alaska), pp. 129, 130; Mexico and Central America, p. 131; West Indies, p. 131; South America, p. 132.
Asiatic Continent: Burma, p. 133; China (including Tibet and Formosa), pp. 134–137; India (including Assam and Ceylon), pp. 137–144; Indo-China and Siam, p. 145; Japan, pp. 145, 146; Korea, p. 146; Malaysia (including the Philippines), pp. 146–148; Persia, p. 149; Russia in Asia (including Georgia, Chinese Turkestan, and Russian Mongolia), pp. 150, 151; Syria (including Palestine and Arabia), p. 152; Turkish Empire (including European Turkey, Bulgaria, Asia Minor, and Kurdistan), pp. 152–155.
Australasia and Oceania, pp. 155–160.
European Continent: Northern Europe, p. 161; Central Europe (including Austria-Hungary, France, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands), pp. 161–163; Southern and Southeastern Europe (including Spain, Portugal, Italy, Malta, Greece, and Rumania), pp. 164, 165; Russia in Europe, pp. 165–167.
Transliterated Versions, pp. 168, 169.

Original, Ancient, and Standard Versions, p. 169.
Original Versions, p. 169.
Principal Versions of Early Church History, p. 170.
Standard Versions of Christendom, p. 170.
Table of Cross-References, pp. 170–172.

II. Bible and Tract Societies, pp. 173–176.
Bible Societies, pp. 173, 174; Tract Societies, pp. 175, 176.

III. Mission Publishing Houses and Printing Presses, pp. 177–179.
Africa, p. 177; Arabia, p. 177; Burma, p. 177; Canada and Greenland, p. 177; Central America, p. 177; Ceylon, p. 177; China, pp. 177, 178; Formosa, p. 178; India, p. 178; Japan, p. 178; Korea, p. 178; Madagascar, p. 178; Malaysia, p. 179; Mexico, p. 179; Oceania, p. 179; Palestine, p. 179; Persia, p. 179; Siam and Laos, p. 179; South America, p. 179; Syria, p. 179; Tibet, p. 179; Turkey, p. 179; West Indies, p. 179.

IV. Periodical Literature (Magazines and Papers), pp. 180–190.
Africa, p. 180; Alaska, p. 180; Assam, p. 180; Burma, p. 181; Canada and Greenland, p. 181; Ceylon, p. 181; China, pp. 181, 182; Formosa, p. 182; India, pp. 182–186; Japan, pp. 186–188; Korea, p. 188; Madagascar, p. 188; Malaysia, p. 188; Mexico, pp. 188, 189; Oceania, p. 189; Palestine, p. 189; Persia, p. 189; Siam, p. 189; South America, pp. 189, 190; Syria, p. 190; Turkey, p. 190; West Indies, p. 190.

V. Addenda to Literary Data, p. 190.

MEDICAL.

Statistics of Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Patients Treated Annually.

I. Hospitals and Dispensaries, pp. 193–210.
Africa, pp. 193–195; Alaska, p. 195; Arabia, p. 195; Burma, pp. 195, 196; Canada and Labrador, p. 196; Ceylon, p. 196; China, pp. 196–201; Formosa, p. 202; India, pp. 202–207; Japan, p. 207; Korea, pp. 207, 208; Madagascar, p. 208; Malaysia (including the Dutch East Indies), p. 208; Mexico, p. 208; Oceania, p. 208; Palestine, pp. 208, 209; Persia, p. 209; Siam and Laos, p. 209; South America, pp. 209, 210; Syria, p. 210; Turkey, p. 210.

II. Addenda to Medical Data, pp. 211, 212.

PHILANTHROPIC AND REFORMATORY.

Statistics of Institutions and Societies for Relief and Rescue.

I. Orphanages, Foundling Asylums, and Homes for Infants, pp. 215–221.
Africa and Mauritius, p. 215; Alaska, p. 215; Burma, p. 215; Canada, p. 215; Ceylon, p. 215; China, pp. 215, 216; India, pp. 216–218; Japan, pp. 218, 219; Korea, p. 219; Madagascar, p. 219; Malaysia, p. 219; Mexico, p. 220; Oceania, p. 220; Palestine, p. 220; Persia, p. 220; South America, p. 220; Syria, p. 220; Turkey, pp. 220, 221; West Indies, p. 221.

II. Leper Hospitals and Asylums, and Homes for the Untainted Children of Lepers, pp. 222–224.
Africa, p. 222; Burma, p. 222; Ceylon, p. 222; China, p. 222; India, pp. 222–224; Japan, p. 224; Madagascar, p. 224; Malaysia, p. 224; Oceania, p. 224; Palestine, p. 224; Persia, p. 224; South America, p. 224.

III. Schools and Homes for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes, p. 225.
Africa, p. 225; China, p. 225; Formosa, p. 225; India, p. 225; Japan, p. 225; Korea, p. 225; Syria, p. 225.

IV. Temperance Organizations, p. 226.

V. Rescue Work, Opium Refuges, Homes for Widows and Converts, and Asylums for the Insane, pp. 226–228.
Africa, p. 226; Arabia, p. 227; Canada, p. 227; China, p. 227; India, pp. 227, 228; Japan, p. 228; Malaysia, p. 228; Palestine, p. 228; South America, p. 228; Syria, p. 228; United States, p. 228.

VI. Miscellaneous Guilds and Societies (for the Promotion of Purity, Prison Reform, Abolishment of Foot-Binding, and Work for Soldiers, Sailors, and Prisoners), pp. 229–231.
Africa, p. 229; Arabia, p. 229; Australasia, p. 229; Burma, p. 229; Canada, p. 229; Ceylon, p. 229; China, p. 229; India, p. 230; Japan, p. 230; Madagascar, p. 230; Malaysia, p. 230; Mexico, p. 230; Oceania, p. 230; South America, pp. 230, 231; Syria, p. 231; Turkey, p. 231; West Indies, p. 231.
VII. Addenda to Philanthropic and Reformatory Data, p. 232.

CULTURAL.

Statistics of Societies and Associations for General Improvement.

(with special reference to their service for foreign missions.)

I. Societies for the Religious and Social Improvement of the Young, pp. 235–237.
(1) The Society of Christian Endeavor, p. 235.
(2) The Epworth League, pp. 235, 236.
(3) The Baptist Young People's Union, and the United Society of Free Baptist Young People, p. 236.
(4) The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and Daughters of the King, p. 236.
(5) The Luther League of America, p. 236.
(6) The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, p. 236.
(7) The Young Men's Christian Association, pp. 236, 237.
(8) The Young Women's Christian Association, p. 237.
(9) Societies for Children, p. 237.
II. The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, p. 238.
III. The World's Student Christian Federation, pp. 238, 239.
IV. The Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands, p. 239.
V. Theological Section of Students' Young Men's Christian Associations, p. 239.
VI. Brotherhoods, p. 240.
VII. Sisterhoods and Deaconesses, p. 240.
VIII. Bible-Women and Zenana Visitors, p. 240.
IX. Miscellaneous Organizations (Councils, Conventions, Summer Schools, Assemblies, Free Libraries, and Public Reading Rooms), pp. 241–244.
Africa, p. 241; Arabia, p. 241; Burma, p. 241; Ceylon, p. 241; China, p. 241; India, pp. 241–243; Japan, p. 243; Madagascar, p. 243; Mexico, p. 243; Oceania, p. 244; Palestine, p. 244; Persia, p. 244; South America, p. 244; Syria, p. 244; Turkey, p. 244.

ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE EXTENSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE FURTHERANCE OF NATIONAL, SOCIAL, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS REFORM.

(These Organizations, with very few exceptions, are under native control, and are in sympathy with Christian morality, although not in every instance under Christian auspices.)

Africa, p. 247; Burma, p. 247; China, p. 247; India, pp. 247, 248; Japan, p. 248; Korea, p. 248; Oceania, p. 248.

MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CHRISTIAN LANDS.

(Not including Theological Schools and Seminaries.)

Australia, p. 249; Canada, p. 249; England, pp. 249, 250; France, p. 250; Germany, p. 250; Holland, p. 250; Ireland, p. 250; Norway, p. 250; Scotland, p. 250; Sweden, p. 251; Switzerland, p. 251; United States of America, pp. 251, 252; Wales, p. 252; West Indies, p. 252.

CONTENTS.

MISSION STEAMERS AND SHIPS.

(Used in Evangelistic, Medical, and other Departments of Mission Service.)

Africa, p. 252; Alaska, p. 252; Australasia, p. 253; Canada, p. 253; Central America, p. 253; China, p. 253; India, p. 253; Japan, p. 253; Oceania, p. 253; Siam, p. 253.

Addenda to Mission Steamers and Ships, p. 253.

Explanatory Remarks upon the General Summaries of the Preceding Tables, p. 254.

GENERAL SUMMARIES.

(A Condensed Résumé of the Preceding Tables.)

EVANGELISTIC.

I. Classes I, II, and III Arranged Separately according to Nations and Continents, pp. 257–260.

II. Classes I, II, and III Arranged in Combination according to Nations and Continents, pp. 261, 262.

III. Condensed and Combined Summary of all Classes, p. 263.

IV. Note concerning the Proportionate Share of Women's Societies in the Totals Recorded for the World, p. 263.

V. Final Reduced Summaries of Evangelistic Totals Freed from all Duplication, Representing Net Returns of all the Missionary Societies of the World, p. 264.

EDUCATIONAL.

I. Universities and Colleges, p. 265.

II. Theological and Training Schools, p. 265.

III. Boarding and High Schools, and Seminaries, p. 266.

IV. Industrial Training Institutions and Classes, p. 266.

V. Medical Schools and Schools for Nurses, p. 266.

VI. Kindergartens, p. 267.

VII. Elementary or Village Day Schools, p. 267.

VIII. General Educational Summary, p. 267.

LITERARY.

I. Bible Translations, p. 268.

II. Bible and Tract Societies, p. 269.

III. Mission Publishing Houses and Printing Presses, p. 269.

IV. Periodical Literature (Magazines and Papers), p. 270.

MEDICAL.

General Summary of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Patients, and Annual Treatments, p. 271.

PHILANTHROPIC AND REFORMATORY.

General Summary of Orphanages, Leper Asylums, Schools for the Blind, Temperance Societies, Rescue Work, and Miscellaneous Guilds, pp. 272, 273.

CULTURAL.

General Summary of Societies for the Religious and Social Improvement of the Young, Student Movements and Federations, Brotherhoods, Sisterhoods, Zenana Workers, and Miscellaneous Organizations for Religious, Intellectual, and Social Progress, p. 274.

Native Organizations for Extension of Knowledge and Quickening of Reform Movements, p. 275.

Missionary Training Institutions and Organizations in Christian Lands, p. 275.

Mission Steamers and Ships, p. 275.

DIRECTORY OF FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS.

I. United States of America. (1) Denominational, pp. 279–289; (2) Interdenominational, pp. 289, 290; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, pp. 290–293.

II. The Dominion of Canada. (1) Denominational, pp. 294, 295; (2) Interdenominational, pp. 295, 296; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 296.

III. The West Indies. (1) Denominational, pp. 296–298; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 298.

IV. Mexico. (1) Denominational, p. 298; (2) Interdenominational, p. 298.

V. Central America. (1) Denominational, p. 299.

VI. South America. (1) Denominational, p. 299.

THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

I. Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

I. England. (1) Denominational, pp. 300–306; (2) Interdenominational, pp. 306–310; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, pp. 310–315.

II. Scotland. (1) Denominational, pp. 316, 317; (2) Interdenominational, pp. 317, 318; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, pp. 319, 320.

III. Wales. (1) Denominational, p. 320; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 321.

IV. Ireland. (1) Denominational, pp. 321, 322; (2) Interdenominational, p. 322; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 322.

II. Societies of Continental Europe.

I. Denmark. (1) Denominational, p. 323.

II. Finland. (1) Denominational, p. 323; (2) Interdenominational, p. 324.

III. France. (1) Denominational, p. 324; (2) Interdenominational, p. 324; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 325.

IV. Germany. (1) Societies Connected with the State Church, pp. 325–327; (2) Societies Unconnected with the State Church, pp. 327, 328; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, pp. 328, 329.

V. Netherlands. (1) Denominational, p. 329; (2) Interdenominational, pp. 330, 331; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 331.

VI. Norway. (1) Denominational, p. 332; (2) Interdenominational, p. 332; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 333.

VII. Sweden. (1) Denominational, pp. 333, 334; (2) Interdenominational, pp. 334, 335; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 335.

VIII. Switzerland. (1) Denominational, p. 335; (2) Interdenominational, p. 336; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 336.

CONTENTS.

THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.

(Including Malaysia.)

I. Burma, p. 337.
II. China, pp. 337–339.
III. India and Ceylon, pp. 339–346.
IV. Japan, pp. 347, 348.
V. Korea, p. 348.
VI. Malaysia, p. 349.
VII. Turkey, pp. 349, 350.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

I. Australia. (1) Denominational, pp. 351–354; (2) Interdenominational, pp. 354, 355; (3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 355.
II. New Zealand. (1) Denominational, pp. 355, 356; (2) Interdenominational, p. 356.
III. Tasmania. (1) Denominational, p. 356.
IV. Oceania. (1) Denominational, p. 357.

THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

(1) Denominational, pp. 358–361.
(2) Interdenominational, p. 361.
(3) Miscellaneous and Special, p. 362.

ADDENDA TO DIRECTORY, p. 363.

GENERAL INDICES.

General Index of Subjects.
Index of Missionary Societies.
Index of Proper Names.
Index to Maps.
Key to Numbers on the Maps.

MAPS.

African Missions.
South American Missions.
Missions in Oceania.
Missions to Aborigines in North America.
Missions in Mexico.
Asiatic Missions.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Memories and Anticipations . . . . . *Frontispiece*
Protestant Missionaries in Japan . . . . . *Facing page* 16
General Conference of Missionaries and Native Workers in Syria, Palestine, and Other Parts of the Levant . . . . . " " 48
Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria . . . . . " " 72
Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria . . . . . " " 82
St. John's College, Shanghai, China . . . . . " " 102
Students and Medical Staff of North India School of Medicine for Christian Women, Lodiana, India " " 114
The Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey . . . . *Facing page* 178
Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack, India . . . . . " " 178
Medical Training Class, Bareilly, India . . . . . " " 202
Zenana Missionaries and Group of Native Assistants, Bareilly, India . . . . . " " 220
Some Buildings Occupied by the Y. M. C. A. in Mission Lands . . . . . " " 236
Members of the Y. M. C. A. in the Medical College, Hong Kong . . . . . " " 248
Officers of the Y. M. C. A. at Kobe, Japan . . . . " " 248

EQUIVALENT VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEY IN AMERICAN GOLD.

(Adopted in this volume.)

English pound sterling	$4.90	Swedish krone	$0.26
Danish krone	.26	Indian rupee	.33⅓
Finnish mark	.19	Chinese tael	.70
French franc	.20	Japanese silver yen	.50
German mark	.24	Japanese gold yen	1.00
Dutch florin or guilder	.40	Turkish piaster	.04
Norwegian krone	.26	Brazilian milreis	.20

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOLUME.

(The following list of abbreviations includes only those actually entered in the tables. There are a number of missionary organizations whose work is entirely evangelistic, or whose educational operations are elementary and do not include various institutions of the higher grade such as are specially noted in the text of this volume. This list should not, therefore, be regarded as a complete record of existing missionary societies. The titles in the Evangelistic Tables, and especially the entries in the Directory, represent, so far as known, a complete list of missionary societies throughout the world, while the following abbreviations refer only to those societies whose institutions and missionary operations fall within the scope of the classifications adopted in the tables.

The special work of the Women's Auxiliary Societies has been credited to the church or society with which they are connected, as it was found impossible to distinguish and identify it in all cases with the auxiliary society. A similar difficulty occurs in differentiating the work of the Baptist and Presbyterian missionary societies in Australasia; so one abbreviation referring to Australasian Baptist Missions as a whole, and another referring in the same way to Australasian Presbyterian Missions (except the New Hebrides Mission), have been adopted without attempting to assign the special work recorded to a separate society. In fact, the churches of the different Australian colonies often unite in contributing to the support of the same missionary operations. It should also be noted that a large proportion of work has been credited to the Church of England rather than to separate Anglican Dioceses, since many independent missionary operations of these Dioceses are not identified with any society, and in some instances their connection with special societies consists only in the receipt of financial grants which sometimes are from more than one home society. In numerous instances, also, various societies cannot be credited with work in which they participate only as helpers, since their funds are contributed to the treasuries of other organizations by which the work is claimed and to which it is duly credited. A few abbreviations (*e. g.*, Ind. for Independent) not referring to missionary societies have been used. In some instances, for the sake of brevity, the initials have been chosen to represent a shorter or more familiar designation of the society than the official one found in the Directory. Where this occurs in a way which is liable to be misunderstood, the more formal title of the society follows in italics.)

A. A. B. ..... Armenian Aid Association, Berlin (Germany). *German Orient Mission.*

A. B. C. F. M. .... American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (U. S. A.).

A. B. H. M. S. .... American Baptist Home Missionary Society (U. S. A.).

A. B. M ..... Australasian Baptist Missions (Australasia). (Including Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.)

A. B. M. U ..... American Baptist Missionary Union (U. S. A.).

A. B. S. ..... American Bible Society (U. S. A.).

A. C. C. ..... American Christian Convention (U. S. A.). *Mission Board of the Christian Church.*

A. C. M. S. ..... American Church Missionary Society (U. S. A.).

A. F. B. F. M. .... American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions (U. S. A.).

A. I. T. A ..... Anglo-Indian Temperance Association (England).

A. M ..... Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians (England).

A. P. M ..... Australasian Presbyterian Missions (Australasia). (Including Australia and Tasmania.)

A. R. P. S. S. .... Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South (U. S. A.).

A. S. F. S ..... American Seamen's Friend Society (U. S. A.).

A. T. S ..... American Tract Society (U. S. A.).

A. W. M. S. ..... Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (Australasia).

Ba. B. S ..... Basel Bible Society (Germany).

Ba. M. S ..... Basel Evangelical Missionary Society (Germany).

B. C. M. P. ..... Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces (Canada).

B. C. O. Q. ..... Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec (Canada).

B. E. M ..... Bengal Evangelistic Mission (India). (Called also *Gopalgunge Evangelistic Mission.*)

Ber. L. A ..... Berlin Ladies' Association for China (Germany). *Berlin Ladies' Missionary Society for China.*

Ber. M. S. ..... Berlin Missionary Society [1] (Germany). *Berlin Missionary Society for Promoting Evangelical Missions among the Heathen.*

Beth. S. M ..... Bethel Santhal Mission (India).

B. F. A. S. S ..... British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society (England).

B. F. B. S ..... British and Foreign Bible Society (England).

B. F. S. S. ..... British and Foreign Sailors' Society (England).

B. M ..... Brethren's Mission (England). (Called also *Christian Mission.*)

Br. B. S ..... Bremen Bible Society (Germany).

B. S. M ..... British Syrian Mission (England). *British Syrian Mission Schools and Bible Work.*

B. T. S ..... Bible Translation Society (England).

C. B. I ..... Colwyn Bay Institute (Wales). *African (Congo) Training Institute.*

C. B. S ..... Coire Bible Society (Switzerland).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

C. C. C. S .....Colonial and Continental Church Society (England).
C. E. A.....Church Extension Association (England).
C. E. S ....Christian Endeavor Society (U. S. A.).
United Society of Christian Endeavor.
C. E. Z. M. S.....Church of England Zenana Missionary Society (England).
Ch. of E .....Church of England. (The independent work of the various Anglican Dioceses in foreign lands, and of some Church missions in Asia, Africa, Australasia, and Canada, is entered under this abbreviation.)
C. I. M .....China Inland Mission (England).
C. L. S. I.....Christian Literature Society for India (England).
C. M. A .....Christian and Missionary Alliance (U. S. A.).
C. M. D .....Cambridge Mission to Delhi (England).
C. M. M.....Central Morocco Medical Mission (Scotland).
C. M. M. S .....Canadian Methodist Missionary Society (Canada).
Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada.
C. M. S.....Church Missionary Society (England).
C. P. M..... Canadian Presbyterian Missions (Canada).
C. S. M.....Church of Scotland Mission (Scotland).
Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee.
C. T. S .....Chinese Tract Society (China).
Cum. P. M. S .....Cumberland Presbyterian Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions and Church Erection.
C. U. S. A .....Congregational Union of South Africa (Africa).
Congregational Union, Church Aid, and Missionary Society of South Africa.
C. W. B. M .....Christian Woman's Board of Missions (U. S. A.).
D. B. S .....Danish Bible Society (Denmark).
D. M. S .....Danish Missionary Society (Denmark).
D. M. U.....Dutch Mission Union (Netherlands).
Netherlands Mission Union.
D. S. C.....Depok Seminary Committee (Netherlands).
Central Committee for the Founding and Supporting of a Seminary near Batavia.
E. A. M. S.....Evangelical Association Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association
E. B. M. S.....English Baptist Missionary Society (England).
Baptist Missionary Society.
E. M. M. S .....Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society (Scotland).
E. M. S. G. E. A...Evangelical Missionary Society for German East Africa (Germany).
E. P. C. M .....English Presbyterian Church Mission (England).
Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England.
F. B. F. M. S .....Free Baptist Foreign Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
General Conference of Free Baptists.
F. C. M. S.....Foreign Christian Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
F. C. S .....Free Church of Scotland (Scotland).
F. F. M. A.....Friends' Foreign Mission Association (England).
F. I. M. P .....Friends' Industrial Mission to Pemba (England).
Anti-Slavery Committee of the Society of Friends.
Fin. M. S .....Finnish Missionary Society (Finland).
G. B. B. M. S .....German Baptist Brethren's Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
General Missionary and Tract Committee of the German Baptist Brethren Church [*Dunkards*].
G. E. P. M. S.....General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society (Germany).
G. M. S.....Gossner's Evangelical Missionary Society (Germany)
H. E. A .....Hawaiian Evangelical Association (Oceania).
H. E. L. M .....Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society (Germany).
I. H. M. S .....Indian Home Mission to the Santals (India).
I. L. M.....Ikwezi Lamaci Mission (Africa).
I. M. M. B. A.....International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association (U. S. A.).
Ind .....Independent.
I. S. S. U..... India Sunday School Union (India).
J. C. E .....Jamaica Church of England (West Indies).
J. M. M .....Jaffa Medical Mission and Hospital (England).
J. U.....Jerusalem Union (Germany).
K. C. I. H. M.....Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission (England).
K. D .....Kaiserswerth Deaconesses (Germany).
Rhenish-Westphalian Deaconess Society.
K. T. S.....Kiukiang Tract Society (China).
L. D. A.....Lady Dufferin Association (England).
L. E. L. M.....Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Germany).
L. M. C .....Lady Mico Charity (England).
L. M. S..... London Missionary Society (England).
L. S. J.....London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (England).
Luth. F. C .....Lutheran Free Church (U. S. A.).
Lutheran Board of Missions.
Luth. G. C.....Lutheran General Council (U. S. A.).
Luth. G. S.....Lutheran General Synod (U. S. A.)
M. C. B ..... .Mission to the Chinese Blind (Scotland).
Rev. W. H. Murray's Mission to the Blind and Illiterate in China.
M. D. S. F.....Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (England).
Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.
M. E. M. S .....Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
Men. M. S .....Mennonite Missionary Society (Netherlands).
Mennonite Union for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Ultramarine Possessions of the Netherlands.
M. E. S .....Methodist Episcopal Church, South (U. S. A.).
Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Mi. M .....Mildmay Mission (England).
Mildmay Institutions and Missions.
M. L .....Mission to Lepers in India and the East (Scotland).
M. M.....Melanesian Mission (New Zealand).
M. M. A.....Medical Missionary Association (England).
M. M. S .....Moravian Missionary Society (Germany).
Missions of the Church of the United Brethren [*Unitas Fratrum*].
M. N. C .....Methodist New Connexion Missionary Society (England).
M. P. A .....Missionary Pence Association (England).
M. P. B. F. M ....Methodist Protestant Church Board of Foreign Missions (U. S. A.).
Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church.
M. S .....Missions to Seamen (England).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

M. S. C. . . . . Mission of the Swedish Church (Sweden).
Swedish Church Mission.

M. T. M. . . . . Madras Tamil Mission (local title of the S. P. G. Mission).

M. T. S. . . . . Madras Religious Tract and Book Society (India).

M. Z. K . . . . . Mission to Zulu Kaffirs (England).
Unsectarian Mission to Zulu Kaffirs.

N. A. M . . . . . North Africa Mission (England).

N. B. C . . . . . National Baptist Convention (U. S. A.).
Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention.

N. B. S. S. . . . . National Bible Society of Scotland (Scotland).

N. C. M . . . . . Norwegian Church Mission Organized by Bishop Schreuder (Norway).

N. C. T. S . . . . . North China Tract Society (China).

N. E. Co . . . . . New England Company (England).

Neth. B. S . . . . . Netherlands Bible Society (Netherlands).

Neth. M. S. . . . . Netherlands Missionary Society (Netherlands).

N. G. M. S . . . . . North German Missionary Society (Germany).

N. H. M . . . . . New Hebrides Mission (Australia).
"Dayspring" and New Hebrides Mission.

N. I. M. . . . . Nyassa Industrial Mission (England).

N. M. I. . . . . Neukirchen Mission Institute (Germany).
Neukirchen Missionary Society.

N. M. S . . . . . Neuendettelsau Missionary Society (Germany).
Society for Home and Foreign Missions According to the Principles of the Lutheran Church.

Nor. B. S . . . . . Norwegian Bible Society (Norway).

Nor. M. S. . . . . Norwegian Missionary Society (Norway).

North C. M . . . . . North China Mission (England).

O . . . . . Obsolete.

O. M. C . . . . . Oxford Mission to Calcutta (England).

O. S. J. B. . . . . Order of St. John, Berlin (Germany).

P. B. F. M. N. . . . . Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, North (U. S. A.).
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

P. B. F. M. S . . . . . Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, South (U. S. A.).
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States [South].

P. B. H. M . . . . . Presbyterian Board of Home Missions (U. S. A.).

P. B. S . . . . . Prussian Bible Society (Germany).

P. C. I. M. S. . . . . Presbyterian Church of Ireland Missionary Society (Ireland).
Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

P. C. J. . . . . Presbyterian Church of Jamaica (West Indies).

P. C. N. Z . . . . . Presbyterian Church of New Zealand (New Zealand).
Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.

P. E. H. M. B . . . Protestant Episcopal Home Mission Board (U. S. A.).

P. E. M. S. . . . . Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

P. H. M . . . . . Panch Howds Mission (India).

P. I. V. M . . . . . Poona and Indian Village Mission (India).

P. L. N. M . . . . . Palestine and Lebanon Nurses' Mission (England).

P. M . . . . . Pongas Mission (West Indies).
West Indian Church Association for the Furtherance of the Gospel in Western Africa.

P. M. M. S . . . . . Primitive Methodist Missionary Society (England).

Q. I. M. . . . . Qua Iboe Mission (Ireland).

R. A . . . . . Ramabai Association (U. S. A.).

R. B. M. U . . . . . Regions Beyond Missionary Union (England).

R. B. S. . . . . Russian Bible Society (Russia).

Ref. C. A . . . . . Reformed Church in America [Dutch] (U. S. A.).

Ref. C. N . . . . . Reformed Churches in the Netherlands (Netherlands).
Mission of the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands to the Pagans and Mohammedans.

Ref. C. U. S . . . . . Reformed Church in the United States [German] (U. S. A.).

Ref. E. M. S . . . . . Reformed Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Ref. P. C . . . . . Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod (U. S. A.).

Ref. P. N. A . . . . . Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America [Covenanter] (U. S. A.).

Ref. P. S . . . . . Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland (Scotland).
Foreign Missions Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Ireland and Scotland.

R. M. I. . . . . Railway Mission of India (India).

R. M. M. . . . . Ranaghat Medical Mission (India).

R. M. S . . . . . Rhenish Missionary Society in Barmen (Germany).

R. T. S. . . . . Religious Tract Society (England).

R. V . . . . . Revised Version.

S. A. . . . . Salvation Army (England).

S. A. D. R. . . . . South Africa Dutch Reformed Churches (Africa).

S. A. E. M. . . . . South American Evangelical Mission (England).

S. A. G. M. . . . . South Africa General Mission (England).

S. A. H. H. M . . . . South Arcot Highways and Hedges Mission (England).

S. A. M. S. . . . . South American Missionary Society (England).

S. Af. M. S . . . . . South African Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa (Africa).

S. B. C . . . . . Southern Baptist Convention (U. S. A.).

S. B. S . . . . . Saxon Bible Society (Germany).

Scot. E. M. S . . . . . Scottish Episcopal Missionary Society (Scotland).
Scottish Episcopal Church Foreign Missionary Society.

S. D. A. . . . . Seventh-Day Adventist Foreign Mission Board (U. S. A.).

S. D. B. . . . . Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Society (U. S. A.).

S. D. C. K. . . . . Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese (China).
(Called *Christian Literature Society for China* in Scottish Section.)

S. E. N. S . . . . . Swedish Evangelical National Society (Sweden).
Evangelical National Society in Sweden.

S. F. E. E . . . . . Society for Promoting Female Education in the East. (Work now transferred to other societies.)

S. H. M. S. . . . . Schleswig-Holstein Missionary Society (Germany).
Schleswig-Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society at Breklum.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

S. I. M. A .....South Indian Missionary Association (India).
S. M. E .....Société des Missions Évangéliques de Paris (France).
Paris Society for Evangelical Missions among Non-Christian Nations.
S. M. M .....Southern Morocco Mission (Scotland).
S. M. S.. .....Swedish Missionary Society (Sweden).
Swedish Mission Union.
S. P. C. K .....Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (England).
S. P. G .....Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (England).
S. R. M .....Swiss Romande Mission (Switzerland).
Foreign Mission Board of the Free Churches of French Switzerland.
S. S. J. E.....Society of St. John the Evangelist (England).
S. U..... ....Scripture Union.
S. V. M. F. M . ..Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions (U. S. A.).
S. V. O..... Serampore Version Obsolete.
S. Y. M ....Sheo-Yang Mission (China).
T. B. S..... ...Trinitarian Bible Society (England).
T. M. J.....Tabeetha Mission at Jaffa (Scotland).
U. B. C.....United Brethren in Christ (U. S. A.).
Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ.

U. M. C. A .....Universities' Mission to Central Africa (England).
U. M. F. M. S ....United Methodist Free Churches' Missionary Society (England).
U. M. U.....Utrecht Mission Union (Netherlands).
U. N. L. C. A.....United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America (U. S. A.).
U. O. S. C. S .....United Original Secession Church of Scotland (Scotland).
U. P. C. N. A.....United Presbyterian Church of North America (U. S. A.).
U. P. C. S. M .....United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Board (Scotland).
W. C. M. M. S....Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Foreign Missionary Society (Wales).
W. C. T. U .....Woman's Christian Temperance Union (U. S. A.).
W. M. C. W. I ....Wesleyan Methodist Church of the West Indies (West Indies).
W. M. S.....Wesleyan Missionary Society (England).
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.
W. U. M. S.....Woman's Union Missionary Society (U. S. A.).
Y. M. C. A.....Young Men's Christian Association (U. S. A.).
Y. M. F. M. S ...Young Men's Foreign Missionary Society (England).
Y. W. C. A .....Young Women's Christian Association (U. S. A.).
Y. W. C. T. U ....Young Women's Christian Temperance Union (U. S. A.).
Z. B. M. M .....Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission (England).
Z. I. M .....Zambesi Industrial Mission (England).

INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY NOTE.

It seems especially appropriate, at the end of a century of strenuous and expansive effort, that the attempt should be made to formulate a general conspectus of results. Thorough, patient, and zealous work has been done, amid many difficulties, and in the face of serious discouragements. Is there anything now apparent in the line of practical success which is worth recording, which affords a basis of hope for the future, and sounds a genuine note of triumph as we enter another century?

Missionary statistics, to be sure, are mere figures, but they stand for immense and thrilling facts. They are tame and passionless, if we choose so to regard them, but they glow both with the light of imagination and the force of electric action, if we look upon them as points of fire, where the living energies of the Kingdom are focussed. In that wondrous book of apocalyptic imagery with which God's Word closes, we have here and there interesting references to statistical symbols, and it seems manifest that the vast meaning of the higher mysteries of the Kingdom can be imparted to us only in veiled figures of speech. "And I heard the number of them which were sealed: and there were sealed an hundred and forty and four thousand of all the tribes of the children of Israel." Of each tribe were sealed twelve thousand. There are indications also of the recognition both of the difficulties and the inspirations of the subject, when in rapt vision the seer reports that "the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands."

It will be apparent to every student of the subject that there are a number of variable terms and unsettled standards to which some fixed meaning should be attached before any satisfactory and consistent attempt can be made to formulate missionary statistics. The Committee appointed to serve the Ecumenical Conference of 1900 in the compilation of statistical returns agreed upon a simple and comprehensive tabular form, including the essential features of missionary progress, and not too elaborate in its attention to detail. This form is the one adopted for the gathering of data in the Evangelistic Section of these tables. The collation of the replies to such a tabular form might seem to be a simple and easy matter, but considerable variety in the method of reporting, some misunderstanding of terms and limitations, a disposition to record income and other data inclusive of both home and foreign missions, as well as a lack of uniformity in several unexpected particulars, have combined to introduce constantly recurring entanglements and perplexities.

Among the questions which had to be considered and settled, at least tentatively, for our present purpose, were the following:

1. What is the scope of foreign missions? The expression "foreign missions" is understood to apply to any more or less organized effort to lead the natives of unevangelized lands to the acceptance of a pure and saving form of Christian truth, and to lift their daily living into conformity with it. The scene of this missionary activity should be outside the land in which it originates, or, if it originates in so-called foreign lands, it should represent the efforts of foreign residents, or of already Christianized native churches, moved by the missionary impulse to extend the Gospel of Christ among unevangelized heathen races outside the bounds of their ordinary parish activities. There may be a great variety in method, and a decided preference as to the instrumental agency employed, but only one governing purpose.

This definition, it will be observed, excludes all mission effort in the home lands of Christendom where the societies are for the most part located. Work among the Indians or the European and Asiatic immigrants of the United States and Canada should not, therefore, be reckoned among the foreign

missionary operations of the societies of those countries; yet if efforts are made by such societies among the Indians of South America, the mission can be classified as foreign, since it is so both geographically and because it is conducted among a pagan people. An exception may be made also where a Colonial Church, as in Australia and South Africa, conducts missions among aboriginal and heathen races in those portions of the world, the distinction between home and foreign missions not being in such cases rigidly insisted upon, since the effort is by a Christian Church among distinctively heathen races, although in a near environment. On the other hand, religious aid and missionary service rendered by British and Continental societies to foreign residents in the colonies cannot be classed as foreign missions, however distant may be the scene of operations from the home land. Work among the Protestant peoples of Europe by British or American societies should not, for similar reasons, be regarded as foreign missions. Geographically it may belong to foreign rather than home missions, but it is simply in the line of coöperation on the part of British and American Christians with the agencies of Christian evangelism already active under the direction of local churches in the Protestant nations of Europe.

As regards Papal Europe, the question is more difficult. It may be said that inasmuch as evangelical missions conducted by societies of Great Britain and the United States among Oriental Christian Churches in Western Asia and Egypt, and among Roman Catholics in Mexico, Central and South America, are counted as foreign by almost common consent, therefore evangelical missions among the Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox peoples of Europe should be so considered. This would introduce the McAll Mission, and numerous other societies organized to conduct evangelical work in France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Austria, and elsewhere, into the list of recognized foreign missionary agencies. The point is not important except for purposes of classification. Such missions lose nothing of dignity or usefulness if classed by themselves under the caption of Evangelical Missions to Papal Europe. This seems to be the more appropriate designation, leaving the term "foreign missions" to be used in its ordinary and commonly interpreted sense, as referring to countries outside the bounds of Christendom. A possible, though confessedly arbitrary, exception might be made in favor of those foreign missionary societies also conducting work in Papal Europe a long-established feature of their operations. In our own country this would apply, among others, to the American Board, the Baptist Missionary Union, and the Methodist Episcopal Society.

2. What is a foreign missionary society? is another essential point to be considered. No difficulty arises concerning agencies organized exclusively to do the work of foreign missions as outlined in the previous paragraphs—administering funds given for such a purpose, sending out missionaries, initiating and conducting missionary operations, founding churches and institutions, and otherwise fulfilling the varied aims of mission effort. Nor does it occasion any embarrassment if home and foreign missions are both included under one administration, in case separate accounts are kept and distinctive data can be given. There are, however, certain societies, agencies, and institutions whose service to foreign missions is undoubted, and yet so partial, specialized, indirect, or merely coöperative, that the question arises at once whether they may properly be placed in the list of distinctively foreign missionary societies.

The Bible Societies, the Tract and Literature Societies, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth Leagues, the Student Volunteer Movement, the International Committees of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, medical and educational organizations, brotherhoods and orders, societies for work among seamen and among Jews, philanthropic specialties like that of the Pundita Ramabai in India, and numerous efforts on behalf of famine victims, orphans, and others, with a considerable number of organizations, foreign missionary in title and purpose, but simply rendering financial or other aid to existing societies—these varied and valuable activities for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world demand recognition, and yet should they be counted as strictly and technically foreign missionary societies? Two courses are open: either we may use the expression "foreign missionary society" in an all-inclusive and elastic sense, or we may differentiate and classify, giving to different organizations a place in separate lists, expressive of their various, direct, indirect, or coöperative relationships to the foreign missionary enterprise. We have chosen for our present purpose the latter alternative, naming three classes of societies, as follows:

Class I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.

Class II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.

Class III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.

Under these three captions can be arranged without confusion, and in full recognition of the special and stated service rendered by each, all active agencies working on behalf of foreign missions. The scope of the classification is illustrated in the Evangelistic Tables which follow.

3. Another question of moment is the relative place and scope in the schedule to be assigned to Women's Societies. The classification which has been made holds, of course, in their case, as with the larger and older organizations. The answer to this question should be such as to recognize historic facts and chartered limitations, and yet in no way to lose sight of the equal honor and the indisputable value of their coöperation. In most instances they are auxiliaries, but in others they are independent financially, and also in their administration. It has seemed suitable to give to societies thus organized and conducted a distinct place in the roll of foreign missionary agencies, placing them in juxtaposition with the Church societies or boards to which

they are auxiliary, and printing them in different type to avoid confusion. If they are entirely independent and self-governing, their financial and statistical data not being included in the returns of any other society, they are printed in the larger-faced type. If they occupy the position of auxiliaries, or are identified more or less with other societies, the statistical data which represent their share in the conduct of the work are still separately and fully given, so far as furnished. In case their income and data are not included in the returns of the society to which they are auxiliary, a star is attached to that society to indicate that its statistics do not include those of its auxiliary. The extent and value of their coöperation are thus made evident.

4. A further inquiry arises as to what is the precise definition of terms used in the schedule of data. It may be said, in brief, that the caption "date of organization" should be understood to refer to the time of opening or organizing the foreign work; the "income from home sources" is that received by the society exclusively for foreign missions, from churches, endowments, and contributors in the home land, and the "income on the foreign field" relates to funds received on the mission field and reported in receipts, or counted as part of appropriations by the treasury of the home society. In column 10, the "total of foreign missionaries" represents the sum of the six preceding columns, in which that total is distributed under the different classifications. It is important here to avoid duplicate entries, as, for example, placing ordained or lay missionaries under their respective captions, and in case they are also medical practitioners entering them again in the column for physicians, or in the case of women physicians entering them as such, and also in the columns for married or unmarried women. In case such duplicate entries occur through a desire to give a full report of the three classes of clerical, lay, and medical missionaries, the double entry should not appear in the summary, but, as has been done in the following tables, should be corrected by reducing the total given in column 10.

The inclusion of wives of missionaries as members of the foreign staff of missionary societies is not regarded with favor by some students of missions. The argument advanced against it is that it is not customary under other similar conditions. Church statistics at home do not include pastors' wives, nor is it a traditional feature of Church History to give such a distinctive status in ecclesiastical records to married women. A further objection is found in the fact that members of the class under consideration do not necessarily engage in direct and active missionary service, and for this reason ought not to be counted as efficient factors in the progress of the mission cause.

These objections deserve to be candidly weighed and carefully considered, yet there are other features of the case which should not be ignored. Foreign missions involve a unique and personal commitment on the part of both husband and wife, who unite in a work of peculiar consecration, and together enter a sphere of lifelong effort with similar motives and convictions. They both go forth as foreign missionaries, and give themselves to one service. Some societies place the wives upon their roll as associate missionaries. In many instances definite, individual missionary work is done by the wives of missionaries, and, with few if any exceptions, all coöperate in commending the Gospel by word, by example, by the ministry of sympathy and prayer, and by the power of personal influence, to those among whom they live, especially the women and children. Another fact to be noted, particularly in Great Britain and America, is that a large share of the work at home on behalf of missions is in the hands of the women, who enter into special engagements to provide the funds which represent the support not only of unmarried, but in many instances of married women. The enrolled missionaries of Women's Societies are frequently the wives of men on the field.

It seems fair and proper, then, that a column in missionary statistics should be assigned for recording the number of those who occupy such a dignified status on the rolls of numerous societies at home. Not a teacher, colporteur, Bible-woman, or effective helper among the natives, of even the humblest grade, is passed over in the muster-roll of missions. Is it, then, either undignified or unsuitable to designate as missionaries American, British, or European wives who serve the mission cause as married women, bearing side by side with their husbands a notable share in the effective service on the field? The column in which they are enumerated, moreover, stands by itself, and its purpose is clearly specified, so that there need be no confusion or misunderstanding concerning its meaning. If it should be looked upon by any one as an intrusion, and regarded as out of place, it can be ignored or eliminated in the totals. In view of these considerations it has been deemed best by the author to retain this specification in the list of data.

In the column designated for "organized churches," only churches formally constituted, in harmony with some ecclesiastical system, should be entered. Church buildings or preaching-places do not necessarily represent church organizations. The essentials to a church as a distinct unit entitled to enrolment herein are a permanent congregation assembling at a stated place of worship, with a regular preaching service, having duly selected officials and a membership roll, and in connection with which the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper are duly administered. Street preaching services, though held regularly, do not constitute a church, nor do transient gatherings addressed by itinerant evangelists, nor is a meeting in a school-room or evangelistic hall to be counted as an organized church. This detailed exposition seems called for in view of the fact that many societies, especially on the European Continent, have failed to make any returns in this column and have inquired as to the meaning of the caption.

In column 21, calling for a report of "native contributions," the total gifts of native Christians for the support and extension of the Gospel and for Christian education and philanthropy should be recorded. This item differs from the one assigned to column 3 — "income from the foreign field" — in that it is intended to represent the progress of native Christian benevolence as re-

vealed in gifts for the propagation and establishment of Christianity, the promotion of Christian education, and the practice of Christian philanthropy, while column 3 is confined to funds recognized and counted by the treasury of home societies as having been received on the foreign field. "Native contributions" may, therefore, include what is reported in column 3, so far as the latter represents native gifts, and also much more, indicative of an expanding beneficence in the native Christian community.

The term "individual communicants," in column 17, should have but one meaning in all the statistical returns of missions. It would be misleading, for example, to make the number of communicants reported represent the number of those who have partaken of the communion during the year, in which case a single individual might be counted several times, a method not now in vogue, so far as known, in any mission in the world. It should be distinguished from the baptized, since, though all communicants are baptized, not all baptized are communicants. Its manifest application is to those individual converts who on credible evidence are admitted to participation in the communion of the Lord's Supper. The caption "additions during the last year" refers to new communicants received on confession of faith during the year just past, and included in the total given in the preceding column.

One more specification requires a word of explanation. Column 22, under the caption of "native Christian community," would seem to be sufficiently clear. It is claimed, however, that this does not stand for a fixed class, and so may lead to inaccuracy in the returns given by different societies. The substitution of the caption "baptized natives" is advocated as indicating a fixed and easily determinable class. This is clearly true, especially in the case of those churches in which baptism is freely administered; but in many missions baptism is not administered to natives, except on credible confession of belief, and good evidence of conversion, such as would be required for admission to the communion. There exists, therefore, in connection with many mission stations, a community of nominal Christians, adults as well as children, as yet unbaptized. They acknowledge themselves, either by birth or choice, to belong to the Christian ranks, but cannot be numbered among those who have received the rite of baptism. It has been the effort of the author to use a caption which would include not only communicants, but all such nominal adherents, baptized or unbaptized, old or young — all, in fact, enrolled or recognized as members of the native Christian community. It is a safe rule to estimate this total of the native Christian community, including communicants and non-communicants, to aggregate on the average four times the number of adult communicants reported, and in the case of several American societies it has been thus recorded as an estimate, and so indicated by a foot-note.

Educational, literary, medical, and philanthropic statistics present no points of serious difficulty, except that in the case of medical returns great care should be taken to distinguish the different classes of patients, and to differentiate individual *patients* from repeated *treatments* of the same patient. The number of separate individuals treated as patients differs much from the number of separate treatments given. Ten individual *patients* may represent from thirty to fifty individual *treatments* in case the same patient returns often to the dispensary. If this distinction is not observed much confusion results.

It seems to be extremely desirable that some uniform system of reporting statistics should be adopted by all societies, in order that the collation of data may thus be facilitated, and far more authoritative accuracy secured. An effort has been made to contribute tentatively toward the formulating of such a scheme by the attempt herein made to classify the main divisions of a statistical outline as Evangelistic, Educational, Literary, Medical, Philanthropic, and Cultural, and also to fix the use and significance of specific terms chosen to differentiate details under each division, and finally to suggest for this terminology a schedule of orderly arrangement.

Whatever may be thought of the success of the attempt, the value and suggestiveness of the results here recorded cannot be questioned. The variety and complexity of foreign missionary effort and the immense scope of its influence are manifest. An object-lesson in the practical unity of the coöperating forces of our Lord's Kingdom is given in these summaries of a vast work, which represents fellowship in prayer to the same God, and brotherhood in toil for the same Master, on the part of all, of whatever name, who are truly called to this world-embracing and world-conquering service. The cumulative impetus of missionary operations is here brought to our attention anew as we stand at the beginning of another century of effort. We have reason to be grateful as we review what God has done, and to be hopeful as we look forward to what He will yet accomplish.

In connection with the accompanying statistics of missionary societies the following considerations should be noted:

1. The statistics of Women's Auxiliaries are usually included in the returns of the societies with which they are connected, exceptions to this rule being indicated by a star, as explained in the foot-notes.

2. The date which is given for the organization of a society, unless otherwise stated in the notes, is that which indicates the time when foreign mission work was inaugurated.

3. The income reported, unless in exceptional cases explained in the notes, is that which represents contributions or expenditures for foreign missions only.

4. The data recorded in the different main sections of the book represent for the most part the returns of the year 1899. In some instances, in the case of both societies and institutions, only the returns for earlier years were

available. In a few cases the author has been able to give the data of societies or special institutions for the year 1900.

5. The notes and comments, historical and descriptive, have been gathered with great care, and should be read wherever found in connection with the data, or attached to some special work to which the comment refers. Questions which naturally occur to the reader are often answered, difficulties which suggest themselves are sometimes solved, and much specific information is given on many points.

6. The arrangement of societies in the Evangelistic Tables is in chronological order according to the classification above outlined (p. 2), without reference to denominational connection. In the Directory, however, the denominational distinctions are observed in alphabetical order, with the societies of each denomination entered in chronological succession. A second caption of "Interdenominational" has been used in the Directory to classify societies not identified with any one branch of the Church, and still a third caption of "Miscellaneous and Special" (corresponding, for the most part, to Class III of the Evangelistic Tables) in order to include societies whose principal feature seems to be specialization in some exclusive line of missionary effort.

7. The Evangelistic Tables do not record other than strictly foreign missionary returns, and so exclude societies not engaged in work among non-Christian native races. The Directory, however, is broader in its range of entries, and includes certain American and British societies engaged in evangelical missionary operations on the Continent of Europe. A number of minor auxiliary societies are also specified in the Directory which have been omitted in the Evangelistic Tables because, in the latter, their data are included in the larger societies there entered. The income recorded in the case of numerous societies in the Directory will be found to be more inclusive than that given in the Evangelistic Tables, since the object of the Directory is to give full information, while that of the Tables is to differentiate foreign mission receipts and data from home missionary operations. In a few cases the difference is due to the fact that the incomes recorded for the same society are not for the same year, owing to the insertion of later returns in one of the sections.

8. The omission of data does not necessarily imply that there are no returns to report, but in many instances it means simply that the author has not been able to obtain the information. Distance, difficulty in opening communication, irregularity in the returns, or misinterpretation of the captions, and sometimes a failure to respond to inquiries, have necessitated omissions which, it is hoped, may be supplied if any further edition should be issued.

A MACEDONIAN comes before the apostle of Christ, and asks him for the gospel. The messenger is the representative, not of Macedonia only, but of all Europe. Macedonia is only the nearest country into which the traveller from Asia must cross first. There he stands in his strange dress, with his strange western look, with his strange gestures, before the waking or the sleeping Paul, begging in a strange language, which only the pentecostal power of spiritual appreciative sympathy can understand,—"Come over and help us." But what was this Macedonia and this Europe which he represented? Did it want the gospel? Had it sent him out because it was restless and craving and uneasy, and could not be satisfied until it heard the truth about Jesus Christ, which Paul of Tarsus had to tell? Nothing of that kind whatsoever. Europe was going on perfectly contented in its heathenism. Its millions knew of nothing that was wanting to their happiness. They were full of their business and their pleasures, scheming for little self-advancements, taking care of their families, living in their tastes or their passions; a few questioning with themselves deep problems of perplexed philosophy, a few hanging votive wreaths on the cold altars of marble gods and goddesses, some looking upward and some downward and some inward for their life; but none looking eastward to where the apostle was sleeping, or, farther east, beyond him, to where the new sun of the new religion was making the dark sky bright with promise on that silent night. So far as we can know there was not one man in Macedonia who wanted Paul. When he went over there the next day, he found what?—a few bigoted Jews, some crazy soothsayers and witches, multitudes of indifferent heathen, a few open-hearted men and women who heard and believed what he had to tell them, but not one who had believed before, or wanted to believe,—not one who met him at the ship and said, "Come, we have waited for you; we sent for you; we want your help."

But what then means the man from Macedonia? If he was not the messenger of the Macedonians, who was he? Who sent him? Ah! there is just the key to it. God sent him. Not the Macedonians themselves. They did not want the gospel. God sent him, because He saw that they needed the gospel. The mysterious man was an utterance not of the conscious want but of the unconscious need of those poor people. . . .

How noble and touching is the picture which this gives us of God! The unconscious needs of the world are all appeals and cries to Him. He does not wait to hear the voice of conscious want. The mere vacancy is a begging after fulness; the mere poverty is a supplication for wealth; the mere darkness cries for light. Think then a moment of God's infinite view of the capacities of His universe, and consider what a great cry must be forever going up into His ears to which His soul longs and endeavors to respond. Wherever any man is capable of being better or wiser or purer than he is, God hears the soul of that man crying out after the purity and wisdom and goodness which is its right, and of which it is being defrauded by the angry passions or the stubborn will. When you shut out any light or truth from your inner self, by the shutters of avarice or indolence which your outer, superficial, worldly self so easily slips up,—that inner self, robbed, starved, darkened, not conscious of its want, hidden away there under the hard surface of your worldliness, has yet a voice which God can hear, accusing before Him your own cruelty to yourself. What a strong piteous wail of dissatisfaction must He hear from this world which seems so satisfied with itself! Wherever a nation is sunk in slavery or barbarism it cannot be so perfectly contented with its chains but that He hears the soul of it crying out after liberty and civilization. Wherever a man or a body of men is given to bigotry and prejudice, the love of darkness cannot be so complete but that He hears the human heart begging for the light that it was made for. Wherever lust is ruling, He hears the appeal of a hidden, outraged purity somewhere under the foul outside, and sends to it His help. Alas for us if God helped us only when we knew we needed Him and went to Him with full self-conscious wants!

RT. REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D.

I

EVANGELISTIC

STATISTICS OF THE INCOME, STAFF, AND EVANGELISTIC RETURNS OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

I. Foreign Missionary Societies of the United States

II. Foreign Missionary Societies of the Dominion of Canada

III. Foreign Missionary Societies of the West Indies

IV. Foreign Missionary Societies of Mexico, Central and South America

V. Foreign Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland

VI. Foreign Missionary Societies of Continental Europe

VII. Foreign Missionary Societies of Asia

VIII. Foreign Missionary Societies of Australasia and Oceania

IX. Foreign Missionary Societies of Africa

SUBDIVISION OF CLASSES

CLASS I. SOCIETIES DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN CONDUCTING FOREIGN MISSIONS

CLASS II. SOCIETIES INDIRECTLY COÖPERATING OR AIDING IN FOREIGN MISSIONS

CLASS III. SOCIETIES OR INSTITUTIONS INDEPENDENTLY ENGAGED IN SPECIALIZED EFFORT IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

AS for the man who shall enter the pastorate at home, he can not be an able minister of the Lord Jesus until his torch has been kindled at this altar [of missions], his lip touched with this living coal. Deny him this access in the days of his ministerial training, fail to provide him with the world-wide interest, neglect to teach him how to lift up his eyes and look upon the white harvest fields of the world, omit to conquer him with the missionary idea, and he goes forth to his life-work lagging behind the eager spirit of his time, shackled with disadvantage, condemned in an age of catholicity to lead a life of provincialism. If he has not found within his training school the atmosphere that feeds the missionary passion, if, in his immaturity and inexperience, he has been suffered to pass through and pass out into the active ministry ignorant of the mighty world of missions, he has been robbed of his birthright. For this knowledge, this atmosphere, this impulse belong to him in his own name and in the name of the Church he seeks to serve.

He requires it for himself that he may become a man of vision, a man of large and powerful conceptions, a man of capacity to inspire others. He requires it for himself, to protect himself against a dry scholasticism, to advance him beyond intolerance and imbittered partisanship, to lift him above feeble, petty, and trivial ambitions, disputes, and jealousies. He requires it for himself, to make him great in sympathy, meek and lowly in heart, apostolic in his view of Christ and Christianity. He requires this missionary passion, not so much for himself alone, but in the name of the Church he seeks to serve. For four great functions belong to him who, in the Christian pastorate of these latter days, expresses the relation of the ministry at home to missions abroad:

It is his to overcome the resistance of unrestricted prejudice. . . . It is his to awaken the attention of apathetic minds. . . . It is his to educate the Church's intelligence. . . . It is his to raise at home supplies for the Church abroad, to find the means that shall maintain the work of God. . . .

The study of missions is slowly rising to the rank of a theological discipline. That it has not done so sooner is not altogether so strange as at first appears. The literature of missions is comparatively a modern literature, and recognition of its importance has not been unduly delayed. The Church is making her modern evangelistic history so rapidly and abundantly that it is but time to begin to feel the thrilling effects of that history reacting upon the divinity school. At many points that most salutary reaction is taking place, and the study of missions is finding its appropriate rank and proportion, while the opulent and splendid literature of missions is pouring into the library. It will soon be impossible, in all the divinity schools that seek to keep pace with the times, for a man to pass through his course of training without having the world-wide point of view, without seeing the world-wide vision, unless he rejects it for himself, and shuts his eyes against it. . . .

The study of missions in the colleges is bringing out a type of manhood which is full of heroic beauty, enthusiasm, and faith. The undergraduate is studying the world to-day as never before, is feeling in his fresh young heart the thrill of the new conceptions of applied Christianity, is realizing Christ's love and Christ's present salvation for the world in terms of reality. And in many a college to-day are found the very flower of our youth, to whom the ministry appears not as a reserved and gloomy world of ecclesiastical technicalities, but as the King's own highway to joyful and abundant service.

REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D.

Statistical Survey of Foreign Missions Throughout the World in a Series of Classified Tables.

I. STATISTICS OF THE INCOME, STAFF, AND EVANGELISTIC RETURNS OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

I. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians: Men.	Physicians: Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISS.	1810	$644,201[1]	$136,171	170	12	10	4	166	161	523	234	2921	3155	98	1319	492	49,782	5,047	1021	65,903	$136,171	149,212
Woman's Board of Missions	1868	133,286				5		17	105	127		169	169		77							
Woman's Board of the Interior	1868	80,196	206			2			70	72		190	190	38								
Woman's Board for the Pacific	1873	5,242						3	3	6												
AMERICAN BAPTIST MISS. UNION	1814	563,494[2]	118,583	159	18	7	5	171	99	459	280	3254	3534	91	1524	1028	128,294	7,515	1025	50,000[a]	118,583	500,000[a]
Woman's Baptist Foreign Miss. Society	1871	81,624				5			65	70		169	169									
Woman's Baptist F. M. S. of the West	1871	35,722				2			36	38		156	156	17	55				35			
Woman's Baptist F. M. S. of California	1875	2,068		1				1		2		4	4	1	4	1	32	8	4	225	72	
Woman's Baptist F. M. S. of Oregon	1878	600							1	1		1	1									
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPIS. CHURCH	1819	1,116,726[3]	14,203	235	25	24	2	215	207	698	436	3152	3588	134	500	676	124,611	5,520	3227	119,334	249,939	250,781
Woman's F. M. S. of the M. E. Church	1869	360,338				24			169	193		1000	1000									
BOARD OF FOR. MISS. OF THE REF. CHURCH IN AMER. (Dutch)	1832	173,204		30	5	5	2	29	22	91	33	415	448	23	225	42	4,453	399	215	6,545	9,987	17,287
Woman's B. F. M. of the Ref. Church	1875	34,086				2		33	23	58												
GENERAL CONFERENCE OF FREE BAPTISTS	1833	20,110*	506	6	2	2	1	7	7	23	6	228	234	6	7	12	797	62	13	2,885	400	1,708
Free Baptist Woman's Miss. Soc.	1873	7,034				2			6	8		40	40	3								
DOMESTIC AND FOR. MISS. SOC. PROT. EPIS. CH. IN THE U. S. A.	1835	282,178	12,745	37	5	2	6	25	26	102	86	304	390	79	154	73	5,582	1,599	110	5,138		16,746[a]
Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Miss.	1871	70,500				2		27	24	53												
BD. OF FOR. MISS. OF THE GEN. SYNOD REF. PRESB. CH. IN N. A.	1836	4,500	300	3				2		5	8	49	57	6	14	11	1,130	210	5	1,266	400[a]	3,130

[1] Income includes $26,969 expended for missions in Spain and Austria.

[2] Income includes $41,102 disbursed for missions on the European Continent, but statistics exclude agents and churches of Protestant Europe.

[3] Income includes $134,635 disbursed for missions on the European Continent, but statistics exclude agents and churches of Protestant Europe.

a Estimated.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

I. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES — Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians: Men.	Physicians: Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I.—Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.	1837	$876,397	$18,684	228	50	33	12	244	151	702	204	1826	2030	111	1081	368	35,995	4844	300 a	30,235		108,000 a
Woman's F. M. S. of the Presb. Church	1870	153,741				11		100	53	164							Columns 17–22 are included in the above.					
Woman's Presb. Board Miss., Northwest	1870	75,000		7	1	10		52	32	102	9		9	60	25							
Women's Bd. For. Miss. Presb. Ch., N.Y.	1870	69,545				4		47	27	78				47								
Women's Presb. F. M. S., Northern N.Y.	1872	8,354		2				5	2	9	2	2	4	9	1							
Woman's Occidental B. F. M. Presb. Ch.	1873	12,637		1	1	2		11	3	18		15	15	21								
Woman's Presb. B. F. M. of Southwest	1877	11,255		2		2		12	6	22	2	11	13	19								
Woman's North Pacific Presb. Bd. Miss.	1888	3,302		1		2		1	1	5				5								
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE GEN. SYNOD, EVANG. LUTHERAN CH. IN THE U. S.	1841	45,250	7,695	15	1	2		12	5	34	1	448	449	5	10	423	6,466	1425	223	11,293	$7,695	21,700
Woman's H. and F. Miss. Soc., Gen. Synod Evang. Luth. Ch	1879	10,923				2			5	7		64	64	3					14	705		
SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1842	8,000	1,000	1		1	2	2	1	7		12	12	1	3	1	51	11	3	73	75	124
Woman's Executive Bd. Seventh-Day Bapt. Gen. Convention	1884		Returns included above.																			
FOR. MISS. BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION	1845	109,267	7,110	35	2			35	12	82	27	101	128	27	140	100	5,347	845		2,446	7,110	16,041 a
Woman's Miss. Union, Aux. to S. B. C.	1888	24,152	Returns included above.																			
BOARD OF MISS. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH *	1846	256,475	13,403	67	5	1	2	66	7	146	87	147	234	41	88	275	9,503	462	230	9,064		28,509 a
Woman's F. M. S. of the M. E. Ch., So.	1878	83,587				1			52	53		156	156	23						2,000		
PARENT HOME AND FOREIGN MISS. SOCIETY OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CH.	1847	20,000	1,000	3						3	27	145	172	10	90	100	10,000	75	85	5,000	1,000	15,000
Woman's Parent Mite Society African Methodist Episcopal Church	1872	908	Returns included above.																			
Woman's Home and Foreign Miss. Society African Meth. Episcopal Ch.	1892	350	Returns included above.																			
CUMBERLAND PRESB. BOARD OF MISS. AND CHURCH ERECTION	1852	29,079	1,427	9	2			7	7	24	7	21	28	14		14	788	100	14	564	1,500	2,500 a
Woman's Bd. Miss. Cumberl'd Presb. Ch.	1880	10,239						4	7	11		25	25	7	27				20	480	300	2,500 a

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I. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians(Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, beside Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ags.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I.—Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
HOME, FRONTIER, AND FOR. MISS. SOC. UNITED BRETH. IN CHRIST*	1853	$15,000	$3,000	16				16		32	3	22	25	15	60	52	7,200	210	22	2,100	$4,000	30,000
Woman's Missionary Association United Brethren in Christ	1875	19,189		9	1	2		2	1	15	2	23	25	2	8	1[1]	43[1]	24[1]	1[1]	67[1]	5[1]	161[1]
BOARD OF FOR. MISS. OF SYNOD OF THE REF. PRESB. CH. IN N. A. [COVENANTER]	1856	27,350		7	3			7	6	23		37	37	5	9	3	293	61	6	552		879[a]
BD. OF FOR. MISS. OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CH. OF N. A.	1859	138,982	20,251	38	3	4	2	34	38	119	39	599	638	20	270	65	7,925	573	244	12,314	68,234	31,890
Women's Gen. Miss. Soc. U. P. Ch.	1883	25,000				4			35	39				16								
AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1860	59,307	2,000	7				6	2	15	5	12	17	9	6	10	565	170	10	750	3,000	5,000
WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA	1860	38,657	5,758			5			12	17		262[2]	262[2]	7	19				32	1,365		
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOR. MISS. OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. [SOUTH]	1861	145,236	5,500	62	9	2	1	51	38	163	11	81	92	40	176	36	3,500	484	65	2,000	5,500	10,000[a]
Women's Presbyterial Unions			Returns included above.																			
BD. OF FOR. MISS. OF THE GEN. COUNCIL EVANG. LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA	1867	18,751		6		1		4	3	14	1	137	138	7	205	7	2,440	63				5,368
Women's Synodical Societies			Returns included above.																			
MISSION OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF N. A.	1867	16,406		7	2			5	1	13		72	72	4	13	10	1,200		4			2,000
MISS. SOC. OF THE CALVINISTIC METH. CH. OF AMERICA	1869	1,695		1	1				2	3		3	3	1	3	1	7	4	4			
AMERICAN FRIENDS' BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS	1873	41,498		14[3]	2	3	5	10	19	53	7	85	92	16	31	17	1,279	117	41	1,795	1,905	4,217
CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS (CH. OF DISCIPLES)	1874	43,019	3 454							46[4]		16	16	12	28	22	1,675	280	24	1,400		
FOR. CHRISTIAN MISS. SOCIETY (CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES)	1875[5]	144,719	8,008	45	6	5		26	14	95	12	120	132	38	76	79	5,280	1020	76	4,906	8,008	15,840[a]
BD. OF FOR. MISS. ASSOCIATE REF. PRESB. SYNOD OF THE SOUTH	1875	8,779	1,000	4		1		3	2	10	7	4	11	3	14	10	302	34	6	225	1,000	906[a]

[1] These statistics refer to the mission in China alone, as no returns have been received from Africa since the interruption of the Society's work in that field by the massacre of 1898. *a Estimated.*

[2] Thirty-seven of these helpers are Eurasian missionary assistants. [3] Called by the Friends "Recorded Ministers," of whom six are women.

[4] The Christian Woman's Board regards all its missionaries, men and women, as ordained. The total is therefore given, without attempting to distinguish between ordained and unordained.

[5] The Church of the Disciples began foreign mission work in 1849, but the Foreign Christian Missionary Society was not organized in its present form until 1875.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

I. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES — Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians(Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I.—Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION	1876	$8,500	$1,050	[1] 2				2		4	8	25	33	1	20	20	890	85	23	550	$1,200	2,750
Woman's Miss. Soc. Evang. Association	1891	586	Returns included above.																			
FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION	1880	5,208		12				7		19	10	15	25	8	7	35	2,050		27			[a] 6,150
Woman's Home and For. Mission Bd.			Returns included above.																			
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS REFORMED CH. IN THE U. S. (GERMAN)	[1] 1881	30,118	1,440	8			1	7	2	18	8	25	33	4	52	6	1,817	268	40	1,623	1,440	[a] 5,451
Woman's Miss. Soc., General Synod of the Reformed Church in the U. S.	1884	[2] 4,798	Returns included above.																			
GEN. MISS. BOARD OF THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF N. A.	1882	14,344		4			1	5	4	14		13	13	4	8	5	99	50	7	500		[a] 261
Woman's F. M. S. Free Methodist Ch.	1894	8,594		3			1	4	4	12		7	7	4	8	5	99	29	7	300		513
GENERAL MISSION AND TRACT COMMITTEE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CHURCH[3]	1884	7,890		4				3	1	8			17	11	6	11	238	37				[a] 714
SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT OF AMERICA	1885	10,255		9	1			6	2	17	2	4	6	5	4	4	230	[4] 43	[4] 1	[4] 200		[a] 690
BD. OF MISS. AND CH. EXTENSION UNITED SYNOD EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SOUTH	1886	4,000		2				2		4		6	6	2	3	1	60		1	150		[a] 180
Women's Synodical Societies			Returns included above.																			
MISSION BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH[5]	1886	6,673	218	[6] 4				1	1	6	5	10	15	2	25	7	332	65	15	594	300	1,000
Woman's Board for Foreign Missions American Christian Convention	1886		Returns included above.																			
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST FOREIGN MISSION BOARD	1887		No returns received.																			
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST PROT. CH.*	[7] 1888	10,996	235	5			1	6		12	8	7	15	9	17	6	410	71	25	1,165	235	[a] 1,230
Woman's F. M. S. Meth. Prot. Ch.	1879	4,000	400						6	6		12	12	3								
CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION	1890	7,588		2			6	8	10	26		25	25	11	5	10	475	155	8			950

[1] First organized in 1838, as auxiliary to A. B. C. F. M. Reorganized and chartered in 1881.
[2] The triennial receipts reported in 1899 were $14,394, giving an annual average of $4798.
a Estimated.
[3] The German Baptist Brethren are often designated by the name Tunkers, Dunkers, or Dunkards.
[4] Incomplete returns.
[5] Formerly designated as "The Missionary and Church Extension Department of the American Christian Convention."
[6] Of this number two are women.
[7] The date given is for the organization of the Board of Foreign Missions, although foreign work was begun in 1882, under a combined Home and Foreign Board.
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I. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I.—Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
MISS. SOC. WESLEYAN METH. CONNECTION OF AMERICA	1890[1]	$7,000		3		1		1	1	6		3	3	1			20		1	25		60[a]
UNIVERSALIST GEN. CONVENTION	1890	9,802		2			1	2	1	6	3	10	13	1	6						Statistics columns 17–22 not reported.	
THE WOMAN'S GEN. MISS. SOCIETY OF THE CHURCHES OF GOD	1890	1,000		1						1	1	1	2	1					1	30		
HAUGE'S SYNOD CHINA MISSION	1891	6,073		3	2	1	1	3	1	10		12	12	2	5	1	12	3	2	40		30
THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION IN NORTH AMERICA	1891	25,683								90				38								
UNITED NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA	1892	20,000		4				4	1	9	2	28	30	3		5					Statistics columns 17–22 not reported.	
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH	1894	6,949		1				1	3	5		11	11	1	1	1						
Woman's F. M. S. Ref. Epis. Church	1889[2]	3,424																				
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH	1895	9,019		6	1		1		2	10	1	27	28	4	25	1	103	39				1,030
CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE[3]	1897	98,000		58	2		49	63	75	247		100	100	68	30	60			68			
GERMAN EVANG. LUTH. SYNOD OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES (INDIA MISSION)[4]	1896	7,200		4				4		8		22	22	3	4		100					200
HOME AND FOR. MISS. SOCIETY OF THE AFRICAN M. E. ZION CH.[4]		3,000[5]		1						1	4	5	9	5		6	253		6	288		760[a]
Woman's Home and Foreign Society, A. M. E. Zion Church	1880	450																				
THE CHRISTIAN UNITY ASSOCIATION[4]	1896	3,500[5]		1			5	2	1	9												
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CH.[4]	1899	3,150*		2				2		4												
Woman's Missionary Society of the United Evangelical Church[4]	1899	2,641																				

[1] Date of the opening of foreign work. [2] The Woman's Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church was organized before the Clerical Board, but subsequently became auxiliary to it. *a Estimated.*

[3] The International Missionary Alliance (1890) and the Christian Alliance (1890) were united under the above title in 1897. [4] Returns received too late for insertion in chronological order. [5] Approximate.

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I. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
SOC. OF UNITED BRETHREN FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL [MORAVIAN CH. IN THE U. S.][1]	1787	$12,251		4	1		1	5	2	12		28	28	3	3	4	236	23	3			778
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY[2]	1816	152,696		12			8	12		32			243	For further details see Literary Section of the Tables.								
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY[2]	1825	10,000		1	The contributions of the American Tract Society to foreign missions have been largely in the form of grants in aid of literary work in various fields. The Secretary reports for the 75 years since organization a total of $793,514 so distributed, being an average of over $10,000 annually.																	
AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC.[2]	1828	6,211		5			10			15				12	The American Seamen's Friend Society does an interesting work among foreign sailors in the ports of mission fields and elsewhere. Its agents in such stations, and its expenditure for this purpose alone, are recorded here. For further details of its operations, see subdivision VI of Philanthropic and Reformatory Section.							
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF IOWA AND OTHER STATES	1854	3,100		The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States contributes its foreign missionary funds to the General Council of the Lutheran Church, and to the Leipzig Mission. It also supports the New Guinea Mission of the Neuendettelsau Society of Germany.																		
FOR. MISS. COMMITTEE OF THE NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA	1858	2,480		The income named, $2480, was distributed in aid of the Norwegian Society of Norway, the Schreuder's Mission among the Zulus, and other missions in China and India. A fund, now amounting to $2277, has been collected for the purpose of opening a mission in Japan.																		
THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW	1883	1,800		The Brotherhood of St. Andrew was organized for home rather than foreign service. It provides, however, for the support of a man engaged in special work in Japan, under the direction of the Bishop of Tokyo, and has just opened (1899) a Brotherhood House at Manila, which is likely soon to be transferred to the oversight of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It has also chapters in Japan, Africa, and Alaska.																		
EVANG. LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD OF OHIO AND OTHER STATES	1884	3,000		The foreign missionary contributions of the Synod are sent to the Hermannsburg Missionary Society in Germany.																		
UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR	1885	70,000		The United Society of Christian Endeavor is not organized for conducting any independent foreign missionary work, but the individual societies contribute liberally through their respective denominational Boards. Only a partial estimate can be made of the funds thus appropriated, yet returns gathered by Dr. Clark, in 1899, from 6 denominational sources, indicate that at least $119,092 were received for both home and foreign missions, in 1898, from Christian Endeavor Societies. A fair estimate seems to be that at least $70,000 of this sum went to foreign missions. For further information, consult subdivision I of the Cultural Section.																		
ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE KING	1885	900		1	The Order of the Daughters of the King is in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church. It has a permanent fund for the support of a missionary in China, who is at present stationed at Shanghai. Chapters of the Order have been opened in the Danish and British West Indies, and in Hayti.																	
INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS	1886			The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons includes numerous circles in many nations, the total membership of which is estimated to be about 500,000. It has circles formed in India, China, Japan, Turkey, and elsewhere in mission fields. Its contributions to foreign missions are, unfortunately, not accurately reported at its headquarters, but the total amount thus given would represent a large sum.																	
UNITED SOCIETY OF FREE BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE	1888	2,100		The United Society of Free Baptist Young People contributes its mission funds to the mission treasury of the General Conference of Free Baptists. It supports its own missionaries in India, under the control of the General Conference.																		
EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	1889			No accurate returns of the contributions of the Epworth League to foreign missions can be reported, but the aggregate would be large. There are 443 chapters in foreign fields, exclusive of those reported in Europe, with a membership of 16,755.																		
EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CH., SOUTH	1890	20,000		The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, contributes about $20,000 annually to the Church Board of Foreign Missions. It has 45 societies in foreign mission lands, with a membership of 2035.																		
PRIMITIVE METHODIST	1896			At present the Primitive Methodists contribute whatever they give to foreign missions through the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society of England.																		
UNITED DANISH EVANG. LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA	1896	275		Funds are contributed to the Danish Missionary Society of Denmark.																		

[1] The Moravian Church, as an organic unit throughout the world, conducts its missions through one Mission Board, representing the various national divisions of the Church. Its headquarters are at Berthelsdorf, Saxony. There is a certain division of fields and responsibility, which in the case of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, representing the American Moravian Brethren, having its offices at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, gives them the care of the Mission in Alaska. The American Brethren also contribute to the main treasury in Germany. The Moravians in the Southern States send all their contributions to the Mission Board in Germany.

[2] The income reported represents only what was expended for foreign missions.

I. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries (not Physicians' Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, BEIRUT, SYRIA	1863[1]	$17,250	$20,000	5	5		12	10	2	32		9	9	1					1	224	$102	
ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY	1864[1]	10,244	33,117	3			13	5	1	22		12	12	1								
JAFFNA COLLEGE, BATTICOTTA, CEYLON[2]	1872	4,000		1			2	1		4	1	8	9	1								
FOREIGN SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. A.	1873	3,017	The larger part of this income is spent in European countries. Sunday-schools in Japan, Cuba, Mexico, and South America are also aided.																			
CENT. TURKEY COLLEGE, AINTAB	1874	2,850		2	1	1		2		6	4	4	8	1								
EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT, TURKEY	1878	3,899	4,486							6			34									
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1881	4,500	The project of establishing an International Memorial Medical Missionary College is (1900) under consideration. There have been 126 students, educated by the International Medical Missionary Society, since its organization in 1881, who have been appointed to service by various missionary organizations. A Woman's Branch of the International Medical Missionary Society was formed in 1889.																			
WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION	1883		The W. W. C. T. U. is represented by national branches in all parts of the world. Its coöperation with missionaries in the promotion of temperance, and its special work of organization, place it in the ranks of missionary forces, although, like several other agencies mentioned in Class III., it is not in the ordinary sense of the word a missionary society. A number of advocates of temperance have been sent on "round-the-world" missionary lecture and organizing tours to foreign mission fields. The date given (1883) is that of the organization of the Union, although its activities as a national movement began in 1874.																			
Young Woman's Branch, W. W. C. T. U.	1890		The Young Woman's Branch has its special "round-the-world" missionaries, and has established branches in Africa, Burma, China, and Japan.																			
CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, CANTON, CHINA	1886	4,000		1	1		2	2		6		1	1									
CHURCH STUDENTS' MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION	1887	850	The Church Students' Missionary Association is an organization under Protestant Episcopal direction (Church of England in Canada coöperating), and is similar in aim and service to the Student Volunteer Movement. It supports one missionary in China. Its home work is to awaken interest and stimulate effort on behalf of foreign missions among the students of Protestant Episcopal educational institutions. Its total income is $1500, of which $850 is appropriated to the foreign mission field.																			
ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE, TARSUS ..	1888	8,000	2,000	1			1	1	1	4	1	10	11	1	2				1	150		
STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS	1888		The purpose of the Student Volunteer Movement is to promote the cause of foreign missions among students of both sexes. It organizes Volunteer Bands in institutions of learning, and by means of systematic study, devotional gatherings, and public conventions, seeks to cultivate personal consecration in its members. Over 1500 of its enrolled volunteers have already (1900) gone to the foreign fields in connection with various denominational Boards. No income is reported.																			
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION	1889	33,220					18			18			7	11		The foreign work of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has for its object the planting of Young Men's Christian Associations in prominent centres, to be eventually placed under native direction. Its secretaries are now stationed in the following cities: Colombo, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hong Kong, Madras, Calcutta, Poona, Tokyo, and Rio de Janeiro.						
PEKING UNIVERSITY.....	1890																					
THE GOSPEL UNION	1891	8,993[3]					16	8	3	27				9								

[1] The date given in both instances is the year of the incorporation of the Board of Trustees. Other data concerning these and similar educational institutions will be found in the Educational Section of the Tables, under the appropriate caption. [2] Jaffna College has an independent Board of Trustees, and an endowment of over $90,000.

[3] In the returns sent, the column for income has the entry, "As God supplies." The printed report, however, shows definitely that $8993 were disbursed for foreign missions.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.[1]		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians: Men.	Physicians: Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III. — Continued. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
PROTESTANT COLLEGE AT SÃO PAULO [MACKENZIE COLLEGE]	1892	$8,500	$28,000	1	1		9		7	18	1	15	16	1								Mackenzie College is henceforth to be the legal title of this institution. It is in ecclesiastical affiliation with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (North), and the Presbyterian Board of Missions contributes $5000 annually towards its support. It was incorporated in 1890, and opened in 1892.
HEPHZIBAH FAITH HOME ASSOCIATION	1892	Not reported.		3			15	5	1	24												An independent faith mission, largely evangelistic.
ASIA MINOR APOSTOLIC INSTITUTE	1892	8,000[1]		1						1		7	7	3								The Asia Minor Apostolic Institute represents an enterprise founded by its present Principal, the Rev. H. S. Jenanyan, and administered through the coöperation of native committees in Asia Minor. It is engaged in educational work at Iconium and elsewhere, and conducts orphanages at Tarsus and Marash. The total enrolment of pupils in these institutions is 300. They are supported by voluntary contributions.
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION	1893	20,884			20	6				98				16								Formerly known as the Seventh-Day Adventist Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association. Its work is almost entirely philanthropic, consisting of medical and nursing service, and care for orphans and other dependents.
WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN DEPARTMENT	1894	2,568							3	3												The American International Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association is organically a part of the World's Committee, which has its headquarters in London. The American Committee provides for the support of three secretaries in India.
MISSION AMONG THE HIGHER CLASSES IN CHINA, OR THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE	1894			1																		The Rev. Gilbert Reid some years ago organized a mission especially designed to reach the Higher Classes of China, chiefly through social, literary, and cultural channels. His object was to predispose them favorably towards progress and Western civilization. Out of this has grown the larger project of an International Institute, designed to be an object-lesson in Western science, invention, and letters, with reading-rooms, courses of lectures, classes in foreign languages, and a museum. It will be a meeting-place of the Higher Classes of China with the fruitage of foreign knowledge, as well as with friendly foreign personalities. "The diffusion of the truth, and the promotion of knowledge, moral, scientific, and religious, but not sectarian," is a formula used in the prospectus to indicate the scope of the plan. Some $70,000 have been already subscribed, and extensive buildings are projected at Peking. An Advisory Council has been formed to coöperate with Mr. Reid.
PHILADELPHIA MISS. COUNCIL, THE AFRICA INLAND MISSION	1895	1,907					4			4				2	2							
ELLA THING MEMORIAL MISSION [2]	1895	3,000		1			1	2	1	5				2								
THE PHILAFRICAN LIBERATORS' LEAGUE	1896	2,000			2		6	2		10				1								
PENTECOST BANDS OF THE WORLD	1897	3,000[3]		10			4	4	7	25		3	3	3					1	100		120
AMERICAN RAMABAI ASSOCIATION	1898[4]	16,000		1				1	4	6		43	43	2					1			
THEOLOGICAL SECTION OF STUDENTS' YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION [5]	1898	7,393		5						5												

[1] Average estimate. [2] Proposals to incorporate this mission with the A. B. M. U. are now under consideration. [3] Given as an approximate income for foreign missions only.

[4] The Ramabai Association was first organized on December 13, 1887, and was incorporated February 27, 1889. This Association was dissolved in March, 1898, and afterwards reorganized and incorporated, under the name of The American Ramabai Association. The Widows' Home (Sharada Sadan) at Poona, and the Mukti Home at Kedgaum, for young girls rescued from famine, are both crowded, with a total of nearly 500 inmates.

[5] This organization of theological students in coöperation with the Student Department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. is a new movement succeeding the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, which was discontinued February 28, 1898. It is intended to promote the cause of missions — home and foreign — among theological students. Five theological seminaries support each a foreign missionary, and fifteen give contributions towards the partial support of other missionaries in the foreign field. Fifty-three institutions report 392 students expecting to enter the foreign mission service.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN

Assembled for the Second General Conference

Tokyo, October 24–30, 1900

II. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA* [1]	1824	$176,149 [2]	$3,005							35			48	7	26	23	2,352	119	12	800		7,056
Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada	1881	43,303 [3]				2			19	21		45	45	6	38							
FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA (combined returns of the Eastern [1844] and Western [1854] Divisions) [4]	1844	175,222	11,984	31	9	6		23	20	85	5	300	305	23	100	16	3,714	395	200	5,904		11,142
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Eastern Division)	1876	10,922	Returns included above.																			
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Western Division)	1876	45,513				6			14	20				7					21	1,100		
FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES [5]	1846	15,648	122	8				8	6	22		43	43	7	9	7	314	59	11	404	$122	426
Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces	1884	7,088	Returns included above.																			
FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC	1873	19,874	1,200	12	1	1		8	1	22	10	180	190	12	45	33	4,000	347	109	3,123	1,200	15,000
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario (West)	1876	10,383							7	7		47	47	5	8							
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Eastern Ontario and Quebec	1876	1,559							1	1		6	6	4								
Women's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Manitoba and Northwest Territories [6]	1877	1,348		1				1		2				1								

[1] The Methodist Church in Canada began work among the Indians in 1824, but foreign mission effort in Japan was commenced in 1872, and in China in 1891.

[2] The income given ($176,149) excludes $86,825 spent for domestic missions, but includes $100,492 for mission work among Indians, French, Chinese, and Japanese in Canada. The expenditure reported for missions in Japan and China is $29,028, which, with a proportionate share of the expenses of administration, would give $32,500 as an approximate estimate of the income disbursed for missions in the foreign field. The remaining statistics give only the data for Asiatic missions.

[3] The income given ($43,303) includes $13,620 disbursed for work among Indians and Chinese in Canada. All other data are for foreign missions only.

[4] The income given ($175,222) includes $26,609 disbursed for missions among Indians and Chinese in Canada. The remaining data represent foreign mission work only.

[5] Mission work by the Baptist Church was commenced in Canada, among Indians and others, in 1846, but the foreign mission in India dates from 1873.

[6] The amount given ($1348) represents receipts for foreign missions only. The total income for both home and foreign missions is $6037.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

II. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
CANADA CONGREGATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1881	$2,856*	$50	1	1		5	2	2	10		4	4	1	1	1	40	9	2	300		600
Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions[1]	1886	3,065[2]							2	2		10	10								$60	
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CH. OF ENGLAND IN CANADA	1883	14,255[3]		5	1				2	8	2	11	13	3	3						Statistics for columns 16–22 not reported	
Woman's Auxiliary to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada	1886	35,220[4]							3	3		4	4								Statistics for columns 14–22 not reported.	
SOUTH AMERICAN EVANGELICAL MISSION[5]	1892	5,000		1	1		15	3		20				4								
CLASS II.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
CHINA INLAND MISSION (NORTH AMERICAN BRANCH)[6]	1888	40,000		7	3	1	29	25	50[7]	114											Statistics for columns 11–22 not separable from those of China Inland Mission.	
MISSIONARY DEPARTM'T OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND EPWORTH LEAGUE BOARD OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA	1889	20,000[8]																				
CHINA INLAND MISSION PRAYER UNION	1893	122																				
CANADIAN CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION	1894	13,832		8	1			7	5	20[9]											Other returns included in C. M. S. Report.	
TORONTO PRAYER CIRCLE	1898	311							1	1												

[1] The Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions is an independent organization, coöperating with the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society.

[2] Of this amount ($3065) a portion was contributed to the aid of the Woman's Board of the A. B. C. F. M., several native helpers (included in column 13) being partially or wholly supported in Turkey and Ceylon.

[3] The income given ($14,255) includes $6900, disbursed for missions among Indians in Canada. This is only supplementary to a much larger outlay of the Church of England in Canada, through its missionary dioceses scattered over the broad expanse of the Dominion. The remaining income ($7355) and all other data are for foreign missions only.

[4] The income reported ($35,220) is very largely appropriated to domestic missions, chiefly among the Indians of Canada, to benevolent work through Dorcas Societies, and to the education of missionaries' children. The sum disbursed for distinctively foreign missions is $4668. The remaining data given are for the foreign field alone.

[5] The South American Evangelical Mission of Toronto has recently (1900) united with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union of London, and has ceased to exist as a separate organization. The English society of the same name, however, still maintains its independent existence, and there is also one identical in name and purpose in Australia.

[6] The North American Branch is inclusive of both Canada and the United States. All returns are included in the General Report of the China Inland Mission.

[7] Twelve of these ladies are trained nurses.

[8] This amount reported as received is apparently appropriated to both home and foreign missions.

[9] Missionaries working in Canada are not included in this number.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

III. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE WEST INDIES.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Great Britain.	Income from Local Sources.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA	1823	£3,113	£7,033	19				14	2	35	12	434	446	19	31	62	11,534	459	97	11,588	£7,033	[a] 50,000
UNITED METH. FREE CHURCHES[1]	1837	984	1,283	7						7	74	286	360	10		31	3,217	60	38	2,727	1,283	[a] 10,000
JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY[2]	1855		1,699	6						6				31		31	2,027					
WEST INDIAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL IN WESTERN AFRICA [PONGAS MISSION]	1855	522	183	4			4	7		15				6	3	6						Returns for columns 17–22 not received.
JAMAICA CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY[3]	1861	46	3,710	39						39	16	90	106	103		103	6,970	254	88	7,115	3,114	
CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO EAST INDIANS IN TRINIDAD[4]	1867	3,510[5]	7,488	5				5	4	14	4	67	71	4	104	5	753	94	80	3,308	956	[a] 5,000
CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA[6]	1876		1,800	7			1			8	3	20	23	20	28	21	3,549		23	1,506		[a] 10,000
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH MISSIONS—EASTERN ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WEST INDIES	1884[7]		5,862[8]	42			6			48		231	231		181	133	21,342	2531	129	15,373	1,342	92,690
WESLEYAN METHODIST HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—WESTERN ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WEST INDIES	1884[7]	350	16,473[9]	16				12	18	46	34	4204	4238	50	213	153	22,741		147	14,773	17,500	71,270
TRINIDAD DIOCESAN HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION	1897		Not reported.																			

[1] As no returns from the West Indies were received, those given above were collated from the Report of the United Methodist Free Churches of England for 1900.

[2] The income and statistics given for the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society represent the foreign missionary work of the Jamaica Baptist Union in Haiti, Central America, and in some of the smaller islands.

[3] These returns represent chiefly home missionary work in Jamaica, as not over £150 was contributed for foreign missionary purposes.

[4] These returns of the Mission to East Indians are included in those of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, with the exception of £5695 of the income reported on the foreign field (col. 3), which represents a local government grant for education. [5] The £3510 entered in this column represents the income received from Canada.

[6] The Congregational, like the other Unions of Jamaica, is devoted almost entirely to home missions, but among churches which are themselves the fruit of English foreign missions. The returns are for 1896, as none later have been received.

[7] The date given (1884) marks the formation of the Eastern and Western Conferences. Wesleyan mission work under the English Society began in 1787.

[8] The income (£5862) above given represents chiefly home missionary work of the Conference. The sum of £1480 was appropriated to foreign missions among the East Indians in British Guiana, and is included in the total given. In addition the Conference received a grant from the Government for education amounting to £7540. The remaining data covers the entire home and foreign missionary work of the Conference.

[9] The total income (£16,823) was appropriated chiefly to home missions among the native population. For foreign missions proper £1808 was received, £350 being a grant from the English Wesleyan Society.

a Estimated.

III. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE WEST INDIES — Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Great Britain.	Income from Local Sources.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
JAMAICA BAPTIST UNION[1]	1849	£900	£8000	24				22		46	36	423	459	55	123	178	33,638	2988	180	25,380	£8000	100,000[a]
JAMAICA CHURCH MISSIONARY UNION[2]	1895		Not reported.																			
THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW[3]	1896		Not reported.																			
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
SEAMAN'S MISSION (St. Lucia, and Dominica Islands)	1894		£26				1		1	2												

a Estimated.

[1] The Jamaica Baptist Union represents local independent churches — the fruit of English Baptist missions in the West Indies. It is largely engaged in home missions among the native population. It conducts its foreign missions through the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, and for this reason is classed among aid societies.

[2] The object of the Church Missionary Union is to promote interest in the home and foreign missionary work of the Church of England in Jamaica, especially as conducted by its Missionary Society.

[3] This Brotherhood includes Chapters in Jamaica, British Honduras, and Trinidad.

IV. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Great Britain.	Income from Local Sources.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
MEXICO.																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
MEXICAN HOME MISSION BOARD	1890		$926								2		2									Returns for columns 14–22 not received.
MR. EGLON HARRIS[1] (independent worker)	1894		Not given.				4	1	1	6				1								
CENTRAL AMERICA.																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
BRITISH HONDURAS AND CENTRAL AMERICAN CHURCH MISSION[2]	1883	£3,573	£437	17	2					19				12	12	17						
SOUTH AMERICA.																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
GUIANA DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY[3]	1852		£376																			
SYNOD OF BRAZIL	1888		$26,666[4]	21						21	29		29		134	86	7,000		54	4,650		[a] 21,000

a Estimated.

[1] Mr. Harris conducts a printing establishment and is engaged in the publication and circulation of evangelical literature in Mexico. Further information will be found in *Echoes of Service*, the organ of the Brethren's Mission, 10 Widcombe Crescent, Bath, England.

[2] Largely engaged in home missions, and supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the South American Missionary Society, supplemented by local contributions. Statistics are included in the Reports of the English Societies.

[3] Engaged in diocesan mission work.

[4] Approximate annual contributions of the churches, reckoning five milreis in Brazilian currency as equal to one dollar. The Synod has a Home Missionary Society, to the annual support of which about $4500 are given.

V. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income.		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-Schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ENGLAND.																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
NEW ENGLAND COMPANY	1649	£4,000[1]	£3,500	3			10		5	18	1	4	5	2	4	6	100		6	150		1,600
SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS	1701	136,846[2]		575	7		28	470	5	1085	172	2900	3072	500	4000		86,259	7,639				258,000
Women's Mission Association in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	1866	10,351				4		15	70	89		78	78	28	8				36			
BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY*	1792	77,642[3]	8,012	141	4	1		109	6	257			549	805			19,680	1,488		14,342	Included in col. 3.	59,040[a]
Baptist Zenana Mission	1867	9,921				2			66	68		220	220	27							Statistics columns 15–22 included above.	
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1795	122,858[4]	26,072	166	20	9	16	160	65	436	890	4503	5393	98	1260	1400	50,730	3,920	803	42,259	Included in col. 3.	222,281
Ladies' Committee of the London Missionary Society[5]	1875																					
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR AFRICA AND THE EAST	1799	404,906	49,507	412	44	5	102	349	326	1238	365	6474	6839	541			71,500	6,596			Columns 19–21 not reported.	270,600
Women's Department of the Church Missionary Society	1895	Returns included above.																				
WESLEYAN METH. MISS. SOCIETY*	1813	124,336[6]	90,155	198	8		16	126		348	195	7977	8172	309	2370	1899	57,881	11,619	1260	90,117	£90,155	221,520
Women's Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society[7]	1858	13,385				3			51	54		160	160	44	340							
CHRISTIAN MISSION[8] (MISSION OF THE BRETHREN)	1827	14,305		119	5			87	61	267			Not reported	67							Columns 15–22 not reported.	

[1] The income from home sources is from endowments. The sum designated as from the foreign field does not include a grant of $5460 for Industrial Schools from the Canadian Government.

[2] The Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts fails to distinguish between the Society's work for foreign colonial residents and that for native populations, and it is therefore impossible to determine just what proportion of its extensive operations may be classed as foreign missions among unevangelized native races. In view of this dilemma, the author has inserted the full income, and the total returns of the Society's entire work, expressing at the same time his judgment, based upon a careful study of the Report, that two thirds of each item would approximately represent the exclusively foreign missions of the Society.

[3] The income given (£77,642) includes £4622 disbursed for missions in France and Italy, but the remaining data exclude statistics of European missions.

[4] Contributions to the Centenary Fund, £1239, not included in above income.

[5] Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson forwarded, in the autumn of 1900, the following statement: "We have no longer any Ladies' Committee apart from our Directorate, and all funds come into our treasurer's hands without distinction. There is no separate organization to raise money for women's work." The Ladies' Committee was organized in 1875, and rendered valuable service as a distinct organization until 1890, when ladies were made eligible for membership in the Directorate, where they now participate in the management and serve on special subcommittees in matters which concern woman's work.

[6] The income given (£124,336) includes £20,547, which, according to the Report for 1899 (see pp. 375 and 383), was expended for missions in Ireland, the European Continent, and among the Chinese in London.

[7] The returns given for the Women's Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society represent only partially the work done, as, in addition, the Society provides for the education of 18,000 girls in mission schools.

[8] The title "Christian Mission" is the one suggested to the author by the treasurer, Dr. J. L. MacLean of Bath. The name Brethren is the one commonly used. The income reported (£14,305) is for foreign missions only.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

[a] *Estimated.*

V. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY[1]	1836	£5,369																				75,000
COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL AT HOME AND ABROAD	1842	378	£434	1						1	1	103	104	13	13	12	517	43	8	530	£434	1,602
SOUTH AMERICAN MISS. SOCIETY[2]	1844	13,578	3,397	16	1		37	17	17	88		14	14	18	22	29	371		21	1,093		1,113[a]
FOREIGN MISSIONS COM. OF THE PRESB. CHURCH OF ENGLAND	1847	18,606*	200	19	13	5	4	23	24	88	24	290	314	13	193	84	6,703	981	3[3]	170	4,321	25,000
Women's Missionary Association of the Presbyterian Church of England	1878	6,189	Other returns included above.																			
ZENANA, BIBLE, AND MEDICAL MISSION, OR INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY	1852	18,500	3,862			6			89	95		320	320	26	12							
UNITED METH. FREE CHURCHES' HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS	1857	12,232	3,833	47	2			28	2	79	10	263	273	46	12	149	10,889	Not reported	136	9,191	3,833	21,731
Ladies' Auxiliaries of the United Methodist Free Churches.....		No returns received.																				
UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA	1858	37,227	773	38	1		25		42	106	12	157	169	13	80		3,055				Columns 18–21 not reported.	9,978
Ladies' Association of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.....	1875	150	Other returns included above.																			
COLUMBIA MISSION.....	1859	304[4]		6						6				7								
METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1859	5,580[5]	121	5	2			7		14	3	128	131	3	217	106	2,640	113	40	572		5,000
STRICT BAPTIST MISSION.....	1860	860		2				1		3	1	6	7	3								Columns 15–22 not reported.
CHINA INLAND MISSION.	1865	53,197		30	14	1	283	196	287	811	16	753	769	171	220	264	8,540	1,194				25,620[a]
SALVATION ARMY[6].....	1865	18,391	8,456	990			1738			2728				585	41							
SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST	1865			12[7]						12				2								

a Estimated.

[1] Incorporated in 1897. The work is almost exclusively among colonists, except that some native churches formerly connected with the L. M. S., but now in large measure self-supporting, have in recent years come into relations with the Colonial Missionary Society. They represent a constituency on the foreign field, not elsewhere reported, of about 75,000.

[2] Incorporated in 1900. The work conducted by this Society among seamen in foreign ports is not included. A Ladies' Association is about to be organized.

[3] Only a few distinct Sunday-schools are reported, but the Sunday service is often conducted as a general Sunday-school, old and young taking part.

[4] This does not include a balance of £259 from the preceding year. There is also an endowment fund of £6000, besides the fixed stipends of bishop and clergy. The returns include only missionary workers not reported in connection with the C. M. S. or the S. P. G. [5] This income (£5580) does not include a balance of £3920 from preceding year. [6] The returns for the Salvation Army are exclusively for foreign missions, and are approximate only.

[7] These are workers and stations in India reported in Husband's *Protestant Missionary Directory of India*. The Society itself issues no published report.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

V. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income.		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I—Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
FRIENDS' FOR. MISS. ASSOCIATION	1866	£20,128	£1,493		4	1	26	26	22	79		1049	1049	18	234	200	3,149	No returns.	45	4,940		17,526
FRIENDS' SYRIAN MISSION [1]	1869																					
MILDMAY INSTITUTIONS AND MISSIONS	1869 [2]	844	130		1				7	8					2							
PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISS. SOC.	1870	7,955	2,545	11			4	12		27	3	4	7	10	31	41	1,466	55	41	2,250	£2,545	3,500
London Primitive Meth. Women's Foreign Missionary Society	1897	60																				
CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO DELHI	1877	900 [3]		12						12				2								
UNSECTARIAN MISSION TO ZULU KAFFIRS	1879	497					1	1	2	4		10	10	3								
NORTH CHINA MISSION	1880	3,511 [4]	2,458	14		1	3	3	7	28		8	8	6	10		500	103				1,500 [a]
OXFORD MISSION TO CALCUTTA	1880	5,718 [5]		8			2			10							400					1,200
Ladies' Association of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta	1887	180																				
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1880	42,201 [6]	683			10			224	234		908	908	65								
NORTH AFRICA MISSION	1881	10,068 [7]			4	1	28	23	49	105		13	13	18			36					144 [a]
Workers' Union for North Africa	1893	26																				
ASSOCIATION FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN EGYPT [8]	1883	250																				
ARCHBISHOP'S MISSION TO THE ASSYRIAN CHRISTIANS	1884	3,200		3			1			4	1	50	51	2	2		150,000 [9]		25			150,000
BIBLE CHRISTIAN HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1885	1,724 [10]		6	1			6	2	15		6	6	3			28					50
Women's League of the Bible Christian Missionary Society	1892	583																				
SOUTH ARCOT HIGHWAYS AND HEDGES MISSION	1885	398	88						1	1	2	11	13	1	2	1	21	10	3			80

[1] This Mission was amalgamated with the Friends' Foreign Mission Association January 1, 1898.

[2] The distinctively foreign mission work of the Mildmay Institutions and Missions was not begun until 1893. The income given above is for foreign missions only.

[3] Exclusive of grants from the S. P. G. The missionaries are included in the S. P. G. returns.

[4] Including balance of £832 from preceding year, and grant of £1134 from the S. P. G.

[5] Including balance of £2224 from preceding year.

[6] An additional amount of £21,739 was also raised in 1899 to cancel debt.

[7] Includes a balance of £1041.

[8] See Directory for detailed statement of object and sphere of the Association's activities.

[9] The communicants reported include the entire membership of the Native East Syrian Church, among whom the Archbishop's Mission works without any attempt to proselyte.

[10] This income is for 1899 and is for foreign missions exclusively.

[a] *Estimated.*

V. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I—Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISS.	1888	£8,022		9	1		1	1	7	19	1	10	11	6								Columns 15–22 not reported.
CHINESE BIBLE-WOMAN'S MISSION	1889	No returns.						4	10	14		23	23	10								
SOUTH AFRICA GENERAL MISSION [1]	1889	7,535	£7,200	1			35	22	30	88		17	17	25	5							Columns 16–22 not reported.
CONGO BALOLO MISSION [2] (united with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union in 1899)	1889	10,564					24	8	5	37		18	18	4	2	4	150		4			350
KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIAN HILL MISSION	1890	1,918	639	1			8	8	7	24		3	3	6	7	4	64	10	5	166		116
CEYLON AND INDIAN GEN'L MISS.	1893	1,400	160				8	5	5	18		16	16	6		4	90	12	14	400		360 [a]
TIBETAN PIONEER MISSION	1893	393 [3]							3	3		2	2	3					1			
SOUTH AMERICAN EVANG'L MISS.	1895	615	No returns.	2	1		3 [4]	5		11				5					1	50		
BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION	1896 [5]																					For. miss. data not received.
LOWER ZAMBESI MISSION [1]	1896	Included in So. Af. Gen. Miss.																				
PERUVIAN MISSION (united with Regions Beyond Miss. Union in 1899)	1898	1,565		1			5	4		10				2								Columns 15–22 not reported.
ARGENTINA MISSION (united with Regions Beyond Miss. Union in 1899)	1899	521		2				2		4				2		2			2			
REGIONS BEYOND MISS. UNION	1899	23,640 [6]		5			29	14	5	53		18	18	8	2	6	150		6			350
PIONEER MISSION TO THE ABORS [7]	1899	100					2			2												
BEHAR (BENGAL) MISSION (connected with Regions Beyond Miss. Union)	1900	185		2						2												
THE PUNJAB MISSION OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM [8]	1900			1				1		2		3	3	1								

[1] The Lower Zambesi Mission has recently united with the South Africa General Mission.

[a] *Estimated.*

[2] The Congo Balolo Mission was one of the societies combined to form the Regions Beyond Missionary Union in 1899. It is inserted here as a matter of history. (See Regions Beyond Missionary Union.)

[3] The Tibetan Pioneer Mission is at present working in the border regions of Tibet and awaiting an opportunity for more aggressive advance. The income reported (£393) includes about £300 deposited in the bank, having been brought forward from receipts of previous years.

[4] Two of the missionaries (married) are self-supporting.

[5] No statement of receipts for Indian Fund of Brit. and For. Unitarian Association is given in Report of 1899.

[6] This includes income for Congo Balolo, Peruvian, Argentina, and Behar (Bengal) Missions, all now combined with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union. In computing totals, this income (£23,640) and all other returns should be reckoned as inclusive of the receipts and returns of the four societies it has absorbed.

[7] Mr. J. H. Lorrain and Mr. F. W. Savidge, formerly missionaries of the Arthington Aborigines Mission, commenced work among the Abors in 1899, on an independent basis, receiving financial aid from the Missionary Pence Association and Information Bureau of London.

[8] The Rev. R. Venables Greene was ordained in 1899, and went to the Punjab at his own charges and commenced the Mission. In 1900 the Reformed Episcopal Church established a Foreign Missions Committee, and is planning to support Mr. Greene's work and enlarge its scope.

V. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians(Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE	1698	£30,889[1]																				
BRETHREN'S SOCIETY FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE HEATHEN[2]	1741	823	£5,995	14			5	17	1	37		51	51	6		6	456		1	73		1,308
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY	1799	14,200[3]																				
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY[4]	1804	59,405	6,805				60			60		770	770[5]									
LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS	1817	13,770[6]																				
TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY	1831	1,806[7]																				
MONTHLY TRACT SOCIETY[8]	1837	50[9]																				
BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY	1840	1,246																				
BAPTIST TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY	1841	1,499[10]																				
EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE	1846	4,809[11]																				
PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY	1854	3,372[12]																				
BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY	1854	2,270[13]																				
ENGLISH ASSOCIATION IN AID OF WEST INDIAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION FOR FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL IN WEST AFRICA	1855	440[14]																				

[1] The income entered (£30,889) is the amount which the Annual Report of 1899 seems to indicate as expended abroad, inclusive of both colonial and strictly native missions. It is exclusive of commercial receipts from book sales. No data have been furnished for tabulating the remaining statistical items.

[2] Auxiliary to the Moravian Missionary Society of Germany, and with Labrador for its field. A large part of the income and all remaining statistics are included in the returns of the Moravian Society of Germany (see German Section of these tables), and should not be counted again in making up totals.

[3] Total income of Religious Tract Society is £131,509. Its mission income (home and foreign) is £27,876. Approximate receipts for foreign missions exclusively (£14,200) are estimated above.

[4] The income entered (£66,210) represents the amount devoted to the work of the Society in colonial and foreign mission fields, as gathered from the Report of 1900. If the amount expended on the European Continent (£89,586) be added, the sum total of the Society's outlay outside of Great Britain would be £155,796. The total net receipts of the Society for all purposes are £212,111.

[5] The B. F. B. S. also contributes towards the support of about 600 Bible-women, in the employ of various missionary agencies.

[6] A large part (£12,377) of this income was forwarded to the Moravian Society in Germany, and as it is included in their receipts it should not be counted again in making up totals. Other data reported by Moravian Society.

[7] The income entered (£1806) is half the total receipts (£3611), as the Report for 1900 seems to indicate that about one half of the Society's operations pertain to the foreign mission fields. No further information as to remaining tabulated items has been received. [8] Amalgamated with the Stirling Tract Enterprise of Scotland in 1899. [9] No information as to other tabulated data has been received.

[10] From this amount some grants are made to further the circulation of the Society's publications in foreign fields, but the amount is not specified.

[11] Of the amount entered as income (£4809) the sum of £2164 was received for the aid of persecuted native Christians and famine sufferers. It is impossible to determine just what proportion of the remainder represents income for foreign missions apart from those on the Continent of Europe. [12] This income (£3372) is expended largely in Great Britain. An average of about £200 seems to be devoted annually to foreign work.

[13] This amount (£2270) is devoted to the aid of existing mission work in the Levant. [14] These funds (£440) are devoted to the aid of the mission of the West Indian Church in Western Africa (Pongas Mission). For further particulars see West Indian Section of these tables.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
				Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II — Continued. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION	1865	£755[1]																				
MISSIONARY LEAVES ASSOCIATION	1868	8,380[2]																				
ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN[3]	1868	1,655																				
Women's Branch of the Association in Aid of the Bishop of Cape Town..	1895	200																				
ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE MISSION TO ZULULAND[4]	1870	2,141																				
ENGLISH COUNCIL OF THE BETHEL SANTAL MISSION[5]	1875	51																				
YOUNG MEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (in connection with the Birmingham Y. M. C. A.)	1877	90[6]																				
HELPING HANDS MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION	1884	380[7]																				
MISSIONARY PENCE ASSOCIATION AND INFORMATION BUREAU	1888	2,200[8]																				
ST. PAUL'S GUILD[9]	1888	2,721		4			1		8	13	3	6	9	1	3	7			3			
KHALSA PRAYER UNION	1896	178			1					1												
LONDON COMMITTEE OF THE BAROTSI MISSION	1898	386[10]																				
WAREHOUSEMEN AND DRAPERS' FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1898	123					2			2												

[1] This income (£755) represents only what is appropriated to work in foreign mission fields.

[2] In addition the Association reports goods amounting in value to £2848 sent to the foreign fields. Its income is not reported in the returns of the Church Missionary Society, to which it is affiliated.

[3] The Association in Aid of the Bishop of Cape Town contributes an annual fund in aid of the missionary work of the Diocese of Cape Town. It is appropriated to the support of schools, the payment of clergy and catechists, and to aid in the erection of buildings. Just what proportion is expended in mission work among natives is not clearly indicated in the Report. [4] See African Section of these tables for further particulars.

[5] For further particulars see India Section of these tables. [6] The income (£90) is devoted to the Ikwezi Lamaci Mission, in Natal, Africa. (See African Section of these tables.)

[7] This income is used in connection with the work of the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, and other organizations, but is not included in the statistical data given for those societies. [8] About £1300 of the income of the Missionary Pence Association is devoted to the support of missionaries in connection with other societies.

[9] This Guild supports St. Andrew's and St. Hilda's Missions in Japan. (See Japan Section of these tables.) The income and workers, although given in both sections, should not be duplicated in making up total returns in the general summary of missions.

[10] The Report of the London Committee indicates that its funds are forwarded directly to the Barotsi Mission in Africa through the Rev. F. Coillard, a resident missionary.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-Schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
SOCIETY FOR ADVANCING THE CHRISTIAN FAITH[1]	1691	£1,600																				
DR. BRAY'S ASSOCIATES[2]	1733	624																				
SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION[3]	1803	2,000																	6360	257,854		
Ladies' Sunday-school Extension Committee.	1890	Returns included above.																				
LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS[4]	1809	13,998		8	3	4	4	13	8	40		65	65	55								
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY[5]	1818	23,921																				
LADY MICO CHARITY[6]	1836	2,100																				
ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY[7]	1837	459																				
Manchester Native Races Protection Society	1898	No returns at hand.																				
BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY[8]	1839	867																				
MISSIONS TO SEAMEN[9]	1856	40,444		28	1		14		1	44				29								

[1] The Society for Advancing the Christian Faith was organized to conduct missionary operations in the British possessions, and has a long and interesting record of service in the British West Indies and elsewhere. Its attention has been chiefly directed to the education and religious instruction of Negro slaves and Indians. The dividends from its endowment funds, amounting to about £1600 annually, are now distributed in block grants among the bishops of the West Indies and Mauritius.

[2] The income from endowments, amounting to £624 annually, is now devoted to the support of schools for Negroes in the Bahamas, and the founding of clerical libraries in the British colonies.

[3] The income here recorded (£2000) is that proportion of receipts which is used for foreign missions. The Sunday-schools and pupils reported are mostly in India, a very few being in Buenos Ayres. These Sunday-school returns represent only affiliated work, and are probably for the most part included in the returns of the India Sunday School Union (see Indian Section of these tables), and should therefore not be duplicated in making up the summaries. A large Colonial work is conducted, besides that in Great Britain.

[4] The income given (£13,998) is what the Annual Report of the London Society seems to indicate as spent in foreign mission lands, not including the European Continent. The remaining data specify only regarding foreign mission work in Asia and Africa.

[5] It has been impossible to discover the proportion of income which represents the work of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society in foreign ports, or among native sailors of mission lands. Work of this kind is evidently included in the operations of this Society, but the income recorded (£23,921) has been received for both home and foreign work, and only a portion can be regarded as pertaining to foreign missions.

[6] The income given for the Lady Mico Charity is received from endowments, and is appropriated to the maintenance of a training college for colored men in Kingston, Jamaica.

[7] The work of the Aborigines Protection Society is in the interest of a humane and Christian policy towards aboriginal races. Efforts are also made "to lead them to the peaceful and voluntary reception of the Christian religion."

[8] The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society is engaged in a humanitarian crusade for the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade, and also in the care of captives rescued from slave caravans. A balance of £537, brought forward from the preceding year, is not included in the income reported (£867).

[9] The Missions to Seamen devotes its efforts principally to British sailors, but work is also done for foreign sailors in home ports and abroad. There are about 30,000 Asiatics serving on British ships. The Bible is sold and distributed by the Society in thirty-one languages, and 83,000 tracts are circulated annually in twenty-two languages. In London a native Japanese Christian is employed to do mission work among Japanese sailors. The income reported (£40,444) represents to a very large extent what must be classed as home mission work. The remaining data given refer for the most part to work in Continental or Colonial ports. The only exceptions seem to be Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama. We may add also Calcutta and Hong Kong. In view of these facts, the returns can hardly be properly included in the foreign mission summary.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-Schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III—Continued.																						
Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA[1]	1858	£2,853	£8,888				3			3		69	69	4	82				21	1,298		
Women's Auxiliary Christian Literature Society for India	1896	105																				
BRITISH SYRIAN MISSION SCHOOLS AND BIBLE WORK	1860	5,398			1				20	21		128	128	4	19					1,310		
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND'S MISSION TO THE JEWS	1860	880[2]	75	1	1		1	2		5	1	7	8	1		1	78		1	190	£20	243
SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION[3]	1862	2,823																				
PALESTINE AND LEBANON NURSES' MISSION	1865	377			1				3	4		1	1	1								
CHILDREN'S SPECIAL SERVICE MISSION[4]	1868	1,157					1			1												
ASSOCIATION FOR THE FREE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCRIPTURES[5]	1874	1,335																				
SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE[6]	1874	890																				
MILDMAY MISSION TO THE JEWS[7]	1876	520		2	1		4		2	9				4								
MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, LONDON[8]	1878	2,000																				
JAFFA MEDICAL MISSION AND HOSPITAL	1878	1,610	220		1			1	9	11		5[9]	5	2	1				2			
FRIENDS' ARMENIAN MISSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE	1881	575	25						2	2		2	2	1		1	30	1	1	200		

[1] The returns here given in reference to the Christian Literature Society for India cover all the seven Auxiliaries in India (see India Section of these tables) and are entered here in one amount, as the author has no means of apportioning them correctly to each society. The returns given in the India Section are included in these, and should not be duplicated in making up the summary.

[2] The income given (£880 + 75), as well as the remaining data, pertain to the mission in Aleppo.

[3] The distribution of Scriptures by the Scripture Gift Mission includes work in India, Africa, South America, and Mexico, but just what proportion of the income should be classed under foreign missions does not appear. The receipts entered (£2823) include contributions for work in England and on the European Continent, as well as in mission lands.

[4] The income given (£1157) represents receipts for work chiefly among children in foreign mission lands. One special missionary to children is maintained in India. The distribution of literature in foreign fields is, however, for the most part, secured through missionaries of other societies.

[5] The Association for the Free Distribution of the Scriptures conducts its operations almost entirely upon the Continent of Europe and in foreign mission lands, but secures the services of missionary workers already in the field to act as distributing agents. Of the income reported (£1335) about £584 are expended in foreign missions, exclusive of the European Continent.

[6] The operations of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade are confined almost exclusively to India and China.

[7] The Mildmay Mission to the Jews carries on a large work on the Continent of Europe, but has missions also in Egypt, Morocco, and South Africa. The total income reported is £10,069, but of this amount only £520, according to the report of 1898, seems to have been spent in Africa.

[8] The Medical Missionary Association is engaged in preparing fully qualified medical missionaries, especially for work in the foreign field. The report for 1899 states that all its students in that year were "preparing for the foreign field."

[9] One of these natives was educated as a physician in Beirut, and serves on the medical staff.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III — Continued. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
PAKHOI LEPER FUND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY [1]	1883	£877			2			2	3	7				1	1							
WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION	1883	See U. S. Section of these tables																				
MISS PROCTER'S MISSION AND SCHOOLS	1886	150	£250 [2]		1	1	1	1	2	6	1	14	15	1	2	2	50	10		200	£5	75
ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION [3]	1888	518		1						1		7	7									
MEDICAL MISSION AT PHILIPPOPOLIS [4]	1888						1	1		2				1								
INDIAN WIDOWS' UNION [5]	1889	133																				
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS	1890	2,698 [6]					5			5												
SOCIETY OF THE SACRED MISSION [7]	1891	1,000																				
MEDICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1891	10,600 [8]			50	12	3		29	94		2	2	52	25							
STUDENT VOLUNTEER MISSIONARY UNION [9]	1892	370																				
ZAMBESI INDUSTRIAL MISSION	1892	1,500	8,000 [10]				18	5	2	25		100	100	7	21	4	400	200	28	Not reported.	5	
NYASSA INDUSTRIAL MISSION	1893	529	1,369 [11]	3				1		4		10	10	2		1	35	15	2	200		

[1] The Pakhoi Leper Fund, although in connection with the Church Missionary Society, is not included in its receipts. The income reported (£877) is therefore an independent contribution to foreign missions. The remaining data, indicating missions and stations, are, however, included in the returns of the C. M. S.

[2] Of this amount £100 was contributed by Miss Procter from personal funds.

[3] Some of the agents of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in India receive salaries, and others are honorary.

[4] This Medical Mission has been supported largely by individual voluntary contributions, and reported an income of £564 in 1896; but on account of the death of several of those interested, the receipts have been greatly reduced, and Mrs. Tonjoroff has been obliged to close the Cottage Hospital at Philippopolis. A dispensary was, however, opened in the Mission Hall, and is conducted under her own supervision. Mr. and Mrs. Tonjoroff are still carrying on the work of medical missions, hoping that continued and enlarged support may be secured.

[5] The object of the Indian Widows' Union is to interest Christian women in England in an effort to improve the condition of the Hindu and Mohammedan widows of India.

[6] The income entered (£2698) represents the amount disbursed for colonial and foreign work. All student centres in foreign fields where Associations have been formed may be considered as stations where work is carried on, but precise information as to their number is not at hand.

[7] The Society of the Sacred Mission educates young men for Christian service. Its missionaries abroad, numbering now 16 (Annual Report, 1898), are connected with other societies, and have been included in their returns.

[8] Income and workers included in returns of the Church Missionary Society previously entered.

[9] The Student Volunteer Missionary Union enrols in its membership students of universities and colleges in Great Britain and Ireland who declare their purpose to enter the foreign missionary service, and seeks to awaken missionary interest among all students in British colonies.

[10] The income reported as received from the foreign field (£8000) is derived chiefly from coffee-culture in British Central Africa.

[11] The income reported as received on the foreign field for the Nyassa Industrial Mission represents the proceeds of plantation work in British Central Africa.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-Schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III—Continued.																						
Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION [1]	1894	£2,421							28	28				42								
LONDON COMMITTEE FOR NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN [2]	1894	574				4			2	6				1								
MISSIONARIES' LITERATURE ASSOCIATION	1894	15 [3]																				
INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS AID SOCIETY [4]	1895																					
LONDON COMMITTEE FOR THE LEBANON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE [5]	1896	1,017			1		2		3	6												
FRIENDS OF ARMENIA	1897	11,722							8	8				6	11							
ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS	1897	1,601 [6]	£155				3	2	2	7				2								
SCOTLAND.																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE*	1829	27,833	7,743	26	6		9	25	2	68	8	523	531	19	15	82	2,534	486 [7]	100 [a]	5,000 [a]	£200	9,891
Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions	1837	10,969	2,658			6			32	38				13	9							
Guild Mission, Kalimpong	1881	Auxiliary to C. S. M.																				
Woman's Guild, Kalimpong Medical Mission	1893	Auxiliary to C. S. M.																				

a Estimated.

[1] The income reported (£2421) represents the amount devoted to foreign work according to the sixth annual report (for 1900) of the World's Young Women's Christian Association. Twenty-eight secretaries are employed at different centres, giving all their time to the work of the Association, while many other missionary workers from other societies represent and act for the Association at various stations as secretaries.

[2] The income and workers here reported for the North India School of Medicine are also included in the returns inserted in the India Section of these tables.

[3] The income of the Association consists largely in literature presented to be forwarded to the fields.

[4] The Society invites people "to invest their money in industrial enterprises on the mission field. After payment of interest to investors, the income and property are applied solely to the promotion of its objects." A carpet-factory has recently been opened in Ahmednagar, India, in which a large number of native converts are employed. No statement of income has been received. Help is rendered, wherever practicable, in any mission field.

[5] The income reported (£1017) as collected by the London Committee for the Lebanon Hospital for the Insane is the amount contributed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1900, for the year closing March 31st. In addition £919 was contributed in the United States, £18 in Canada, and £32 was received as interest on deposits, making a total of £1986, representing receipts for the year. Also a balance of £2692 was reported as brought forward. Buildings completed at a cost of £4678 were opened August, 1900, free of debt. Necessary income to run them, as now planned, is £1500 annually.

[6] Including balance of £380 from last year.

[7] The 486 additions represent the adult baptisms during the year.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-Schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I—Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE [1]	1843	£68,759	£44,498	63	39	5	35	61	68	256	12	1,315	1,327	41	326	41	11,436	459			£3,206	21,069
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Free Church of Scotland ...	1843	15,972	8,560			6			59	65		360	360	24	120				20			
Livingstonia Mission	1875	10,082	395	6	3		10	8	3	30		173	173	5			1,315				395	
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FOREIGN MISSION BOARD [1]	1847	44,450	18,036	65	17	7	15	66	38	204	23	996	1,019	115	310	115	30,431	3,460	336	22,189	18,036	59,543
United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Zenana Mission	1880	7,415						2	38	40		271	271	19								
Ladies' Kaffrarian Society [2]	1839	430	1,345						4	4		7	7	1					1			
FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION SYNOD, SCOTLAND	1871	630	360	1						1		5	5	1		1	20	3	1	30	5	60
FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND	1871	820		2	1			1		4		10	10	1	3	1	45	5	2	157		120
SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1872	4,180		28			14	6	16	64	14		14	17								Returns for columns 15–22 not reported.
Central Committee and Churchwomen's Association of the Scottish Episcopal Church	1875	945																				
SOUTHERN MOROCCO MISSION ...	1888	1,470			4		4	6	4	18				5								Returns for columns 15–22 not reported.
Ladies' Auxiliary of the Southern Morocco Mission	1896	Income not reported separately.																				
HELP FOR BRAZIL	1892	847					4	2	3	9												Returns for columns 11–22 not given.
FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND [3]	1900	109,646	75,035	110	21	13	52	114	96	292	38	2,325	2,363	153	673	153	42,133					

[1] For statistics of the foreign missions of the now united Free Church and United Presbyterian Church, see Foreign Missions of the United Free Church of Scotland, at the bottom of this page.

[2] The Ladies' Kaffrarian Society conducts a Girls' Training School at Emgwali, Kaffraria, started sixty years ago. The funds of the school are furnished by this Society independently of the Foreign Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, although the school is under the joint management and control of both. Neither workers nor income are included in above returns of the Foreign Mission Board.

[3] The United Free Church of Scotland was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland in November, 1900. The first annual returns of its foreign missions are reported above, as found in the official Report issued in 1901. Data for columns 18–22 were not given.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND	1793	£7 [1]																				
STIRLING TRACT ENTERPRISE	1848	9,525 [2]																				
NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND	1860	12,106 [3]	£7,656 [3]	1			7			8			39									
SCOTTISH COMMITTEE OF THE GOPALGUNGE EVANGELISTIC MISSION [4]	1874	260									1	16	17	1	1							
SCOTTISH COMMITTEES OF INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS	1876	119 [5]																				
AUXILIARY COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND OF CHINA INLAND MISSION [6]	1889																					
TIBET PRAYER UNION [7]	1890	42																				
KHALSA PRAYER UNION [8]	1896																					
SCOTTISH COMMITTEES OF THE BAROTSI MISSION	1898	447 [9]																				
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CONVERSION OF THE JEWS COMMITTEE	1840	4,586*		5	1		4	2	11	23		3	3	5					2	200		
Church of Scotland Women's Association for the Christian Education of Jewesses	1845	1,806						2	11	13				5								
EDINBURGH MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1841	1,991			4			3	3	10		5	5	3								
Edinburgh Ladies' Auxiliary	1846	114																				

[1] The income reported (not including sales) is £4836, but of this amount only £7 was appropriated to missions in India.

[2] This includes balance of £193 from preceding year, also cash balance (£50) of the Monthly Tract Society of London, now united with the Stirling Tract Enterprise. No statement of the relative proportion of home and foreign work is given. [3] The income entered (£12,106+£7656=£19,762) represents two thirds of the total income of the Society, which appears to be approximately the proportion spent in foreign fields.

[4] Income and workers are also included in the statistical data of the Gopalgunge Mission in the India Section of these tables.

[5] This income is also included under this Mission in India Section of these tables, which see for further particulars. [6] All returns are included in statistics of China Inland Mission in English Section of these tables.

[7] The Tibet Prayer Union works in the interest of all the missionary societies on the Tibetan border. Its quarterly publication, *At the Threshold*, keeps the members in touch with the efforts of these societies.

[8] For further particulars of Khalsa Prayer Union, see English Section of these tables.

[9] The report of the Scottish Committees indicates that their funds are forwarded directly to the Barotsi Mission in Africa, through the Rev. F. Coillard, a resident missionary on the field.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

NAME OF SOCIETY	Date of Organization	Income for Home Work	Income for Foreign Field	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries	Physicians: Men	Physicians: Women	Lay Missionaries not Physicians: Men	Married Women not Physicians	Unmarried Women not Physicians	Total of Foreign Missionaries	Native Workers: Ordained Natives	Licensed Preachers, Teachers, Bible-readers, etc.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers	Stations: Principal Stations	All other Substations	Churches: Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants	Additions During the Last Year	Sunday-schools: Sunday-schools	Total Sunday-school Membership	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions	Native Christians: Total of Native Christian Community, including besides Communicants Non-communicants of all Ages
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III — Continued.																						
Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CONVERSION OF JEWS COMMITTEE*	1843	£8,517	£585	6	2			5		13		30	30	6			See Note [1]	12	3	132		
Free Church of Scotland Women's Jewish Missionary Association	1843	1,729	45						3	3		16	16	4					3	282		
SCOTTISH AUXILIARY, BRITISH SYRIAN MISSION SCHOOLS AND BIBLE WORK, AND BEDOUIN MISSION	1860	[2] 141																				
TABEETHA MISSION AT JAFFA	1863	853							3	3		9	9						4	216		
MISS TAYLOR'S SCHOOLS, BEYROUT	1868	454	187						2	2		5	5	1					1	50		
MISSION TO LEPERS IN INDIA AND THE EAST	1871	11,298							1	1												
SOUL WINNING AND PRAYER UNION	1880	185										2	2									
FAITH MISSION	1889	92					7			7												
CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR CHINA*	1880	[3] 1,345																				
Ladies' Branch of the Christian Literature Society for China	1892	176																				
REV. W. H. MURRAY'S MISSION TO THE BLIND AND ILLITERATE IN CHINA	1887	[4] 675		1				1	1	3				1	12 [6]							
CENTRAL MOROCCO MEDICAL MISSION	1891	251			1		2	2	1	6				3								
SCOTTISH ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION	1895	No returns received																				
Women's Auxiliary of the Scottish Armenian Association	1896	No returns received.																				
BAPTIST INDUSTRIAL MISSION OF SCOTLAND	1895	1,100	750	4				1	2	7		60	60	3	10	1	101	61				[a] 3,000

a Estimated.

[1] There are no congregations composed exclusively or chiefly of Jewish Christians. [2] Income also included in returns of British Syrian Mission Schools and Bible Work. (See English Section of these tables.)

[3] With one exception, workers in this Mission appear in other lists. The organization is under the management of a committee, and the income is disbursed mainly through the agencies of existing Protestant missionary societies.

[4] Including balance of £193 from preceding year (1898). The income of the Christian Literature Society for China is also included in returns of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese. (See China Section of these tables.)

[5] Of this amount £1 represents income from an endowment. Some individual donations are also received, amounting in 1898 to £515. (See China Section for further particulars.)

[6] There are about a dozen small schools, with native teachers, while in many villages individual instruction is given by students trained at the Peking institution.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

V. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND — Continued. WALES—IRELAND.

NAME OF SOCIETY	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries							Native Workers			Stations		Churches			Sunday Schools		Contributions	Native Christians
	Date of Organization	Income from Home Sources	Income from the Foreign Field	Ordained Missionaries	Physicians		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men)	Married Women not Physicians	Unmarried Women not Physicians	Total of Foreign Missionaries	Ordained Natives	Unordained Native Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women and other Helpers	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers	Principal Stations	All other Substations	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants	Additions During the Last Year	Sunday-schools	Total Sunday-school Membership	Total of Native Contributions	Total of Native Christian Communities, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages
					Men	Women																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
WALES.																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS' FOREIGN MISSIONS (also called Welsh Presbyterians)	1840	£7,761	£1,229	18	1 3		2	14	7	41	11	800	811	18	363	153	4,291	739	410	13,7 9	£1,816	18,987
Liverpool Women's Branch of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Foreign Missions	1881	324																				
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions																						
AFRICAN (CONGO) TRAINING INSTITUTE	1889	2,150	87								6	200	206	1	11	17	2,500	260	30	3, 00	950	10,000
IRELAND.																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
FOREIGN MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND	1840	15,831	1 166	25	6	3	2	20	18	74	5	434	439	19	10	98	2,252	299	81	5,050	1,122	15,121
Female Association for Promoting Christianity among the Women of the East	1874	5,563																				Returns of columns 3 and 22 included above.
FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND [4]	1871																					
QUA IBOE MISSION	1887	1,309	55				5	3	1	9		9	9	3	9	3	459	102	5	337	55	
JUNGLE TRIBES' MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND	1899	1,156			1		4	3		8		13	13	4	3	1	16	2	1	20		87

[1] These are included among the Ordained Missionaries. [2] This number of native workers represents the students of the Institute now engaged in mission service in Africa.
[3] In addition to this 1899-1900 income £246 was received and disbursed for foreign relief in India. [4] For income and statistics, see Scotch Section of these tables.
[5] Including balance of £341 from preceding year.
* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I—Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CHHOTA NAGPUR [1]	1891	£1,442	£340	6	2					8[2]		18	18	1	5							
Ladies' Auxiliary of the Dublin University Mission [3]	1891	1,175							8	8		7	7	1								
SOUTH AMERICAN FAITH MISSION	1897	62					1	1		2				1					1			
EGYPT MISSION BAND	1897	591					7	1		8		4	4	3					2	27		
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY	1806	400[4]																				Returns for columns 3–22 included in those of S. A. M. S.
IRISH AUXILIARY OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1896	1,418																				
IRISH AUXILIARY OF THE FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION ASSOCIATION		1,352[5]																				Returns for columns 3–22 included in those of F. F. M. A.
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
JEWISH MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND	1841	5,215		5				5	4	14		45	45	2	12	2	290	27	13	994		
NATIVE MEDICAL MISSION IN EL-BOURG, MOUNT LEBANON		842[6]										6[7]	6	2								

[1] The Dublin University Mission contributes a part of its income to the S. P. G., but also conducts independent work of its own. The amount entered above (£1782) is exclusive of the contribution (£570) sent to the S. P. G.

[2] The eight European missionaries are included in the returns of the S. P. G. in the English Section of these tables, and should not be duplicated in the final summaries.

[3] The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Dublin University Mission is not connected with the S. P. G., and conducts its own independent work in India. A portion (£910) of its income is included in that of the Dublin University Mission.

[4] This Society was formed for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in Ireland. In extending their work they have given to the British and Foreign Bible Society £400 the past year, which are included in the columns for foreign missions. The total income is £3021.

[5] Including £222 for Indian Famine Fund.

[6] Including a balance of £94 from preceding year.

[7] Two of these are medical graduates.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-Schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DENMARK.[1]																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Danske Missionsselskab*	1821	Kr. 147,753	Kr. 500	16				11	4	31	2	35	37	11	11		316	37			Kr. 500	778
LÖVENTHAL'S MISSION	1872	5,000		1						1		3	3	1								
OOTACAMUND DANISH EVANGELISTIC LUTHERAN MISSION[2]	1892	[3] 475	78	1			1	1		3	1	3	4	3		1	15	5	3	92	44	43
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
DANISH COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS—*Danske Kommitté for Indisk Hjemmemission Blandt Santhalerne*[4]	1877	26,500																				
FINLAND.[5]																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
FINNISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Finska Missions-Sällskapet*	1859	F. Mk. [6] 120,763		9				8	2	19		12	12	3	7							
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
FREE FINNISH MISSION IN CHINA—*Finsk Fri Kinamissionen*[7]	1890	21,017					1		4	5		1	1	1								

[1] The Danish krone may be reckoned as equivalent to 26 cents United States currency, or 1s. 6d. English money.

[2] The Ootacamund Mission is also known as "Emilies Minde," or "Emilie's Memorial," so named after the deceased daughter of the Rev. C. L. G. Koefoed, founder of the Mission, by the Danish Committee, which was organized in 1894. [3] The European missionaries do not receive salaries.

[4] For full particulars of Indian Home Mission to the Santals, see India Section of these tables.

[5] The Finnish mark may be reckoned as equivalent to 19 cents United States currency, or 9½d. English money.

[6] The above income (F. Mk. 120,763) represents amount expended for the mission in Africa. Total income of the Society (1898) for both home and foreign missions was F. Mk. 281,059

[7] The Free Finnish Mission in China is auxiliary to the China Inland Mission of England, and supports, in addition, one independent station.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians: Men.	Physicians: Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men)	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers: Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations: Principal Stations.	All other Sub-stations.	Churches: Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-Schools: Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christians: Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
FRANCE.[1]																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
PARIS SOCIETY FOR EVANGELICAL MISSIONS AMONG NON-CHRISTIAN NATIONS—*Société des Missions Évangéliques chez les Peuples non Chrétiens, établie à Paris*	1822	Francs 1,133,652		46	1		8	42	13	109[2]	42	300	342	40			13,452	388			Francs 91,538	
Auxiliary Society of the Ladies of Paris—*Société Auxiliaire des Dames de Paris*		26,652																				
EVANGELICAL MISSION TO THE UPPER ZAMBESI—*Mission Évangélique du Haut-Zambèze*	18 5	247,630		12	1			9	2	23				5								
FRENCH METHODIST MISSION IN KABYLIA—*Mission Méthodiste Française en Kabylie*	18 6	7,500																				
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE FRENCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—*Alliance des Unions Chrétiennes de Jeunes Gens de France, Comité National*	1867	130,000					7			7				7								
SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS—*Société des Amis des Missions*	1899	No returns received.																				
ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT STUDENTS—*Cercle des Étudiants Protestants*		No returns received.																				

[1] The French franc may be reckoned as equivalent to 20 cents United States currency, or to 10*d*. English money.

[2] The data given in columns 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21, represent only returns from missions of the Paris Society in Basutoland, Africa, and Oceania, as gathered from the Annual Report of 1899. Definite information concerning native workers and churches in Madagascar and other missions was lacking in the Report, and no returns were forwarded by the Secretary.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries. Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers. Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations. Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Churches. Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year	Sunday-schools. Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions. Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christians. Totals of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
GERMANY.[1]																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN [UNITAS FRATRUM]—*Mission der Brüdergemeine* (commonly called "Moravian Missions")	1732	Marks 644,000	Marks 673,960	171	2		53	175	22	421	18	2,205	2,223	131	60	131	32,446	7,447	125	18,190	Marks 228,960	95,424
BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft zu Basel*	1815	1,172,766[2]	179,782	161	4	2	59	117	8	351	41	1,152	1,193	56	496		21,124	2,128	28	1,494		40,765
BERLIN MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EVANGELICAL MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN—*Gesellschaft zur Beförderung der Evangelischen Missionen unter den Heiden zu Berlin* [Berlin I]	1824	513,119	182,001	88			2	85	11	204		824	824	74	200		17,644	1,722			150,124	37,293
Women's Auxiliaries of the Berlin Missionary Society[3]		Returns included above.																				
RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN BARMEN—*Rheinische Missionsgesellschaft in Barmen*	1828	666,813		123	5		2	98	14	242	25	1,272[4]	1,297	94	234	250	31,560	2,864		11,032		77,819
GOSSNER'S EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Gossnerscher Evangelischer Missionsverein* [Berlin II]	1836	209,790		23			15	13	3	54	22	551	573	20		226	27,030		149	3,248	5,211	45,734
LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION—*Evangelisch-Lutherische Mission zu Leipzig*	1836	663,531		42			7	31	5	85	22	479	501	31	14	145	8,415	410			9,127	18,538
Women's Auxiliary Unions of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission—*Frauen-Hilfs-Vereine der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Mission zu Leipzig*	895	18,244	Returns included above.																			
NORTH GERMAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Norddeutsche Missionsgesellschaft*	1836	132,747	8,619	14			1	9	5	29	1	54	55	4	29		1,349	148			8,293	2,257

[1] The German mark may be reckoned as equivalent to 24 cents United States currency, or to 1s English money.

[2] The income of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society is rendered in francs, as the headquarters of the Society are in Basel, Switzerland. For convenience of summing up the total, we have estimated the amounts (francs 1,407,319 + francs 215,739) as approximately equal to marks 1,172,766 = marks 179,782.

[3] There are about 800 Women's Auxiliary Societies contributing to the Berlin Missionary Society and aiding in its work.

[4] Including 919 native "elders," who do not receive payment, but are doing a great deal of work, especially in Sumatra.

[5] This sum represents only income from natives of the Kols Mission, not including any contributions which may have been received from natives in the Ganges field, as the amount was not reported.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
HERMANNSBURG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY — *Evangelisch-Lutherische Missionsanstalt zu Hermannsburg*	1849	Marks [1] 273,378	Marks [1] 87,354	65			1	52		118		688	688	55	113		23,882	5,492			Marks 39,023	46,372
JERUSALEM UNION — *Jerusalems-Verein*	1852	142,692		4			5	3	1	13	1	17	18	3	4	4	300	80				450
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT BREKLUM—*Schleswig-Holsteinische Evangelisch-Lutherische Missionsgesellschaft in Breklum* (also known as "Breklum Missionary Society")	1877	[2] 147,344		12				7	2	21		52	52	6			1,103	416				[a] 3,309
NEUKIRCHEN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Neukirchener Missionsgesellschaft*	1882	[3] 53,958		18				12		30		40	40	10	33		620	140	2	56		1,871
GENERAL EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Allgemeiner Evangelisch-Protestantischer Missionsverein*	1884	71,588	4,945	7	1			7	1	16	3	5	8	2	3	1	112	5	3	100	536	[a] 336
EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR GERMAN EAST AFRICA — *Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft für Deutsch-Ostafrika* [Berlin III]	1886	[4] 104,847	14,500	18			5	14		37		20	20	8	17	8	288	225	2	36	7,651	774
SOCIETY FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — *Gesellschaft für Innere und Äussere Mission im Sinn der Lutherischen Kirche* (also known as the "Neuendettelsau Mission")	1886	42,447		13				6		19				6	4		18	2				
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE GERMAN BAPTISTS IN BERLIN—*Missionsgesellschaft der Deutschen Baptisten in Berlin*	1890	50,040		5					2	7		107	107	13			2,142					[a] 6,426
MISSION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH OF HANNOVER—*Mission der Hannoverschen Evangelisch-Lutherischen Freikirche*	1892	19,696		9						9		15	15	9		9	2,730					[a] 8,190

a Estimated.

[1] Income here given is that reported for 1899. Income quoted in the Directory is for 1900.

[2] Of this amount 18,000 marks were received as a special income for famine work in India.

[3] The income of the Netherlands Auxiliary for the Salatiga Mission, which is partially supported by the Neukirchen Missionary Society, is not included in these returns.

[4] In addition to the income reported from home sources (104,847 marks) the Evangelical Missionary Society for German East Africa received 38,565 marks for famine relief in Africa.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date: Date of Organization.	Income: Income from Home Sources.	Income: Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries: Physicians: Men.	Foreign Missionaries: Physicians: Women.	Foreign Missionaries: Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Foreign Missionaries: Married Women not Physicians.	Foreign Missionaries: Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Foreign Missionaries: Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers: Ordained Natives.	Native Workers: Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Native Workers: Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations: Principal Stations.	Stations: All other Substations.	Churches: Organized Churches.	Churches: Total Number of Communicants.	Churches: Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools: Sunday-schools.	Sunday-schools: Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christ'ns: Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
MISSIONS OF THE GERMAN METHODISTS — *Mission der Deutschen Methodisten*	1897	See Note 1.		2						2				2								
SOUDAN PIONEER MISSION — *Sudan Pionier Mission*	1900	Marks 15,000		1				1	1	3		4	4	1					1	150		
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
EAST FRIESLAND MISSIONARY SOCIETY — *Ostfriesische Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft*	1834	27,000[2]																				
GERMAN CHINA ALLIANCE MISSION, BARMEN — *Deutsche China-Allianz-Mission in Barmen*	1889	20,342		9					7	16		15	15	7			62					186[a]
CHRISCHONA BRANCH OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION — *Der Chrischonazweig der China-Inland-Mission*	1895	12,859		5						5				3								
GERMAN BRANCH OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION IN HAMBURG — *Deutscher Zweig der China-Inland-Mission in Hamburg*	1898	No returns received.		1					3	4		3	3	1			9					
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
WOMEN'S SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN FEMALE EDUCATION IN EASTERN COUNTRIES — *Frauenverein für Christliche Bildung des Weiblichen Geschlechts im Morgenlande*	1842	18,658							9	9				1								
BERLIN LADIES' MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR CHINA — *Berliner Frauen-Missionsverein für China*	1850	19,143[3]		1					3	4		3	3	1								

a Estimated.

[1] The German Methodists contribute annually to the mission funds of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S. A., and also support a missionary of the English Wesleyan Mission in Togoland, and another in New Pomerania. No financial data, however, have been received.

[2] An aid society contributing funds only to other missionary organizations.

[3] For the support of the Female Foundling Asylum, "Bethesda," in Hong Kong.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-Schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III — Continued. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN DEACONESS SOCIETY — *Rheinisch-Westfälischer Diakonissenverein* (known also as the "Kaiserswerth Deaconesses' Mission")	1851	Marks 300,000	Marks		5				100	105				15					6	515	Marks	
UNION FOR THE SYRIAN ORPHANAGE AT JERUSALEM — *Verein für das Syrische Waisenhaus in Jerusalem*	1889[1]	117,200	12,000	2			15	6	5	28		8	8	1	1	1	60				100	400
GERMAN MISSION TO THE BLIND IN CHINA, AT HILDESHEIM — *Deutsche Blindenmission in China in Hildesheim*	1890	7,167							1	1		2	2	1								
STUDENTS' UNION FOR MISSIONS — *Studentenbund für Mission* [2]	1896																					
GERMAN ORIENT MISSION — *Deutsche Orient-Mission* (also called the "German Aid Association for Armenia" — *Deutscher Hilfsbund für Armenien*)	1896	No returns received.																				
MEDICAL MISSIONARY UNION OF STUTTGART — *Medizinischer Missionsverein zu Stuttgart*	1899	No data at hand.																				
EVANGELICAL AFRICAN UNION — *Evangelischer Africa-Verein*		21,565																				
NETHERLANDS.[3] **CLASS I.** Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY SOCIETY — *Nederlandsch Zendelinggenootschap*	1797	Florins 58,233	Florins 877	12	1	1	1	9		24		83	83	7	40		1,549				Florins	12,545
MENNONITE UNION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN THE ULTRAMARINE POSSESSIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS — *Doopsgezinde Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Evangelieverbreiding in de Nederlandsch-Overzeesche Bezittingen* [4]	1847	32,000 (For 1899)	2,450	5			1	4		10		31	31	4	9		432	62			102	1,811

[1] The Orphanage was opened in 1860, but the "Union" was not established until 1889.

[2] The object of the Students' Union for Missions is to arouse interest in foreign work and to enroll students in foreign mission service. The income, which is only a small one, is used for printing expenses, etc.

[3] The florin or guilder of the Netherlands may be reckoned as equivalent to 40 cents United States currency, or 1*s.* 8*d.* English money.

[4] There are five Women's Auxiliary Unions in connection with the Mennonite Union — two located at Amsterdam, and one each at Rotterdam, Utrecht, and Zwolle.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
				Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
JAVA COMMITTEE AT AMSTERDAM — *Java Comité te Amsterdam*	1855	Florins 26,245		6				6	1	13	2	10	12	6	5	5	300	10	2	60	Florins 100	500
ERMELO MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION — *Ermelosche Zendingsgemeente* [1]	1856	1,161		1				1		2				1								
NETHERLANDS MISSION UNION — *Nederlandsche Zendingsvereeniging*	1858	52,613		10						10		26	26	10	16		791					[a] 3,164
UTRECHT MISSION UNION — *Utrechtsche Zendingsvereeniging*	1859	72,783 [2]		14						14		35	35	14	37		409					4,490
NETHERLANDS LUTHERAN SOCIETY FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS — *Nederlandsch Luthersch Genootschap voor In- en Uitwendige Zending* [3]	1880	4,773		2	2		1	2		5		1	1	2	1		28					[a] 112
UNION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN EGYPT — *Vereeniging tot Uitbreiding van het Evangelie in Egypte*	1886	6,290 [4]		2				2		4		2	2	1		1	68					[a] 272
NIJVERDAL MISSION UNION — *Nijverdalsche Zendingsvereeniging*	1890	2,534	No further data at hand.																			
MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES IN THE NETHERLANDS TO THE PAGANS AND MOHAMMEDANS — *Zending van de Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland onder de Heidenen en Mohammedanen* [5]	1892	38,422 [6]		5	1		1			7		10	10	8		1						Columns 17–22 not reported.
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
AUXILIARY MISSION SOCIETY OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH AT ZEIST — *Hulpzendinggenootschap der Broedergemeente te Zeist*	1793	8,633 [7]																				

[1] The Association was first formed in 1856, and aided in the work of the Rhenish Missionary Society in Java until 1862, when it undertook independent missions.

[2] The Woman's Auxiliary of the Utrecht Mission Union contributed 2183 florins of above income.

[3] The income for the Netherlands Lutheran Society is for the year 1900, but the remaining data are for 1898, which is the latest information received.

[4] In addition, the society reports a fund of 2488 florins for a church building at Calioub (Kalyub), near Cairo, Egypt.

[5] The Mission of the Reformed Churches is a union of the Mission of the Christian Reformed Church, founded in 1854, and the Netherlands Reformed Mission Union, founded in 1859.

[6] In addition, the sum of 30,000 florins has been given during the past three years for the Mission Hospital in Java, which is also in receipt annually of 7000 florins specially contributed to its support.

[7] This is exclusive of legacies and income from invested funds. This organization sends out no missionaries, but aids financially the Moravian Missionary Society.

a Estimated.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II—Continued. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
NETHERLANDS BIBLE SOCIETY—*Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap*	1814	Florins [1] 12,926																				
UNION FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE INTERESTS OF THE RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT BARMEN—*Vereeniging tot Bevordering der Belangen van het Rijnsche Zendingsgenootschap te Barmen*	1869	[2] 12,000																				
COMMITTEE FOR THE MISSION TO THE SANGIR AND TALAUT ISLANDS—*Comité voor de Zending op de Sangir en Talaut Eilanden*	1886	3,287		8				4		12				8								
COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MISSIONARIES OF THE SALATIGA MISSION IN JAVA—*Comité tot Ondersteuning van de Zendelingen der Salatiga-Zending op Java Gevestigd te Utrecht*	1887	9,756		7						7				7								
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AMONG THE NATIVES IN SURINAM—*Maatschappij ter Bevordering van het Godsdienstig Onderwijs onder de Inlandsche Bevolking in de Kolonie Suriname*	1829	[3] 3,000																				
STUDENTS' MISSION ASSOCIATION—*Studenten Zendinggezelschap*	1846	463																				
SOCIETY FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS AT BATAVIA—*Genootschap voor In- en Uitwendige Zending te Batavia* [4]	1851																					
CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE FOUNDING AND SUPPORTING OF A SEMINARY NEAR BATAVIA—*Centraal-Comité voor de Oprichting en de Instandhouding van een Seminarie nabij Batavia*	1873	See Note 5.																				

[1] The income given above (Fl. 12,926) represents only the amount appropriated to foreign missions. The total income of the Society is Fl. 60,021.

[2] This Union simply renders financial aid in furtherance of the work of the Rhenish Missionary Society in the Netherlands East Indies.

[3] This amount is sent annually to the Moravian Brethren.

[4] No income or statistics can be reported, as this organization acts only as an agency for various Netherlands missionary societies.

[5] Income not reported. The expenses are almost entirely paid from the income of an endowment.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians: Men.	Physicians: Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers: Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations: Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Churches: Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools: Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christ'ns: Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III — Continued. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
NETHERLANDS INDIAN MISSION LEAGUE—*Nederlandsch-Indische Zendingbond*	1881	Florins 1,500																				
UNION FOR THE FOUNDING AND SUPPORTING OF HOSPITALS IN CHINA IN CONNECTION WITH MEDICAL MISSIONS — *Vereeniging tot Oprichting en Instandhouding van Hospitalen in China ten Diens te der Medische Zending* [1]	1896	2,500																				
STUDENTS' LEAGUE FOR MISSIONS — *Studenten Bond voor de Zending*	1899	See Note 2.																				
NORWAY.[3]																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
NORWEGIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Norske Missionsselskabs*	1842	Kroner 504,000	Kroner 14,400	42	3		4	32	10	91	78	1,800	1,878	34	900	950	35,000	4.457			Kroner 7,600	50,000
NORWEGIAN CHURCH MISSION ORGANIZED BY BISHOP SCHREUDER — *Norske Kirkes Mission ved Schreuder*	1877	11,812		5				5	3	13		11	11	3	7	3	300	80				900
NORWEGIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS — *Norske Missionsforbund* [4]	1889	5,200					2	3	3	8		1	1	1	2	1	35		1			[a] 140
NORWEGIAN CHINA MISSION — *Norske Chinamission* [5]	1890	No data at hand.																				
NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHINA MISSION ASSOCIATION — *Norsk Lutherske Kinamissionsforbund*	1891	70,000		1		1	5	3	4	14		4	4	5		1	30	17				
MISSIONARY UNION OF THE NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — *Norske Unge Kvinders Kristelige Samfund Missionsforening*	1893	2,347							2	2												

[1] This Union has contributed liberally towards the building and support of the Women's Hospital at Amoy, under the direction of the Mission of the Reformed Church in America.

[2] No income is as yet reported.

[3] The Norwegian krone may be reckoned as equivalent to 26 cents United States currency, or 1s. 1½d. English money.

[4] Formerly called the "Free East African Mission,"—*Frie Ostafrikantke Mission*,—but in 1899 the name was changed to the Norwegian Board of Missions.

[5] The Norwegian China Mission works in connection with the China Inland Mission of England. (See English Section of these tables.)

[a] *Estimated.*

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christians
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
		Kroner																				
NORWEGIAN COMMITTEES FOR INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS—*Norske Kommiteer for Indisk Hjemmemission blandt Santhalerne*	1888	22,292[1]																				
BETHANY CHINA MISSION IN TRONDHJEM — *Bethanias Kinamission i Trondhjem*	1890	See Note 2.							1	1				1								
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
COMMITTEE FOR THE NORWEGIAN MEDICAL MISSION IN MADAGASCAR — *Kmiteen for den Norske Laegemission på Madagascar*[3]	1882	1,038																				
NORWEGIAN BRANCH OF THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES—*Norske Lokalafdeling af Akademiske Frivilliges Missionsforbund i de Nordiske Lande*[4]	1896						3			3												
SWEDEN.[5]																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
EVANGELICAL NATIONAL SOCIETY IN SWEDEN — *Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens*	1861[6]	274,696		27	2		6	22	12	67	4	50	54	14	14		395	28	6	469		1,221
SWEDISH CHURCH MISSION — *Svenska Kyrkans Missions-Styrelse*	1874[7]	102,721		15				10	10	35	1	70	71	10	36		Not reported.	167				1,887
SWEDISH MISSION UNION—*Svenska Missionsförbundets*	1879	180,000		28			7	15	11	61		80	80	13	50		2,500	800	15	600		10,000[a]

[1] This income (Kr. 22,292) represents amount contributed in Norway during 1898–99 towards expenses of Indian Home Mission to the Santals. For further particulars of this Mission, see India Section of these tables. *a Estimated.*

[2] No statement in regard to income received.

[3] The Committee for the Norwegian Medical Mission in Madagascar aids financially the Medical Mission of the Norwegian Missionary Society in Madagascar. As yet (September, 1900) they have not sent out any medical missionaries of their own, but have assisted in the education of native physicians and in the furnishing of them with books and instruments.

[4] The object of this association is to prepare student volunteers for effective service, and also to stimulate missionary zeal among other students. At present two are working in China and one in Madagascar, sent out by the organization.

[5] The Swedish krone may be reckoned as equivalent to 26 cents United States currency, or 1*s.* 1½*d.* English money.

[6] The date given (1861) is that of the organization of foreign missions. Home mission work was commenced in 1856.

[7] In 1874 the State Church of Sweden organized the Swedish Church Mission, with which the Swedish Missionary Society amalgamated. The first missionaries of the Swedish Church Mission were sent out in 1876.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
				Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
SWEDISH BAPTIST MISSION — *Sallskapet Svenska Baptist Missionen*	1889	Kroner 15,724		1			3	3	1	8		5	5			2			2			
HOLINESS UNION — *Helgelseförbundet*	1890	43,182		13				5	7	25		16	16	11	6	10	350			100		1,400[a]
FEMALE MISSIONARY WORKERS — *Kvinnliga Missions-Arbetare*[1]	1894	26,885							8	8		3	3	2								
CLASS II.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF JÖNKÖPING — *Jönköpings Missionsforenings*[2]	1861	16,329																				
SWEDISH COMMITTEES OF THE INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS — *Svenska Kommitteer för Indiska Hemlands Missionen blandt Santhalerna*	1877	6,264[3]																				
Congo Children's Friends — *Kongobarnens Vänner*[4]	1885	1,500																				
SWEDISH MISSION IN CHINA — *Svenska Missionen i Kina*	1887	42,000		6	2			8	15	31				6	5	7	200					300
CLASS III.																						
Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
STUDENT VOLUNTEERS' MISSION UNION — *Akademiska Frivilliges Missionsförbund*	1896	See Note 5.																				

a Estimated.

[1] Female Missionary Workers is the name given to the foreign department of the Young Women's Christian Association of Sweden. The Swedish Women's Mission among North African Women has recently united with this organization, which also conducts independent missions in Lapland, North Africa, and Gammel-Svenskby (Russia), besides aiding in the work of various other societies.

[2] This Society contributes to foreign missionary work through the Swedish Mission Union, the Evangelical National Society in Sweden, and other organizations. It also carries on home missions in Sweden.

[3] This income (Kr. 6264) represents amount contributed by the Swedish Committee in 1898-99 toward expenses of the Indian Home Mission to the Santals. For further particulars of the Indian Home Mission to the Santals, see India Section of these tables.

[4] The Congo Children's Friends' Mission is auxiliary to the Swedish Mission Union.

[5] No income is collected. The Union seeks to aid students in their preparation to become missionaries of other societies.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
SWITZERLAND.[1]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY—*Evangelische Missionsgesellschaft zu Basel*[2]	1815	Francs	Francs																			
FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE FREE CHURCHES OF FRENCH SWITZERLAND—*Mission des Églises Libres de la Suisse Romande* (also known as the "Mission Romande")	1875	185,516	9,278	15	2		2	17	13	49		42	42	9	22	9	840	91	31	1,854	Francs 9,278	4,317
COMMITTEE FOR THE MISSION IN KABYLIA—*Comité de la Mission pour la Kabylie*	1881	No statement of income received.					1	1		2				1								
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
PILGRIM MISSION OF ST. CHRISCHONA—*Pilger-Mission auf St. Chrischona*	1840	16,074[3]																				

[1] The franc may be reckoned as equivalent to 20 cents United States currency, or 10*d.* English money.

[2] For particulars of Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, see German Section of these tables.

[3] The Pilgrim Mission of St. Chrischona trains evangelists for work in European countries and also in heathen lands. It has sent out over five hundred of its students as missionaries. Some thirty-six of these have gone to foreign mission fields. Its total income is 168,706 francs, but only a moderate proportion (16,074 francs) of this amount can be regarded as devoted to the service of foreign missions.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES, NATIVE PREACHERS, AND TEACHERS WORKING IN SYRIA, PALESTINE, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE LEVANT

Held at Brummana, Mount Lebanon, August 13–19, 1901

Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, in the centre of second row.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income.		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries (not Physicians/Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
BURMA.[1]																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.		Rupees	Rupees																			
BASSEIN KAREN HOME MISSION SOCIETY	1850	No data at hand.																				
BURMA BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION	1865		3,282									11	11	9		4						
RANGOON KAREN HOME MISSION SOCIETY—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT	1897[2]		1,900									3	3	1								
CLASS II.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
BURMA BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY[3]	1861	423	1,653																			
CHINA.[4]																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.		U.S.Gold	U.S.Gold																			
SHEO-YANG MISSION	1879	$2,029[5]			2		2	4	2	10		7	7	2		1	21					
GOSPEL MISSION[6]	1892	7,000								22												
INDEPENDENT MISSIONARIES[7]				5	3	2	31	29	21	94												Data for columns 11–22 not obtainable.
CLASS II.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
CANTON RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY (auxiliary to the Religious Tract Society of London)	1855	147	$515	See Note 8.										1								

[1] The rupee may be reckoned as equivalent to 33⅓ cents United States currency, or to 16*d.* (15 rupees to the pound) English money.

[2] The date given (1897) is that of the organization of the foreign mission department. The home mission was begun in 1854 and includes missionary work not entered here.

[3] The income given for the Burma Bible and Tract Society is for the year 1896, as no later information is at hand.

[4] The Chinese tael may be reckoned as equivalent to 70 cents United States currency, or 2*s.* 11*d.* English money, and the Mexican dollar to 50 cents United States currency, or 2*s.* 1*d.* English money. The income entered for the China societies is in United States gold dollars.

[5] Owing to the recent sad events in China, resulting in the destruction of both lives and property, it is possible to give only the income contributed in England for the support of the Mission, no receipts on the foreign field being reported.

[6] The Gospel Mission seems to consist of a body of independent, individual missionaries supported by separate churches and individuals in the United States. Money is forwarded directly to the missionaries by the different churches supporting them. The Mission is a direct embodiment of the plan advocated by the late Dr. A. J. Gordon.

[7] The number of independent, individual foreign missionaries in China, including wives, is about 94. Consult note concerning them inserted at the conclusion of the China Section in the Directory of Societies at the end of this volume. The classification above given is compiled from the "Directory of Protestant Missionaries in China" (1899), by Mr. Edward Evans.

[8] The agents connected with the tract societies of China are largely voluntary workers, being in most instances missionaries who are already reported in connection with their respective societies, and are not therefore entered in this section.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II — Continued.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
CENTRAL CHINA RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, HANKOW	1876	U.S.Gold $3,897	U.S.Gold $1,454											1								
CHINESE TRACT SOCIETY, SHANGHAI	1878	799	2,107									1	1	1								
NORTH CHINA TRACT SOCIETY, PEKING	1882	1,175	1,085									1	1	1	7							
SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIAN AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE CHINESE (also known as the "Christian Literature Society for China")	1887	4,907	6,441	6					2	8		14	14	1								
CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR SOCIETY, SHANGHAI	1890																					
NORTH FUHKIEN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, FOOCHOW	1890	[1] 1,300												1								
KIUKIANG TRACT SOCIETY	1894	548 (For 1895.)																				
CHINA BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, CANTON	1898		2,500 (From all sources.)																			
WEST CHINA RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, CHUNGKING	1899	[2] 245																				
CLASS III.																						
Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA	1838	3 127	509																			
EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHINA	1877		[3] 847																			
MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF CHINA	1886		See Note 4																			
PEKING LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR MR. MURRAY'S MISSION TO THE BLIND AND ILLITERATE IN CHINA	1887	[5] 7,698		1				1	1	3		12	12	1	12							

[1] This amount includes sales of literature in foreign field, which cannot be separated from subscriptions, as no definite information is at hand.

[2] This was a grant from the Religious Tract Society, London, of £50.

[3] The income given ($847 U. S. gold) is amount received from sales alone. Additional receipts are derived from entrance fees and annual dues.

[4] "Each member is assessed $2 (Mexican) per annum," but information as to amount thus collected is lacking.

[5] Including interest and dividends from endowment fund. (See Scottish Section of these tables for further particulars.)

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income: Income from Home Sources.	Income: Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries: Physicians: Men.	Foreign Missionaries: Physicians: Women.	Foreign Missionaries: Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Foreign Missionaries: Married Women not Physicians.	Foreign Missionaries: Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Foreign Missionaries: Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers: Ordained Natives.	Native Workers: Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Native Workers: Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations: Principal Stations.	Stations: All other Substations.	Churches: Organized Churches.	Churches: Total Number of Communicants.	Churches: Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools: Sunday-schools.	Sunday-schools: Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christ'ns: Total of Native Christian Community, including; besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III—Continued. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
MISSION AMONG THE HIGHER CLASSES IN CHINA (also known as the "International Institute of China")[1]	1894	U.S.Gold $2,000																				
INDIA.[2] (Including Assam and Ceylon.)																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
JAFFNA NATIVE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY	1832[3]	Rupees	Rupees 1,427								1	6	7	1	3	1	48	4	5	200	Rupees 329	100
Jaffna Women's Foreign Missionary Society		Statistics included above.																				
Jaffna Student Foreign Missionary Society			600									2	2	1								
GODAVARI DELTA MISSION	1836	See Note 4.								23				5			550					
DIOCESE OF COLOMBO	1845		7,500	8						8	17	30	47			20			20			
NATIVE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF MADURA	1854		2,000									19	19									
SOUTH INDIA BAPTIST MISSION	1866		1,050	2						2	1	10	11	4	7	12	200	15	25	150	300	600
INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS	1867	90,143[5]	41,535	3			2	1		6	4	207	211	6	11							
PANCH HOWDS MISSION, POONA[6]	1870	17,027	5,558	5		1	9		36	51		19	19									
BENGAL EVANGELISTIC MISSION[7]	1874	3,331	3,281								1	17	18	1	5	1	108	9	9	300		539
BETHEL SANTHAL MISSION	1875	765	12,988	2	1			2	1	6	12	12	24	5	4	14	1,200	12	5			1,500
BENGAL CHURCH UNION (also known as the "Dent Mission")	1877	See Note 8.		1				1		2	1	1	2	1								
PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION, SOUTHERN PASTORATE, C. M. S., MADRAS	1884	See Note 9.																				

[1] The continuance of this Mission seems to be doubtful, owing to the recent disorders in China. For further particulars, see United States Section of these tables.

[2] The rupee may be reckoned as equivalent to 33⅓ cents U. S. currency, or 16*d.* (15 rupees to the pound) English money. [3] Reorganized in present form in 1848. Statistics are included in Report of A. B. C. F. M.

[4] No income is reported. The Mission is connected with the "Christians" (commonly called "Open Brethren") in England, and is designated as a "faith mission."

[5] The foreign income (90,143 rupees) is supplied by Committees in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, England, Scotland, and the U. S. A. [6] Statistics of 1895.

[7] Also called the "Gopalgunge Evangelistic Mission." (See Scottish Section of these tables.) [8] Supported by an endowment known as the Dent Fund. (See India Section of the Directory for further particulars.)

[9] Only a small income is required, as the preachers pay almost entirely their own expenses on their evangelistic tours.

VII. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF ASIA—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income.		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I—Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
CALCUTTA DIOCESAN BOARD OF MISSIONS	1885	Rupees 46,095	Rupees 15,000																		Rupees	
CHRISTIAN MISSION, DUMARIA, BENGAL	1887	1,170		1				1		2				1								
CHRISTIAN MISSION AT MIHIJAM	1888	No returns at hand.					2			2		8	8	1		1	80		5	80		[a] 320
ARTHINGTON ABORIGINES MISSION	1889	See Note 1.																				
KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIAN HILL MISSION [2]	1890	28,770	9,585	1			8	8	7	24		3	3	6	7	4	64	10	5	166		116
INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY [3]	1891		517									3	3									
HIMALAYAN BRANCH OF THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION IN NORTH AMERICA	1892	7,800 [4]	363	2			1	3	7	13		6	6	5	3		25	5	4			37
BALAGHAT MISSION	1893	1,815	5,321				3	1	3	7		1	1	3								
POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION	1893	88,965 [5]	108,060				30	2	28	60				9								
NILGIRI EVANGELISTIC MISSION	1894	See Note 6.																				
CHRISTIAN MISSION AT KARMATAR	1894	No statement given.					1	1	1	3		5	5	1		1	30		1	50	16	[a] 120
SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY MISSION	1895		942 [7]									2	2	60								
CHRISTIAN MISSION AT SOLAPURAM	1895	7,500	750				3	1	3	7		25	35	2	30	10	300	25	20	450		1,000
NEPAUL MISSION	1897	1,805 [8]	210			1	1			2				1								
CHRISTIAN MISSION AT BELGAUM	1897	No statement given.					2	1	2	5				1								
INDIAN CHRISTIAN REALM MISSION	1897	4,445	605								1	34	35	8								
TELUGU BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY	1897	No returns at hand.																				
RAILWAY MISSION OF INDIA	1898		600				1			1				5								

[a] *Estimated.*

[1] No report of income or work of this Mission among unevangelized tribes of Assam is published. The expense was borne entirely by the late Mr. Robert Arthington of England, and the Mission is somewhat of an experiment. It seems very recently to have been merged in the Pioneer Mission to the Abors. (See later entry in these tables.)

[2] The data of the Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission appear also in the English Section of these tables, and should not be duplicated in making up the totals.

[3] Founded by the students in the Methodist Theological Seminary at Bareilly.

[4] Income is supposed to give salary of 600 rupees ($200) to each missionary, a total of 7800 rupees ($2600); but if amount received is less, the missionaries draw correspondingly less. No debts are incurred. The average annual contribution in India since organization is about 363 rupees.

[5] Including balance of 56,325 rupees from the preceding year (1899). Councils in the Australian colonies aid in the support of the Mission.

[6] The work is supported by voluntary contributions, but no statement of amount received is at hand.

[7] About one half of this income is from native Christians, and the remainder from foreign residents.

[8] This income is spent largely in the Dispensary. Mr. and Mrs. Innes Wright conduct their Medical and Evangelical Mission as honorary workers.

VII. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF ASIA — Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income.		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries (not Physicians) (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
PIONEER MISSION TO THE ABORS[1]	1899	Rupees 1,500	Rupees				2			2												
INDIAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1899	No data at hand.																				
SOUTH TRAVANCORE NATIVE CHRISTIAN EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY	1900		288									2	2									
BURWAY INDIGENOUS MISSION ...		No data at hand.																				
INDEPENDENT MISSIONARIES[2]							8	4	6	18												
CLASS II.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
INDIA AND CEYLON AUXILIARIES OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY OF LONDON:[3]																						
CALCUTTA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY	1811	25,410	2,172									17	17	1	3							
COLOMBO AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY	1812	2,500	1,769[4]									22	22	1	6							
BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY	1817	32,160	3,249									26	26	1	3							
MADRAS AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY	1819	45,900										166	166	1	3							
BANGALORE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY	1825	2,923	1,439									6	6	1								
JAFFNA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY	1839	3,660										53	53	1	2							
NORTH INDIA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, ALLAHABAD	1845	28,000										78	78	1								
PUNJAB AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY	1863	14,537	4,783									32	32	1								
KANDY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY	1876	No data at hand.																				

[1] Another name for this Mission seems to be the "Assam Frontier Pioneer Mission."

[2] The eighteen missionaries recorded under the caption of "Independent" are in connection with the so-called "Open Brethren," as are also the missionaries entered previously at Dumaria, Mihijam, Karmatar, Belgaum, Solapuram, and the Godavari Delta. There are no doubt many other individual and in some cases self-supporting missionaries in India, concerning whom the author has not been able to obtain information.

[3] The Agents connected with the Bible, Tract, and Literature Societies of India are, in most instances, voluntary and honorary officials, being, as a rule, missionaries who are already reported in connection with their respective societies. For this reason they are not usually entered in these columns.

[4] Income for 1898. Later report not at hand.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians: Men.	Physicians: Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers: Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations: Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Churches: Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools: Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christians: Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II — Continued.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
INDIA AUXILIARIES OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, LONDON:																						
MADRAS RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY	1818	Rupees 2,310	Rupees 17,263											1	1							
CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY	1823	3,000	27,801											1								
BANGALORE TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY	1825	1,200	15,265									6	6	1								
BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY	1827	5,400	No data at hand.											1								
NORTH INDIA TRACT SOCIETY (formerly known as the "Agra Tract Society")	1848	4,185	4,530											1								
SOUTH TRAVANCORE TRACT SOCIETY	1853	810	No data at hand.																			
GUJARAT TRACT SOCIETY	1854	930	1,120											1								
CEYLON CHRISTIAN LITERATURE AND RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY[1]	1860	1,245	1,125											1								
PUNJAB RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY	1863	3,000	29,710											1	1							
MALAYALAM TRACT SOCIETY	1895	1,470	1,152											1								
ORISSA TRACT SOCIETY		300	345[2]											4								
JAFFNA TRACT SOCIETY		195																				
INDIA AND CEYLON AUXILIARIES OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA:[3]																						
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA	1858	No returns received.	15,380																			
MADRAS BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA	1859	1,482	75,446				1			1		14	14	1	10							

[1] The Tract Department only is reported here. Aid is given in tract publication by the Religious Tract Society, and formerly, under the title of the "Ceylon Religious Tract Society," it was an auxiliary of the R. T. S. For report of Literature Department, see Ceylon Branch of Christian Literature Society. [2] This income (345 rupees) from local sources is very incomplete, as only the sales of Cuttack station are reported.

[3] The Christian Literature Society for India, formerly called the "Christian Vernacular Education Society for India," is conducted by a central committee in London (see English Section of these tables), composed of members of various denominations of Protestant Evangelical Christians, assisted by the Local Committees in India of the several Auxiliary Societies mentioned above.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men)	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II — Continued. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
CEYLON BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE AND RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY FOR INDIA	1860	Rupees 4,800	Rupees 32,255				1			1		8	8	1	6							
PUNJAB BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA	1881	2,250	188											1								
MYSORE BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA	1899	1,980	No returns at hand.											1								
BENGAL BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA		No returns at hand.	7,240									8	8	1	14							
NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND OUDH BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA		No returns at hand.	6,657											1								
INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION [1]	1876		3,021	1				1		2									4360	165,931		
TELUGU BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY	1895	1,620																				
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT KANDY	1854	2,499 [2]	6,777				1			1				1								
MISSION OF THE PUNDITA RAMABAI [3]	1887	144,245		1				1	4	6		43	43	2					1			
RANAGHAT MEDICAL MISSION	1893	2,507 [4]	7,991	1	2	2	1	2	8	16		8	8	1	3	1	24	9	1	32	Rupees 74	41
NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN	1894	10,710 [5]	7,918			5			1	6				1								

[1] The income for the India Sunday School Union is taken from the Annual Report for 1898, and does not include the grant from the Sunday School Union of Great Britain. The Secretary writes that the full Indian income cannot be given, as each auxiliary of the Union receives and disburses its own funds. The returns of Sunday-schools and membership given above are not complete, and are reported also in large part by the various missionary societies working in India.

[2] This amount (2499 rupees) was a grant from the Government The other item of income (6777 rupees) includes tuitions and fees, as well as donations.

[3] For further particulars in regard to the Mission of the Pundita Ramabai, see United States Section of these tables.

[4] Expenses of the Mission are met by the members of the staff, with the exception of the Hospital, which was aided, according to the latest report at hand, by contributions of friends to the amount of 2507 rupees, the balance being supplied by the Mission staff.

[5] In addition to this amount for the general fund, a sum of 20,462 rupees was received, according to the Report of 1899-1900, for various Hospital, Building, and Scholarship funds, and other special objects.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III — Continued. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
DAUGHTERS OF INDIA ASSOCIATION	1895	No returns at hand.																				
COLOMBO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL	1896		Rupees 4,259				2			2				1								
JAPAN.[1]																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
JAPAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY — *Nippon Dendo Gwaisha*	1879		$1,688[2]								5	2	7	7		7						
ST. ANDREW'S MISSION, TOKYO	1887	Supported by St. Paul's Guild. See English Section.																				
ST. HILDA'S MISSION, TOKYO	1887			4			1		8	13	3	6	9	1	3	7			3			
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN JAPAN — *Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai Dendo Kyoku*	1894		689[3]								5	1	6	6		2			5		$689	
INDEPENDENT AND UNATTACHED MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN		No financial data at hand.		3		1	3	4	16	27	3	13	16	11		8	724	25	7	360	758	
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
BIBLE SOCIETIES' COMMITTEE FOR JAPAN	1890	$13,118[4]	4,294									64	64									
JAPAN BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY	1898	1,529[5]																				
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
UNIVERSITY OF THE DOSHISHA, KYOTO	1875	1,500	3,500									23	23	1		1		5	1	75	1,500	

[1] The silver yen of Japan may be reckoned as equivalent to 50 cents United States currency, or 2*s.* English money. The gold yen is equal to the U. S. gold dollar. The income given in these tables is in U. S. gold.

[2] The income recorded above ($1688) represents the contribution to missions alone. The total contribution of the native Christians of the Kumiai Churches for all church purposes amounted to 31,745 silver yen ($15,872 U. S. gold) in 1900.

[3] The income given above ($689) represents the native contributions for missions only. The gifts of the native Christians of the Church of Christ in Japan for all church purposes amounted to 27,633 silver yen ($13,816 U. S. gold) in 1900.

[4] The income from home sources ($13,118) entered above represents the grants from the Bible societies, as follows: A. B. S., $5836; B. F. B. S., $3793; and N. B. S. S., $3489.

[5] The income ($1529) reported above represents the grant (£312) of the R. T. S. of London for 1899. No report of income from local sources is at hand.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income.		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS III — Continued. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
SCRIPTURE UNION OF JAPAN[1] — *Seisho No Tomo*	1883	$600	$400		1			1		2		6	6	1	450				1	36		
AKASAKA HOSPITAL, TOKYO[2]	1886	1,000	1,000		1		1			2		4	4	1								
OKAYAMA ORPHAN ASYLUM	1887	3,000	7,810										26									
RAILWAY MISSION (in connection with the Railway Missions of England)	1892	294							1	1		2	2	1								
POST AND TELEGRAPH MISSION (in connection with the Post and Telegraph Mission of England)	1892	441							1	1		1	1	1	1							
POLICE MISSION[3]	1893	588										2	2	1								
FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN[4]	1894		2,500									8	8	2								
ARMY AND NAVY MISSION CLUB, YOKOSUKA	1899		250									1	1									
KOREA.																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION IN KOREA AND SHINGKING, MANCHURIA	188-	£2,000 ($9,800)		6	3	1	6		10	26				4			46					160
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
KOREAN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, SEOUL	1890	$241	$975																			

[1] The Scripture Union encourages study of the Bible, and aids circulation of the Scriptures. It was founded by a young Japanese girl visiting in England, where seeing the workings of the Children's Special Service Mission, and returning to Japan, she organized the Scripture Union, which in 1897 had attained a membership of nearly 12,000. Friends in England contribute £120 annually, and members' fees amounted in 1900 to 800 yen ($400). From this society have sprung the Railway Mission and the Post and Telegraph Mission. The Police and Prison Mission is also affiliated with it.

[2] The Dispensary was organized in 1883. In 1886 the Akasaka Hospital was built in memory of Mrs. Anna L. Whitney, who died April 17, 1883. Free treatment is given to those who cannot pay, and a small sum is received from patients who are able to contribute toward the expenses of the work. Donations and treatment fees each average annually about 2000 yen, or a total of $2000. The training of nurses and the preaching of the Gospel are also objects of the Hospital. [3] The Police Mission is directly connected with and entirely supported by the Christian Police Association of England.

[4] The Foreign Educational Society of Japan was organized by Christians, but has since added to its membership many contributors who are not professing Christians. It is engaged in educational work in Korea.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians: Men.	Physicians: Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers: Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations: Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Churches: Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools: Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christians: Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
MALAYSIA.																						
CLASS I.																						
REFORMED CHURCH IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES — *Gereformeerde Kerk in Nederlandsch-Indië*			See Note 1.	25						25		80	80				62,500 [a]					250,000
MISSION TO THE SANGIR AND TALAUT ISLANDS — *Zending op de Sangir en Talaut Eilanden*	1855	Florins 3,287	Supported by government grant	8				4		12				8								
SALATIGA MISSION IN JAVA — *Salatiga-Zending op Java*	1887 [2]	9,756		7						7				7								
CLASS III.																						
SOCIETY FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS AT BATAVIA — *Genootschap voor In- en Uitwendige Zending te Batavia* [3]	1851																					
NETHERLANDS INDIAN MISSION LEAGUE — *Nederlandsch-Indische Zendingbond* [4]	1881	1,500																				
TURKEY IN ASIA. [5]																						
CLASS I.																						
HARPOOT EVANGELICAL UNION IN TURKEY	1866		$269									5	5		4	2	51		2	50	$71	206
GREEK EVANGELICAL UNION IN TURKEY (formerly called "Greek Evangelical Alliance")	1883	$1,671 (For 1899)	$1,426 (For 1899)								3	14	17	3	2	3	360	42	4	360	1,470	700 [a]
ZOOLMETE NOOR SOCIETY	1892		$29																			
MARSOVAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH [6]	1899		$158									1	1									

a Estimated.

[1] The Reformed Church in the Netherlands East Indies conducts mission work in the Moluk (or Molucca) Islands, and in Menado, North Celebes. Its missionaries and native workers are largely supported by the Government, but no information has been received as to the sum total of church contributions and government grant. The missionary agents and native Christians are not reported in the statistics of any society in the Netherlands, and are therefore to be included in the final summary. The data recorded above have been received from Mr. A. de Haan, a missionary in Java; but as the number of native Christians was given without designating the proportion of communicants, the latter have been estimated as 25 per cent. of the total Christian community.

[2] The Salatiga Mission was not fully organized until 1887, although missionary work was commenced as early as 1854, in connection with the Netherlands Missionary Society. The Neukirchen Society and the Utrecht Committee contribute to the support of the Salatiga Mission, which is, however, conducted as a "faith mission," their workers having no fixed salary.

[3] This organization, although located in the East Indies, has been also entered under the Netherlands, as it acts for home societies. No income or other data can be reported, as it serves as an agency only.

[4] Missionaries of the different societies or associations laboring in the Netherlands East Indies have organized this League to promote missions according to the Word of God.

[5] The Turkish piaster may be reckoned as equivalent to 4 cents U. S. currency, or 2*d*. English money. The income of Turkish societies given above is in U. S. gold.

[6] There are many other churches in connection with the missions of the A. B. C. F. M. in Asiatic Turkey, from which voluntary and unpaid evangelists go forth as preachers in neighboring villages.

VIII. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income: Income from Home Sources.	Income: Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries: Physicians. Men.	Foreign Missionaries: Physicians. Women.	Foreign Missionaries: Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men)	Foreign Missionaries: Married Women not Physicians.	Foreign Missionaries: Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Foreign Missionaries: Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers: Ordained Natives.	Native Workers: Unordained Natives Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Native Workers: Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations: Principal Stations.	Stations: All other Substations.	Churches: Organized Churches.	Churches: Total Number of Communicants.	Churches: Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools: Sunday-schools.	Sunday-schools: Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christ'ns: Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
AUSTRALIA.																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
NEW SOUTH WALES CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION [1]	1825	£1,750		1			2	2	8	13	1	4	5									
Ladies' Committee of the New South Wales Church Missionary Association		240																				
"DAYSPRING" AND NEW HEBRIDES MISSION [2]	1848	3,827		24	2		5	24	1	54	1	322	323	28		18	2,773	337			£761 [3]	10,000 [a]
AUSTRALIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS [4]	1850	No data received.																				
AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY [5]	1855	9,275	£4,168	20			3	22	10	55	80	3,823	3,903	22	1411	100	35,275	1,104	1819	39,882		123,437
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VICTORIA*	1859	3,636	100	11	1		8	11		30		65	65	12	65	9	590	80	70	2,700	300	3,500
Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union of Victoria	1890	895							6	6		8	8	5								
FARIDPUR MISSION, INCORPORATED (formerly called "South Australian Baptist Missionary Society")	1864	938			1		2	3	4	10		10	10	3	2	2						
Ladies' Zenana Committee		No data received.																				
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES	1865	1,800		1				1		2		12	12	2			28		12	300		500
Women's Missionary Association in Connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales	1891	187							3	3				2								
FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA	1872	547		1				1		2				1								
Women's Missionary Union of South Australia	1894	No data at hand.																				

a Estimated.

[1] This Association was reorganized and extended in 1892. Balance of £225 from income of preceding year is included.

[2] The Presbyterian Churches of the Colonies, in coöperation with the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the Free Church of Scotland, unite in contributing funds to carry on the work of the "Dayspring" and New Hebrides Mission. The statistics should not be duplicated in the general summary.

[3] This amount (£761) does not represent the entire contributions of the natives, as it does not include large quantities of arrowroot and other native products cultivated by them.

[4] The income for foreign work received by the Australian Board of Missions is evidently devoted largely to the support of the New Guinea Mission.

[5] The Society was an auxiliary to the parent society in England for thirty-three years prior to 1855, the date of its separate organization. There are many Ladies' Auxiliaries. The headquarters of the Society are at Sydney, N. S. W., with branches in the other colonies of Australasia. The Bible Christians have united with the Wesleyan Methodists and have now no separate foreign missions.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

VIII. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA — Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	DATE	INCOME.		FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.							NATIVE WORKERS.			STATIONS.		CHURCHES.			SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.		CONTRIBUTIONS.	NATIVE CHRIST'NS
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
QUEENSLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION TO THE HEATHEN[1]	1882	£442		4				3	2	9				5			100					
Queensland Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union	1892	274																				All returns included above.
VICTORIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION	1885	1,595[2]					2	2	5	9	2	19	21	3		22	550					
Baptist Women's Missionary Union	1895	205																				
QUEENSLAND BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1887	388[3]		1				1	1	3	3	3	6	1								
DIOCESE OF NEW GUINEA (also called the "New Guinea Mission")	1891	3,00	£20	5			12	1	6	24		13	13	8	6	4			10	300	£3	1040
CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION FOR THE COLONY OF VICTORIA	1892	2,268[4]		2	1		4	3	18	28	1	3	4	18								
Women's Missionary Council	1897	60																				
BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES	1892	450					1	1	1	3				1								
Ladies' Zenana Mission		63																				
WEST AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST UNION	1896	No data at hand.																				
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BIBLE CHRISTIANS' MISSION IN CHINA[5]		290		1				1		2				1					1	40		
Woman's Missionary Board		55																				
INDIAN MISSION OF VICTORIA		No data at hand.																				
BIBLE CHRISTIANS' (VICTORIA) MISSION IN CHINA[5]		38																				
CLASS II.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
AUSTRALASIAN AUXILIARIES OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1877	4797[6]		4	1				7	12												

[1] The missions of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland are among the Aborigines and Kanakas. Work among the latter was begun in 1886.

[2] Including balance of £332 from 1899.

[3] Including balance of £107 from 1898.

[4] In addition, a gift of £2000 was received for the Chinese Training Home in Victoria.

[5] The Bible Christians united with the Methodist Churches of Australia in 1900, and their missions are incorporated with the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The above data are for 1898.

[6] This income is in large part forwarded to the treasury of the London Missionary Society, and is included in its annual receipts, as are also the other statistics mentioned above.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Organization.	Income: Income from Home Sources.	Income: Income from the Foreign Field.	Foreign Missionaries: Ordained Missionaries.	Foreign Missionaries: Physicians: Men.	Foreign Missionaries: Physicians: Women.	Foreign Missionaries: Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Foreign Missionaries: Married Women not Physicians.	Foreign Missionaries: Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Foreign Missionaries: Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Native Workers: Ordained Natives.	Native Workers: Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Native Workers: Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Stations: Principal Stations.	Stations: All other Substations.	Churches: Organized Churches.	Churches: Total Number of Communicants.	Churches: Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools: Sunday-schools.	Sunday-schools: Total Sunday-school Membership.	Contributions: Total of Native Contributions.	Native Christians: Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II — Continued. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
AUSTRALASIAN COUNCIL OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION	1890	£4,019 [1]								78												
AUSTRALASIAN COUNCILS OF THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION	1893	1,840 [2]					28	2	30	60				9								
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF THE ZAMBESI INDUSTRIAL MISSION [3]	1892	No data at hand.																				
AUSTRALASIAN STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN UNION	1896	No data at hand.																				
SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS' CHRISTIAN CLUB	1897	281																				
NEW ZEALAND.																						
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
MELANESIAN MISSION	1849	10,401 [4]		12	1		2	6	1	21	12	404	416	27			1,538		161	14,622		6,000 [a]
MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND, NEW ZEALAND	1867	1,519		3				3	1	7		80	80	3			1,248	114			£350	5,000 [a]
Presbyterian Women's Mission Union, Otago	1896	174																				
FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND	1869	1,646	£197	3	1		1	3	1	8		32	32	3	32							
NEW ZEALAND MAORI MISSION TRUST BOARD	1882	900 [5]																				

[1] The income (£4019) is in large part forwarded to the Shanghai treasurer of the China Inland Mission, and all statistics are included in the returns of the China Inland Mission of England.

[2] The income given (£1840) represents only the amount raised in Australia for the Poona and Indian Village Mission. (For full amount, see India Section of these tables.)

[3] For further particulars of the Zambesi Industrial Mission, see English Section of these tables.

[4] The income given (£10,401) includes a balance of £850 from preceding year. Friends in England contributed £4146 of the amount.

[5] The Board has been helped financially by the Church Missionary Society, but this assistance will be withdrawn after 1902.

[a] *Estimated.*

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
NEW ZEALAND BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1885	£1,092		2					3	5	2	3	5	2					2	80		
NEW ZEALAND CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION	1892	1,677		1			1		5	7[1]	2		2	4								Columns 16–22 included in data of C. M. S.
Ladies' Committee of the New Zealand Church Missionary Association		No data received.																				
CLASS II.																						
Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
NEW ZEALAND NATIVE TRACT INSTITUTION	1886	No data at hand.																				
TASMANIA.																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
TASMANIAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1884		£324				2	2	4	8			2	2	1				1	20		
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF TASMANIA		No data received.																				
OCEANIA.																						
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION	1823	$900	$31,300	14				10		24	53	8	61	72		67	5,965	359	72	3,200		18,000
Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands	1871		912																			
ANGLICAN CHURCH IN HAWAII	1862	6,580	4,750	7						7	2	1	3	9		7	570			300		

[1] Two of these missionaries are working in stations of the C. M. S., and one in a station of the C. E. Z. M. S.

IX. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF AFRICA.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians(Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA[1] (consisting of the four following Synods)	1824																					
SYNOD OF CAPE COLONY[2]	1857		£10,150	60			60			120				60		55	23,960[a]					77,334
SYNOD OF NATAL[3]	1886	£98	150	1			6	1		8		16	16	1	8	1	499	62				835
SYNOD OF ORANGE FREE STATE[4]				1			1			2				2		2	77					308[a]
SYNOD OF SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC[5] [TRANSVAAL]			1,500[a]	5			14			19				5			1,600[a]					6,400[a]
Huguenot Missionary Society (aux. to Dutch Ref. Ch. of S. A.)	1878		115																			
Woman's Missionary Union of South Africa — *Vrouwen Zending Bond* (aux. to Dutch Ref. Ch. of S. A.)	1888		2,038						21	21				9								
MINISTERS' MISSION UNION — *Predikanten Zending Vereeniging* (also called the Nyassaland Mission)	1886		4,270[6]	5	1		6	6	3	21		90	90	4	7[N]	4	375	199	82	6,620		1,600
CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA[7] (Anglican — including the following ten Dioceses)	1870																					
DIOCESE OF CAPE TOWN[8]	1847	3,090	10,910														13,855[a]					69,277

a Estimated

[1] The Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa may be traced back to the religious foundations laid by the Dutch settlers as early as 1652. Its first Synod or Assembly was, however, held in 1824. Its distinctively missionary activities were organized in 1857. The date in the case of each Synod has not been found, but 1857 seems to be the one assigned for the formation of the Foreign Mission Committee in Cape Colony. Owing to the war between the Boers and Great Britain, the reports of the mission work of the different Synods are imperfect. The data given are in part estimated by the author on the basis of information sent from South Africa, and refer to mission activities previous to the outbreak of hostilities. The missionary work of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa is divided into home and foreign,— the former being that which is maintained within the limits of the Synod supporting it, and the latter outside of its bounds,— but in all cases what is designated as mission work by the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa is among native or colored races, and does not apply to white or European congregations. In view of this fact the distinction between so-called home and foreign work has been ignored in this case, and all missions among native or colored races conducted by either the Dutch or British churches in South Africa have been regarded as entitled to recognition in these tables, as the object in each instance has been the conversion of heathen peoples, and the results represent Christian churches gathered from among heathen natives.

[2] The data for the missions of the Synod of Cape Colony have been compiled by the author from the following sources: the "Almanak voor de Nederduitsch Gereformeerde Kerk in Zuid-Afrika" for 1897, the "Argus Annual and South African Gazetteer," and an elaborate monograph upon the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa, and its missionary activities, signed by the Rev. Messrs. J. F. Hofmeyr, Andrew Murray, J. H. Neethling, and six other members of the Synodical Mission Board of that Church in Cape Colony. The statistics given are for the most part gathered directly from the last source, and include both the home and foreign mission work of the Synod among native races. The return given for church-membership (23,960) is an estimate representing twenty per cent. of the native population recorded in the census as connected with the Dutch Reformed Church of Cape Colony, with the addition of the church-membership (8493) of the Mission Church (Zending Kerk) in Cape Colony, which is itself the product of missions among the colored races, and is largely independent and self-supporting.

[3] The data for the Synod of Natal were forwarded in 1897 by a member of that Synod. [4] The data for the Synod of the Orange Free State are very incomplete, and represent only missions outside the bounds of the Synod.

[5] The data for the Synod of the South African Republic are compiled partly from facts stated by a correspondent in the Transvaal, and are in part an estimate, as indicated above, based upon information which, though somewhat general in its terms, affords a basis of calculation. [6] Of this amount (£4270) the sum of £250 was received as income from the proceeds of the Industrial Department.

[7] The Dioceses of the Church of the Province of South Africa all engage, some of them to a large extent, in missionary operations. The funds are received partly from home and partly from local sources, but the accounts do not seem always to indicate the amount devoted exclusively to missionary uses. The grants from the S. P. G., the S. P. C. K., and the C. C. C. S. are included in the returns. Colonial grants are also received, usually for educational purposes. The first Bishop (Cape Town) of the Church of England in South Africa was consecrated in 1847, but the organization of the Synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa occurred in 1870.

[8] The income for all purposes from the latest report at hand is about £28,000, of which about one half, in part received from Great Britain as indicated above, appears to have been used in conducting missions among native races. The remaining data concerning native missions are not at hand. The number entered (69,277) for the native Christian community (column 22) is the census return of 1891 for the native members of the Church of England in Cape Colony. The number of communicants entered in column 17 is not authoritative, being only an estimate of twenty per cent. of the native Church adherents. In both cases the returns for the Diocese of Grahamstown are included.

IX. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF AFRICA—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christians
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total Native Christians including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
DIOCESE OF GRAHAMSTOWN[1]	1853	£2,747	£13,704																			
DIOCESE OF NATAL[2]	1854	1,673	4,604	47	2	1	50			10	6	30	36	19	50		3,822		49	1,915	£424	
DIOCESE OF ST. HELENA[3]	1859	275																				
DIOCESE OF BLOEMFONTEIN[4]	1863	2 131	4,184																			
DIOCESE OF ZULULAND[5]	1870	2,950		13	1		7	1	4	25	5	79	84	14			1,075					7,014
DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA[6]	1873	8,0 0	3,622	28			14	6	16	64	14	200	214	17	141		2,692					10,067
DIOCESE OF PRETORIA[7]	1878	1,952																				
DIOCESE OF MASHONALAND[8]	1891	1,455	545																			
DIOCESE OF LEBOMBO[9]	1893	2,000		6			2	3	2	13		8	8	4	7		150				20	500
SIERRA LEONE NATIVE PASTORATE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION[10]	1862		2,130																			
SIERRA LEONE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1876		106									13	13	2			171	5				414
LAGOS NATIVE PASTORATE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION[11]	1876		1,182																			
IKWEZI LAMACI MISSION	1877	450[12]		1	1			1		3		24	24	1	8	7	140	30	4	260		430
CONGREGATIONAL UNION, CHURCH AID, AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA[13]	1877	250	600	21			8			29	9	14	23	40	148	40	13,411[a]					67,058
MALAGASY MISSIONARY SOCIETY	1877		156									6	6									
NORTH AFRICA MISSION	1881	See English tables.																				

a Estimated

[1] The total income for all purposes is about £21,018, and as the Diocese is largely missionary the income entered above is the estimate of what is appropriated to native missions. The remaining data concerning missions among natives are not at hand, except as included in the entries for columns 17 and 22 for the Diocese of Cape Town.

[2] The income (£6277) for the Diocese represents the proportion of the total amount received which appears to be used for native missions. The remaining data which were forwarded report the total Church statistics of the Diocese, and have been so entered, although the author is unable to separate the returns pertaining to work among natives.

[3] The income (£275) reported is the grant of the S. P. G. No further information is available.

[4] The entire income, as nearly as can be ascertained, is £10,500, a little more than one half of which is expended for missions among native races Further returns as to missions among natives are lacking.

[5] Income from private effort in England, chiefly through the Bishop's Council, is about £1700, which, with a grant of £1200 from the S. P. G., and other aid from the Association in Aid of the Mission to Zululand (see English Section of these tables), makes an average annual income of about £2950. The remaining data represent missionary returns.

[6] The Diocese is almost entirely missionary, and is largely supported by the Scottish Episcopal Church and the S. P. G.

[7] Further details are lacking. The full income of the Diocese is about £8000.

[8] The income (£2000) given represents the grant (£1455) from the S. P. G. and the funds raised from local sources. The Diocese is largely missionary.

[9] The Bishop has kindly forwarded the above returns of this exclusively missionary Diocese.

[10] The Sierra Leone Native Pastorate Auxiliary Association raises the income reported (£2130) to aid in the support of native pastors of the Church, but further data are not at hand.

[11] The income given (£1182) for the Lagos Native Pastorate Auxiliary Association is the amount contributed by the Lagos Native Church of the Coast District.

[12] In addition to this income, a special memorial gift of £300 was donated toward a fund for the Girls' Boarding School. See also Young Men's Foreign Missionary Society in English Section of these tables.

[13] The number of native communicants has been estimated by taking twenty per cent. of the number of natives officially recorded as belonging to the Congregational Churches of South Africa.

IX. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF AFRICA — Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS I — Continued.																						
Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																						
SOUTH AFRICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA	1883		£11,225 [1]				14			14	79	4,411	4,490	597	1720	2317	51,802	6,993	408	26,630	£2,711	211,827
NATIVE BAPTIST UNION OF LAGOS, WEST AFRICA	1888		72										16 [2]	18		18	1,600			500		2,700
SOUTH AFRICA GENERAL MISSION	1889	See English tables.																				
GRANGER MISSION, MONROVIA, LIBERIA	1890	£20		1				1		2		2	2	2	3		38	7	2	80		90
SOUTH AFRICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY [3]	1892		1,100	4				3	5	12		6	6	5	10	4	200	58	3	80	50	600
Cape Town Auxiliary of the South African Baptist Missionary Society...	1897		437	1				1	1	3				1								
NIGER DELTA PASTORATE [4]	1892	209	926								8	7	15	8	24	8	820	105	8	780	818	8,000
NGELANI MISSION TO THE MASAI, BRITISH EAST AFRICA	1894	No data at hand.		1				1	1	3				1								
NATAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (formerly called "Table Mountain Mission")	1895	100	90	1				1	2	4		15	15	2	2	1	50	10	1	60	15	200
EGYPT MISSION BAND	1897	See Irish tables.																				
MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA [5]	1897		410	10	1		1		7	19	1	157	158	9	108	9	4,125	570	56	1,937	See Note 6.	16,500 [a]
FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CENTRAL AFRICA	1899	No data at hand.																				
SOUDAN PIONEER MISSION	1900		See German tables.																			
LIBERIA BAPTIST CONVENTION		No data received.																				

a Estimated.

[1] This is income for European as well as native churches of this denomination in South Africa. The proportion, however, of European to native is small. The native membership contribute a goodly sum toward their own local support. Above statistics for stations, churches, membership, and Sunday-schools are for those of the natives only. No European ordained missionaries are entered (numbering 128), as they are the pastors of English churches.

[2] Some of these are ordained. [3] Connected with the Baptist Union of South Africa. [4] Of the income reported (£1135) the sum of £108 is a grant from the Government for educational uses.

[5] The Presbyterian Church of South Africa was formed in 1897 by the union of the Presbyterian churches which had been built up by the missions of the United Presbyterian and Free Churches of Scotland. Its first General Assembly was held in 1897. The United Church has a mission committee, which has assumed as the special charge of the Church the former mission stations of the United Presbyterian Church in the Presbytery of Kaffraria which have identified themselves with the Presbyterian Church of South Africa. Financial aid for the support of European missionaries is still given by the United Free Church of Scotland.

[6] The native agents of the mission are largely supported by native contributions.

IX. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF AFRICA — Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date	Income		Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
	Date of Organization.	Income from Home Sources.	Income from the Foreign Field.	Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																						
SOUTH AFRICAN TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY[1]	1840	£50	£200																			
SOUTH AFRICAN AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY			3,437																			
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																						
STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA[2]	1893		200				15		27	42		21	21	1								
GRAHAMSTOWN DIOCESAN RAILWAY MISSION, SOUTH AFRICA	1894	500	500	4			3			7		1	1									
AFRICAN BAPTIST INDUSTRIAL MISSION SOCIETY	1899		No returns at hand.																			

[1] The South African Tract and Book Society is a branch of the Religious Tract Society. The proportion of literature distributed among natives is not reported.

[2] The workers reported are student volunteers, but are now identified with the regular missionary societies.

ADDENDA TO EVANGELISTIC DATA.

UNITED STATES.																						
CLASS I.																						
AMERICAN ADVENT MISSION SOCIETY *	1865	$5,654		2			1	1	2	6		8	8	2	2	2			4			
Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the Advent Christians...	1897	4,000	$100				2		1	3	4	15	19	2		4	100		8	420		520
GOSPEL MISSION[1]	1892	7,000		11			1	11	1	24				5								
FOREIGN MISSIONARY BOARD OF THE BRETHREN IN CHRIST [RIVER BRETHREN]	1896	1,222[2]					6	5	5	16				4								Data for columns 15-22 not received.

[1] The Gospel Mission is Baptist in its ecclesiastical connection, but is not organized in the form of a society, being composed of missionaries laboring independently and supported by individual churches, in accordance with the plan advocated by the late Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston.

[2] The income reported ($1222) does not fully represent the gifts of the Brethren in Christ to foreign missions, as eleven of the sixteen missionaries are supported by private contributions from members of the denomination.

* A star attached to the name of a society indicates that no statistical data of its Women's Auxiliaries are included in its returns. If attached only to the income it means that the income alone is not included.

II

EDUCATIONAL

STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY, ACADEMIC, MEDICAL, AND INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION

I. Universities and Colleges

II. Theological and Training Schools

III. Boarding and High Schools, and Seminaries

IV. Industrial Training Institutions and Classes

V. Medical Schools and Schools for Nurses

VI. Kindergartens

VII. Elementary or Village Day Schools

Institutions entered in the following lists have been classified according to the best light obtainable from reports, periodicals, and correspondence. It often happens, however, that a college is called also a training school, or a boarding school is named also an industrial school or an orphanage, so that sometimes the same institution will be mentioned by different titles in the reports. As special care has been taken not to duplicate entries in the tables, it is suggested that if an institution does not appear under one heading it should be looked for under some other caption. As it has been found difficult in many instances to draw the line between a high school and an ordinary day school of an elementary grade, it is possible that schools which would be entitled to special mention in the list of high schools and seminaries have been inadvertently counted among the elementary or village schools, which are referred to only collectively. The addenda should be consulted, as a few institutions omitted in the principal lists have been inserted in the supplemental tables. The dates which have been given for the foundation of some of the older institutions in many instances indicate the time when the elementary educational work was begun, although the collegiate or higher grade was not adopted until a later date.

I AM glad of the opportunity to offer without stint my tribute of praise and respect to the missionary effort which has wrought such wonderful triumphs for civilization. The story of the Christian missions is one of thrilling interest and marvelous results. The services and the sacrifices of the missionaries for their fellow-men constitute one of the most glorious pages of the world's history. The missionary, of whatever church or ecclesiastical body, who devotes his life to the service of the Master and of men, carrying the torch of truth and enlightenment, deserves the gratitude, the support, and the homage of mankind. The noble, self-effacing, willing ministers of peace and good-will should be classed with the world's heroes.

Wielding the sword of the Spirit, they have conquered ignorance and prejudice. They have been among the pioneers of civilization. They have illumined the darkness of idolatry and superstition with the light of intelligence and truth. They have been messengers of righteousness and love. They have braved disease, and danger, and death, and in their exile have suffered unspeakable hardships, but their noble spirits have never wavered. They count their labor no sacrifice. "Away with the word in such a view and with such a thought," says David Livingstone; "it is emphatically no sacrifice; say, rather, it is a privilege." They furnish us examples of forbearance, fortitude, of patience and unyielding purpose, and of spirit which triumphs not by the force of might, but by the persuasive majesty of right. They are placing in the hands of their brothers less fortunate than themselves the keys which unlock the treasuries of knowledge and open the mind to noble aspirations for better conditions. Education is one of the indispensable steps of mission enterprise, and in some form must precede all successful work.

The labors of missionaries, always difficult and trying, are no longer so perilous as in former times. In some quarters indifference and opposition have given place to aid and coöperation. A hundred years ago many of the fields were closed to missionary effort. Now almost everywhere is the open door, and only the map of the world now marks the extent of their thoughts and actions.

Who can estimate their value to the progress of nations? Their contribution to the onward and upward march of humanity is beyond all calculation. They have inculcated industry and taught the various trades. They have promoted concord and amity, and brought nations and races closer together. They have made men better. They have increased the regard for home; have strengthened the sacred ties of family; have made the community well ordered, and their work has been a potent influence in the development of law and the establishment of government.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

II. EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY, ACADEMIC, MEDICAL, AND INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

I. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.[1]

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
AFRICA.							
Assiut, Egypt	Mission Training College	1865	U. P. C. N. A.	604		604	Over 2000 students have been educated, of whom 54 are preachers and 150 are teachers.
Cline Town, Sierra Leone	Fourah Bay College	1827	C. M. S.	159		159	It has trained 60 of the native clergy, among whom was Bishop Crowther.
Kiungani, Zanzibar	St. Andrew's Training College	1884	U. M. C. A.	120		120	Opened as a boys' school in 1867.
Lovedale, Cape Colony	Institution and College	1841	F. C. S.	433	172	605	This enrolment does not include 233 pupils in the Elementary School, making in all 838. The total number of pupils who have passed through the Institution at Lovedale since its foundation is 5330. There are nine different departments of industrial work, and all pupils receive some instruction therein.
Monrovia, Liberia	College of West Africa	1898	M. E. M. S.	33	23	56	
Umtata, Cape Colony	St. John's College	1877	S. E. M. S.	211		211	Special attention is given to theological and normal training classes.
Wellington, Cape Colony	Huguenot College	1874	Ind		300	300	Not a foreign missionary institution for native Africans, but at least 550 daughters of Huguenot and other European residents have been educated here, and are now engaged as teachers or mission workers in South Africa. It has branch institutions at Paarl, Bethlehem, and Greytown. The Rev. Andrew Murray is President.
Zonnebloem, Cape Colony	Kaffir College	1858	S. P. G.	76		76	Especially for the education of sons of native chiefs.
AUSTRALASIA.							
Auckland, New Zealand	St. John's College	1842	S. P. G.	5		5	St. John's College has trained more than 300 Europeans and Maoris, over 70 of whom have been ordained.
Te Aute, New Zealand	Maori College	1871	Ch. of E.	70		70	Has given a Christian education to many Maori young men.
BURMA.							
Rangoon	St. John's College	1864	S. P. G.	650		650	Total number of students educated is over 9000. A normal training department has recently been added.
Rangoon	Baptist College	1894	A. B. M. U.	567		567	The outgrowth of a school begun in 1872. Normal training is now an important feature.
CANADA.							
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan	Emmanuel College	1879	Ch. of E.	53		53	For Indian students, many of whom become schoolmasters, catechists, and pastors.
Winnipeg, Manitoba	St. John's College	1869	Ch. of E.	61		61	Many of its graduates are of Indian descent, and it has received aid from the S. P. G. It is now a Canadian rather than a foreign missionary institution.
CEYLON.							
Batticotta	Jaffna College	1872	Ind	160		160	Begun by the American Board as a Seminary in 1825. More than half of its 1500 pupils have become Christians during their course of study.
Chundicully (Jaffna)	St. John's College	1891	C. M. S.	271		271	Founded as a Seminary in 1841.
Colombo	St. Thomas's College	1851	Ch. of E.	300		300	St. Thomas's College has educated about 2000 young men. It is supported partly by grants from S. P. G., but largely by Diocesan funds.
Colombo	Wesley College	1874	W. M. S.	540		540	The Ceylon Government scholarship of £150 a year for four years has been taken by Wesley College students for two years in succession (Report of 1898).
Colombo	City College	1894	Ind	268		268	Founded by Mr. S. Lee to meet the needs of the poorer classes.
Galle	Richmond College	1876	W. M. S.	280		280	Richmond College has enrolled over 2000 pupils.
Jaffna	Central College	1854	W. M. S.	500		500	Opened in 1820 as an Elementary School.
Kandy	Trinity College	1857	C. M. S.	430		430	Affiliated with the Calcutta University. Eighteen of its students were confirmed in 1898.
CHINA.							
Canton, Kwangtung	Christian College	1886	Ind.	59		59	Has its own Board of Trustees, but coöperates with the Presbyterian Mission. A special endowment fund of $115,000 is in hand.

[1] In many instances these colleges are the outgrowth of high or boarding schools, and the school enrolment is still included as a preparatory department.

I. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CHINA — Continued.							
Foochow, Fuhkien	American Board College	1893	A. B. C. F. M.	190		190	Opened as a school in 1853, and formerly known as Banyan City Scientific Institute.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Girls' College	1898	A. B. C. F. M.		96	96	Established as a boarding and high school in 1854.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Anglo-Chinese College	1881	M. E. M. S.	273		273	A flourishing institution needing greatly enlarged facilities. Applicants to the number of 170 have been refused within two years.
Hangchow, Chekiang	Presbyterian College	1896	P. B. F. M. N.	58		58	Founded as a boarding school in 1845.
Nanking, Kiangsu	Nanking University	1888	M. E. M. S.	175		175	Preparatory, collegiate, medical, and theological departments.
Peking, Chihli	Peking University	1891	Ind	160		160	It has its own Board of Trustees, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1890. Preparatory, collegiate, industrial, medical, and theological departments are in operation. A good beginning has been made in its endowment fund. The Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions founded it, and aids largely in its support.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Anglo-Chinese College	1886	M. E. S.	330		330	Its total enrolment since it was opened exceeds 2000.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	St. John's College	1879	P. E. M. S.	150		150	Opened as a boarding school in 1848.
Soochow	Buffington College	1879	M. E. S.	124		124	The present institution is the outgrowth of a day school begun in 1869. Eighty-four of the students now enrolled are Christians.
Tungcho, Chihli	North China College	1890	A. B. C. F. M.	74		74	It was opened as a high school in 1873. Nearly every graduate is engaged in Christian work, either as a teacher, evangelist, pastor, or medical assistant.
Tungchow, Shantung	College	1860	P. B. F. M. N.	125		125	Eighty-nine of its students are Christians, and every one of its 150 graduates has left the institution a convert to Christianity.
INDIA.[1]							
Agra, N. W. P	St. John's College	1850	C. M. S.	534		534	About one fifth of the students are Christians.
Almora, N. W. P	Ramsay College	1851	L. M. S.	600		600	Named after Sir Henry Ramsay, K.C.S.I., in honor of his valuable services to missions.
Bellary, Madras	Wardlaw College	1846	L. M. S.	455		455	Special attention is given to biblical instruction.
Bombay, Bombay	Wilson College	1835	F. C. S.	699		699	Including the enrolment of the preparatory school called the Assembly's Institution. Ten lady students are in the college classes.
Calcutta, Bengal	Duff College and Institution	1857	F. C. S.	995		995	Founded as a school in 1830.
Calcutta, Bengal	General Assembly's College	1864	C. S. M.	1148		1148	The largest mission college in Northern India.
Calcutta, Bengal	Bhowanipur College	1837	L. M. S.	572		572	The enrolment of the preparatory school is included, and also the theological class.
Calcutta, Bengal	Bishop's College	1820	S. P. G.	85		85	A divinity class in the vernacular has recently been established.
Calcutta, Bengal	American Methodist Institution	1894	M. E. M. S.	400		400	It was opened as a boys' school in 1878. The Institution has had an exceptional growth, and it is hoped that it will soon be self-supporting.
Cawnpore, N. W. P	Christ Church College	1865	S. P. G.	55		55	The outgrowth of a school founded in 1858. Now affiliated with Allahabad University.
Cottayam, Travancore	Cottayam College	1837	C. M. S.	518		518	A unique institution in India, as nearly all its students are Christians.
Delhi, Punjab	St. Stephen's College and High School	1881	C. M. D.	759		759	Established as a high school in 1859. The number of pupils includes those in the preparatory branch schools.
Guntur, Madras	Watts Memorial College	1885	Luth. G. S.	882		882	The Arthur G. Watts Memorial Building was opened in 1893.
Indore, C. I.	Canadian Missionary College	1888	C. P. M.	170		170	Advantageously located in Central India, and only one other Christian college is found within a radius of 400 miles.
Lahore, Punjab	Forman Christian College	1886	P. B. F. M. N.	299		299	This enrolment is that of the College proper, and does not include the Lahore High School. A collegiate department was organized in 1864, but was subsequently suspended, and reopened in 1886.
Lucknow, N. W. P	Reid Christian College	1888	M. E. M. S.	340		340	Planted in a Christian community of over 100,000, and also favorably located for reaching Hindu and Moslem students.
Lucknow, N. W. P	Warren Memorial Woman's College	1886	M. E. M. S.		164	164	The first Christian college for women established in Asia. It was started as a boarding school in 1870, and was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1886.

[1] It should be specially noted that the number of students reported in the colleges of India usually includes the exceptionally large enrolment of their preparatory schools.

I. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA[1] — Continued.							
Madras, Madras	Mission College	1887	C. S. M	1013		1013	Outgrowth of an elementary school founded in 1836.
Madras, Madras	Christian College	1865	F. C. S	1793		1793	This institution reports the largest number of students of any missionary college in the world.
Madras, Madras	Royapettah College	1883	W. M. S	482		482	
Mannargudi, Madras	Findlay College	1883	W. M. S	252		252	College classes removed from Negapatam in 1898.
Masulipatam, Madras	Noble College	1871	C. M. S	961		961	Special attention is given to the Christian instruction of high-caste students.
Nagercoil, Travancore	Christian College	1893	L. M. S	392		392	Established as a seminary in 1819.
Nagpur, C. P.	Hislop College	1883	F. C. S	1169		1169	Had its beginning in a high school founded in 1865.
Ongole, Madras	American Baptist Mission College	1894	A. B. M. U	457		457	Founded as a high school in 1877.
Palamcotta, Madras	Sarah Tucker College	1890	C. M. S. / C.E.Z.M.S.		277	277	Founded as a girls' school in 1858, but not graded as a college until 1890.
Pasumalai, Madura	College and Training Institution	1890	A. B. C. F. M.	372		372	Its graduates hold appointments on the faculties of 12 Indian colleges, and nearly 300 are pastors, preachers, and teachers.
Rawal Pindi, Punjab	Gordon Mission College	1893	U. P. C. N. A.	1272		1272	Founded as a high school in 1856. The enrolment includes pupils of the High School.
Serampore, Bengal	Serampore College	1819	E. B. M. S	20		20	The first Christian college in the East. It was founded by Carey and his associates. Now used for theological classes.
Sialkot, Punjab	Scotch Mission College	1889	C. S. M	909		909	A new college building was opened in 1898.
Tanjore, Madras	St. Peter's College	1854	S. P. G	1210		1210	The outgrowth of a school founded by Schwartz near the end of the eighteenth century. More than 5000 young men have been educated here.
Tinnevelly, Madras	Tinnevelly College	1880	C. M. S	368		368	
Trichinopoly, Madras	College	1873	S. P. G	1458		1458	Outgrowth of a school founded in 1850. The largest Church of England college in India. The majority of the students are Brahmans.
Vellore, Madras	Arcot Mission College	1898	Ref. C. A	1004		1004	Founded by C. S. M. in 1865 as a high school; transferred to Ref. C. A. in 1895.
JAPAN.							
Kobe	Kobe College for Girls	1894	A. B. C. F. M.		110	110	Opened as a girls' school in 1875. It has enrolled over 700 pupils.
Kobe	Anglo-Japanese College	1889	M. E. S	102		102	It has academic and theological departments.
Kyoto	Doshisha University	1875	Ind	255		255	Founded by Dr Neesima. The Japanese Board of Trustees severed its connection with the American Board in 1896. A new Board, elected in 1899, has reëstablished its evangelical status. It has graduated over 300 from its collegiate course, and about 150 from the theological department. The Library contains 17,000 volumes.
Nagasaki	Steele College	1886	Ref. C. A	80		80	An industrial department was established in 1898.
Nagoya	Anglo-Japanese College	1887	M. P. B. F. M	43		43	It has academic and theological departments.
Sendai	Tohoku Gakuin	1886	Ref. C. U. S	147		147	There are academic, industrial, and theological departments.
Tokyo	Aoyama College	1883	M. E. M. S	180		180	Academic department founded in 1879.
Tokyo	St. Paul's College	1878	P. E. M. S	350		350	Includes the preparatory department in the Kanda district of Tokyo.
Tokyo	Meiji Gakuin	1886	Ref. C. A. / P.B.F.M.N.	131		131	It has both academic and theological departments.
KOREA.							
Seoul	Pai Chai College	1886	M. E. M. S	169		169	The first missionary college in Korea.
MADAGASCAR.							
Antananarivo	College	1858	L. M. S	80	12	92	Its fine buildings were purchased in 1897 by the French for a Court of Justice. The College is now removed to smaller quarters. Its theological graduates number about 350, and about 600 students have been educated.
PERSIA.							
Urumiah	Urumiah College	1879	P. B. F. M. N.	51		51	Educational work began in Urumiah in 1836. Out of the 302 college graduates, 62 have taken a full theological course, and 122 have been trained as teachers and lay preachers. Twelve have studied medicine.

[1] It should be specially noted that the number of students reported in the colleges of India usually includes the exceptionally large enrolment of their preparatory schools.

I. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Juiz de Fora, Brazil	Granbery College	1890	M. E. S	45		45	
Santiago, Chile	College for Women	1880	M. E. M. S.		226	226	Its alumnæ number 62.
São Paulo, Brazil	Protestant College of São Paulo	1892	Ind			528	Controlled by independent Board of Trustees. The Protestant College of São Paulo includes Mackenzie College, and is often called by that name. It also includes normal and manual training departments, and several graded preparatory schools.
SYRIA.							
Beirut	Syrian Protestant College	1863	Ind	544		544	Number of graduates, 428, including 242 in the medical department. More than 1600 have taken a partial course. Incorporated by New York State Legislature. Its total property in Syria is valued at $325,000, and its endowment funds amount to $380,000.
TURKEY.							
Aintab	Central Turkey College	1874	Ind	140		140	Independently controlled by its own Board of Trustees, but coöperates with the Mission of the American Board.
Constantinople	Robert College	1864	Ind	288		288	Founded by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, and largely endowed by Christopher R. Robert, Esq. Endowment and property valued at about $450,000. Its graduates number 345, and its partial course students 2128.
Constantinople (Scutari)	American College for Girls	1891	A. B. C. F. M.		161	161	Begun as a high school in 1871. Its alumnæ number 108, and of these 50 are teachers.
Harpoot	Euphrates College	1878	A. B. C. F. M.	548	503	1051	Includes pupils in the elementary departments. Several of the College buildings were burned by the Turks and Kurds in 1895.
Marash	Central Turkey College for Girls	1884	A. B. C. F. M.		55	55	Its graduates number 53, and its total enrolment has been 223, of whom 57 are now teachers.
Marsovan	Anatolia College	1886	A. B. C. F. M.	246		246	The number of students has more than doubled in four years. It is now self-supporting.
Samokov, Bulgaria	Collegiate Institute	1880	A. B. C. F. M.	55		55	It has also a theological department.
WEST INDIES.							
Barbados	Codrington College	1830	S. P. G.	22		22	Organized as a grammar school in 1745. More than half of the clergy in Barbados have been educated here. Endowment bequeathed by General Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Islands, in his will, dated 1703.
Kingston, Jamaica	Calabar College	1843	E. B. M. S.	284		284	Theological and normal training departments, with a day school of over 200 pupils. About 60 ministers and 100 teachers have been educated here.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, BEIRUT, SYRIA

GEORGE E. POST SCIENCE HALL

THE CAMPUS, LOOKING EASTWARD

(Assembly Hall in foreground, foundations of George E. Post Science Hall visible back of Assembly Hall, Medical Building to left of foundations, and Chemical Laboratory to right, Beirut City beyond, and Mount Lebanon in the distance.)

ASSEMBLY HALL

(Erected through the liberality of the late Elbert B. Monroe, Esq. Used for religious worship, commencement exercises, and other public gatherings.)

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
AFRICA.							
Abetifi, Gold Coast	School for Evangelists	1897	Ba. M. S.	15		15	
Akabe, Nigeria	Watney Memorial Training Institution	1897	C. M. S.	6		6	
Akropong, Gold Coast	Theological Seminary and Training School	1863	Ba. M. S.	66		66	
Aliwal North, Cape Colony	Training School	1892	P. M. M. S.	27		27	Normal and evangelistic training.
Amanzimtote (Adams), Natal	Theological School	1875	A. B. C. F. M.	19		19	
Amedschovhe, Slave Coast	Theological Seminary	1864	N. G. M. S.	9		9	
Asaba, Nigeria	Evangelists' Training Institution	1895	C. M. S.	13		13	
Asmara, Abyssinia	Theological and Training School	1899	S. E. N. S.	36		36	
Bailundu, Angola	Evangelists' Training Class	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	11		11	
Bandawe, Lake Nyassa	Preachers' Class	1890	F. C. S.	72		72	In addition a Catechumens' Class for men and women is held, numbering over 400.
Banza Manteke, Congo F. S.	Training School	1894	A. B. M. U.	16		16	
Batanga, Kamerun	Theological Training Class	1895	P. B. F. M. N.	7		7	
Bensonvale, Basutoland	Native Training Institution	1870	S. Af. M. S.	207		207	Its buildings were greatly enlarged in 1898.
Bersaba, South Af. Rep	Training School		H. E. L. M.				
Blantyre, British Cent. Af.	Training Class for Deacons	1881	C. S. M.	15		15	
Bonaberi, Kamerun	Training School	1889	Ba. M. S.	75		75	
Botsabelo, South Af. Rep	Theological Seminary	1884	Ber. M. S.				
Buea, Kamerun	Seminary for Preachers and Teachers	1898	Ba. M. S.	15		15	
Butterworth, Kaffraria	Lamplough Training and Industrial Institution	1887	S. Af. M. S.		55	55	Its total enrolment since its organization has been 300.
Cairo, Egypt	Theological Seminary	1864	U. P. C. N. A.	12		12	Its graduates number 51.
Clarkebury, Kaffraria	Training and Industrial Institution	1876	S. Af. M. S.	244		244	With normal, preparatory, and industrial departments.
Cunningham, Kaffraria	Elders' and Deacons' Class	1879	F. C. S.	39		39	
Cuttington, Liberia	Theological School	1868	P. E. M. S.	7		7	In connection with Hoffman Institute.
Duke Town, Old Calabar	Hope Waddell Training Institution	1895	U. P. C. S. M.	110		110	
Edendale, Natal	Training and Industrial Institution	1880	S. Af. M. S.	48		48	
Engcobo, Kaffraria	Augusta Memorial Training Institution	1882	S. E. M. S.		30	30	Especially for training teachers.
Freretown, British East Af.	Divinity Class	1894	C. M. S.	6		6	
Genadendal, Cape Colony	Theological and Training School	1838	M. M. S.	17		17	
Grahamstown, Cape Colony	Kaffir Training Institution	1860	S. P. G.	39		39	Native branch of St. Andrew's College. Over 400 students, of 15 different races, have been graduated.
Healdtown, Cape Colony	Native Training Institution	1867	S. Af. M. S.			168	The Government Inspector's report for 1898 is very commendatory.
Impolweni, Natal	Theological Class	1895	F. C. S.	5		5	Department of the Free Church Institution.
Isandhlwana, Zululand	McKenzie Memorial Training College		Ch. of E.	30		30	Theological and normal. Supported by Diocesan funds.
Keiskamma Hoek, Kaffraria	Normal Training School	1897	S. P. G.				
Kibunzi, Congo F. S.	Training School	1892	S. M. S.	53		53	For educating evangelists and teachers.
Kiungani, Zanzibar	St. Mark's Theological College	1899	U. M. C. A.	11		11	Theological instruction, given since 1887 in connection with St. Andrew's College, was transferred to St. Mark's in 1899.
Kondowi, Lake Nyassa	Livingstonia Missionary Institution	1895	F. C. S.	30		30	The enrolment of normal and theological departments only is given here.
Lealuyi, Upper Zambesi	Evangelists' Training Class	1895	S. M. E.	4		4	
Leribe, Basutoland	Theological School	1882	S. M. E.	5		5	

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
AFRICA — Continued.							
Lesseyton, Cape Colony	Native Ministers' Training Institution	1884	S. Af. M. S.	5		5	
Lovedale, Cape Colony	Theological School	1870	F. C. S.	9		9	Department of Lovedale Institution and College.
Maritzburg, Natal	St. Alban's Theological Training College	1883	S. P. G.	6		6	
Mengo, Uganda	Divinity Training School	1894	C. M. S.	79		79	The first Theological School in Uganda.
Morija, Basutoland	Normal Training School	1868	S. M. E.	108		108	
Morija, Basutoland	Theological and Bible School	1872	S. M. E.	59		59	To train pastors and evangelists.
Okahandja, Ovamboland	Training School, "Augustineum"		R. M. S.	7		7	
Oyo, Yoruba	Training Institution	1896	C. M. S.	17		17	Outgrowth of a similar institution at Lagos, founded in 1867.
Peddie, Cape Colony	Ayliff Training and Industrial Institution	1883	S. Af. M. S.		54	54	
Peelton, Cape Colony	Girls' Training Institution	1858	C. U. S. A.				Closed for several years, but reopened in 1898.
Pretoria, South Af. Rep	Kilnerton Training Institution	1886	W. M. S.	32		32	
Pretoria, South Af. Rep	Training College	1897	S. P. G.	4		4	
Shaingay, Sierra Leone	Clark Training School	1887	U. B. C	38	32	70	
Shawbury, Kaffraria	Training and Industrial School	1882	S. Af. M. S.		80	80	
Shilouvane, Transvaal	Normal School for Teachers and Evangelists	1899	S. R. M.	20		20	
Stellenbosch, Cape Colony	Bloemhof Theological Seminary	1859	S. A. D. R.	36		36	
Thlotse Heights, Orange F. S.	St. Mary's Training College	1894	S. P. G.	6		6	
ALASKA.[1]							
Sitka	Training School	1878	P. B. H. M.	90	70	160	A boarding school in which industrial training is the chief feature, although a thorough graded school education is given.
AUSTRALASIA.							
Gisborne, New Zealand	Maori Training Institution	1883	C. M. S.	18		18	
Vatorata, New Guinea	Theological College and Training Institution	1894	L. M. S.	24		24	
BURMA.							
Insein (near Rangoon)	Theological Seminary	1845	A. B. M. U.	180		180	The department for Karens was founded in 1845, and that for Burmese in 1889.
Mandalay	Normal Training School	1887	W. M. S.		38	38	
Moulmein	Normal Training School	1884	A. B. M. U.		122	122	
Pegu	Theological School	1896	M. E. M. S.	6		6	
Rangoon	St. Mary's Normal Training School	1866	S. P. G.		226	226	
Rangoon	Kemmendine Training School	1883	S. P. G.	20		20	
Rangoon	Burman Woman's Bible School	1892	A. B. M. U.		17	17	
Rangoon	Karen Bible Training School	1897	A. B. M. U.		15	15	
Toungoo	Karen Training Institution	1884	S. P. G.	14		14	
CANADA AND GREENLAND.							
Godthaab, Greenland	Training School	1875	M. M. S.	14		14	The Moravian missions in Greenland are now transferred to the Lutheran Danish Church.
Prince Albert	Theological and Training Classes	1879	C. M. S.	8		8	Department of Emmanuel College.

[1] Mission work in Alaska is conducted chiefly by home missionary societies; yet, in view of the fact that the native population is wholly pagan, we venture to class it, in this respect only, as foreign.

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
CENTRAL AMERICA.							
Guatemala City, Guatemala	Theological Class	1891	P. B. F. M. N.	2		2	
CEYLON.							
Cotta	Theological Class	1877	C. M. S	8		8	
Cotta	Bible Women's Training Class	1898	C. M. S		6	6	
Galle	Theological Class	1865	W. M. S.	5		5	
Galle	Normal Institution	1865	W. M. S.	7	5	12	To train teachers for day schools.
Kandy	Theological Class		C. M. S	8		8	Department of Trinity College.
Kopay	Training Institute	1853	C. M. S	40		40	For the education of teachers.
Tillipally	Sanders Hall Training School	1884	A. B. C. F. M.	60		60	
CHINA.							
Amoy, Fuhkien	Training Institution	1855	L. M. S	11		11	Especially for the training of preachers and evangelists.
Amoy, Fuhkien	Union Theological College	1868	E. P. C. M. / Ref. C. A.	23		23	
Amoy, Fuhkien	Charlotte Duryee Training School	1884	Ref. C. A.		47	47	
Canton, Kwangtung	Evangelists' and Teachers' School	1867	Ber. M. S	40		40	
Canton, Kwangtung	Theological Institution	1890	W. M. S.	40		40	
Canton, Kwangtung	Training and Boarding School	1894	W. M. S.		48	48	
Canton, Kwangtung	Theological and Training School	1874	S. B. C	15		15	
Canton, Kwangtung	Theological Class	1864	P. B. F. M. N.	13		13	The last available report of enrolment.
Changpoo, Fuhkien	Male Bible School	1893	E. P. C. M	15		15	
Chefoo, Shantung	Normal School	1888	P. B. F. M. N.	20		20	For the training of lay preachers and catechists.
Chinchew, Fuhkien	Bible School for Women	1891	E. P. C. M		24	24	
Chingchowfu, Shantung	Gotch-Robinson Training Institution	1894	E. B. M. S.	62		62	To educate pastors and school-teachers.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Theological School	1858	A. B. C. F. M.	24		24	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Training and Boarding School	1879	A. B. C. F. M.		28	28	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Theological Seminary	1871	M. E. M. S.	40		40	More than 70 graduates have entered the ministry.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Bible Woman's Training School	1888	M. E. M. S.		28	28	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Theological College	1878	C. M. S	39		39	Founded by the late Rev. R. W. Stewart.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Bible Women's Training Home		C. M. S		24	24	Conducted by C. E. Z. M. S. missionary.
Hangchow, Chekiang	Theological Class	1870	P. B. F. M. S.	1		1	
Hankow, Hupeh	Women's Training Home	1897	L. M. S		3	3	For instruction of Bible-women and village teachers.
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Juliet Turner Training School	1882	M. E. M. S.		24	24	
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Biblical Training School	1892	M. E. M. S.	32		32	
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Training Class	1896	C. M. S	12		12	
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Training Class	1891	Ber. L. A.		18	18	Department of Berlin Foundling House.
Kiukiang, Kiangsi	Woman's Training School	1893	M. E. M. S.		17	17	A school for training Bible-women.
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Training School	1891	M. E. M. S.		20	20	

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CHINA — Continued.							
Lilong, Kwangtung	Theological School	1862	Ba. M. S	25		25	
Lukhang, Kwangtung	Training School for Women		Ber. M. S		25	25	Transferred from Canton in 1898.
Mingchiang, Fuhkien	Woman's Training School	1894	M. E. M. S.		38	38	
Moukden, Manchuria	Theological and Training Class	1884	U. P. C. S. M.	90		90	
Nanking, Kiangsu	Fowler Biblical Institute	1891	M. E. M. S.	18		18	Department of Nanking University.
Nanking, Kiangsu	Women's Training School	1884	P. B. F. M. N.		10	10	
Nanking, Kiangsu	Bible Women's Training School	1897	A. F. B. F. M.		12	12	
Ningpo, Chekiang	Trinity Theological and Training College	1876	C. M. S.	44		44	About 200 have been educated here.
Ningpo, Chekiang	Woman's Training Class	1884	A. B. M. U		10	10	
Ningpo, Chekiang	Woman's Training Class	1888	P. B. F. M. N.		16	16	
Nodoa, Hainan	Theological and Training School	1886	P. B. F. M. N.	31		31	
Peking, Chihli	Bible Women's Training School	1877	M. E. M. S.		15	15	
Peking, Chihli	Wiley College of Theology	1888	M. E. M. S.	15		15	Connected with Peking University.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Theological School	1879	P. E. M. S.	4		4	Department of St. John's College.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Women's Training Home	1895	W. U. M. S.		15	15	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Church Training School	1896	P. E. M. S.		13	13	
Shaohing, Kiangsu	Theological School	1887	A. B. M. U.	10		10	
Shaohing, Kiangsu	Women's Training Class	1889	A. B. M. U.		6	6	
Shaowu, Kiangsu	Theological Class	1892	A. B. C. F. M.	12		12	
Shaowu, Kiangsu	Training Class	1885	A. B. C. F. M.		8	8	
Soochow, Kiangsu	Theological Class	1893	M. E. S.	2		2	
Soochow, Kiangsu	Davidson Memorial Bible School	1896	M. E. S.		6	6	
Sungkiang, Kiangsu	Hayes-Wilkins Memorial Training Home	1897	M. E. S.		11	11	For the education of Bible-women.
Swatow, Kwangtung	Theological College	1870	E. P. C. M.	11		11	
Swatow, Kwangtung	Woman's Training School	1881	E. P. C. M.		12	12	
Swatow, Kwangtung	Bible Women's Training School	1874	A. B. M. U.		24	24	
Swatow, Kwangtung	Biblical and Theological School	1873	A. B. M. U.	26		26	
Thongthauha, Kwangtung	Theological Seminary	1893	R. M. S.	2		2	
Thongthauha, Kwangtung	Training School	1894	R. M. S.	6		6	
Tientsin, Chihli	Walford Hart Memorial College	1898	L. M. S.	11		11	
Tientsin, Chihli	Hall Memorial Training College	1874	M. N. C.	16		16	For the education of preachers and evangelists.
Tientsin, Chihli	Bible Women's Training School	1885	M. E. M. S.		16	16	
Tsunhua, Chihli	Women's Training School	1890	M. E. M. S.		16	16	
Tsunhua, Chihli	Theological School	1895	M. E. M. S.	10		10	
Tungcho, Chihli	Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary	1871	A. B. C. F. M.	17		17	Its total of graduates up to the year 1898 numbered 63.
Tungchow, Shantung	Theological Class	1890	P. B. F. M. N.	11		11	
Tungkun, Kwangtung	Training Class for Evangelists	1870	R. M. S.	6		6	
Ungkung, Kwangtung	Bible Women's Training Class	1896	A. B. M. U.		9	9	
Wuchang, Hupeh	St. Paul's Divinity School	1887	P. E. M. S.	4		4	New buildings erected in 1897.
Wukingfu, Fuhkien	Barbour Memorial Theological College	1882	E. P. C. M.	14		14	The Barbour Memorial building was opened in 1893.

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
FORMOSA.							
Taiwanfu	Theological College	1876	E. P. C. M.	18		18	
Taiwanfu	Bible Women's Training Home	1898	E. P. C. M.		12	12	
Tamsui	Oxford Theological College	1882	C. P. M.	15		15	
INDIA.							
Agra, N. W. P.	Training School for Pastor-Teachers	1894	M. E. M. S.	20		20	
Ahmedabad, Bombay	Fleming Stevenson Memorial Theological College	1891	P. C. I. M. S.	16		16	
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Teachers' Training Institute	1864	C. L. S. I.	87		87	Especially for the education of Christian teachers. It has sent out 576 to various missions.
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Theological Seminary	1878	A. B. C. F. M.	12		12	Fifty-one of the graduates are engaged in Christian work as pastors, preachers, and teachers.
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Bible Women's Training School	1893	A. B. C. F. M.		7	7	
Aligarh, N. W. P.	Training School for Pastor-Teachers	1894	M. E. M. S.	15	6	21	The wives of married students are also instructed.
Allahabad, N. W. P.	St. Paul's Divinity College	1881	C. M. S.	14		14	
Amritsar, Punjab	Training Class for Assistant Missionaries	1889	C. E. Z. M. S.		4	4	
Bahawa, Bengal	Divinity Preparandi Class	1866	C. M. S.	4		4	
Bangalore, Mysore	Theological Institution	1878	W. M. S.	2		2	
Bangalore, Mysore	Theological Seminary	1849	L. M. S.	15		15	
Baranagore, Bengal	Training Home	1893	C. E. Z. M. S.		3	3	
Bareilly, N. W. P.	Theological Seminary	1872	M. E. M. S.	86	55	141	Includes normal training for Christian teachers, and Bible instruction for women. Seven hundred preachers, teachers, and helpers have been trained.
Baroda, Bombay	Training Schools for Men and Women	1896	M. E. M. S.	9	6	15	
Barrackpur, Bengal	Theological and Training School	1878	W. M. S.	40		40	
Beawar, Rajputana	Teachers' Normal School	1892	U. P. C. S. M.	34		34	
Benares, N. W. P.	Sigra Normal School	1864	C. M. S. / Z. B. M. M.		115	115	Native Christian girls are trained as teachers and Bible-women.
Benares, N. W. P.	Evangelists' Training School	1893	L. M. S.	4		4	
Berhampur, Bengal	Women's Training Home	1892	L. M. S.		74	74	
Bettigeri-Gadag, Bombay	Teachers' Training School	1878	Ba. M. S.	29		29	
Bhimpore, Bengal	Santal Training School	1864	F. B. F. M. S.	101	52	153	This school was formerly located at Midnapore, but in 1880 it was moved to Bhimpore.
Calcutta, Bengal	Theological School	1819	S. P. G.	3		3	Department of Bishop's College.
Calcutta, Bengal	Normal and Training School	1852	C. E. Z. M. S.		35	35	Opened at Tallygunge in 1852; removed to Calcutta in 1855, and was then united with the Central School, which was opened in 1823.
Calcutta, Bengal	Divinity School	1880	C. M. S.	12		12	
Calcutta, Bengal	Theological Class	1850	L. M. S.	4		4	
Calcutta, Bengal	Training School for Teachers	1860	F. C. S.	5	27	32	
Cawnpore, N. W. P.	Date Evangelists' Training School	1868	M. E. M. S.	15		15	One hundred and sixty-two of the former pupils of this school are now in the ministry.
Cherra, Assam	Theological Institution	1887	W. C. M. M. S.	17		17	
Chingleput, Madras	Training School	1879	F. C. S.	50	41	91	
Chombale, Malabar	Teachers' Training School	1894	Ba. M. S.		4	4	
Cottayam, Travancore	Theological School	1859	C. M. S.	9		9	
Cumbum, Madras	Bible Women's Training Class	1895	A. B. M. U.		4	4	
Cuttack, Bengal	Orissa Theo. and Training Institution	1846	E. B. M. S.	8		8	
Daska, Punjab	Training School	1886	C. S. M.	44		44	

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Dehra, N. W. P.	Morse Memorial Zenana Training Home	1889	P. B. F. M. N.		4	4	
Delhi, Punjab	North-West Native Christian Training Institution	1885	E. B. M. S.	35		35	
Fatehgarh, N. W. P.	Training School for Preachers	1894	P. B. F. M. N.	8		8	Young men are specially trained to work among the low-castes in the villages.
Gooty, Madras	Vernacular Training Institution	1877	L. M. S.	100		100	Established first at Cuddapah, but removed to Gooty in 1891.
Guntur, Madras	Teachers' Training School	1892	Luth. G. S.		9	9	A normal department of the boarding school.
Guntur, Madras	Theological Class	1894	Luth. G. S.	7		7	
Hurda, C. P.	Bible and Training School	1890	F. C. M. S.	11		11	
Impur, Assam	Training School	1894	A. B. M. U.	20		20	For the training of preachers and teachers.
Indore, C. I.	Normal Training School	1895	C. P. M.	9		9	The only normal school in Central India.
Kalimpong, Bhutan	Training School	1870	C. S. M.	43		43	To educate evangelists and teachers.
Keti, Madras	Teachers' Training Class	1888	Ba. M. S.	6		6	
Keti, Madras	Theological Seminary	1894	Ba. M. S.	4		4	
Kolhapur, Bombay	Theological College	1897	S. P. G.	6		6	
Kotapad, Madras	Training School for Preachers		S. H. M. S.				
Krishnagar, Bengal	Normal and Training School	1864	C. M. S.	15		15	
Lahore, Punjab	St. John's Divinity School	1870	C. M. S.	11		11	
Lodiana, Punjab	Training School for Village Preachers	1894	P. B. F. M. N.	11		11	
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Theological and Training Institution	1889	W. M. S.	20		20	
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Christian Teachers' Training School	1893	C. M. S.	9		9	
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Normal and Kindergarten Training School	1896	M. E. M. S.		10	10	A department of the Girls' College.
Madras, Madras	Theological College	1848	S. P. G.	9		9	One hundred graduates have been ordained.
Madras, Madras	Training and Practising School	1870	F. C. S.		76	76	
Madras, Madras	Divinity School	1884	C. M. S.	11		11	
Madras, Madras	Training Institution for Bible Women.	1897	L. M. S.		8	8	
Madras, Madras	Training Home for Assistant Missionaries	1899	C. E. Z. M. S.				
Madura, Madras	Girls' Training School	1870	A. B. C. F. M.		256	256	It is also sometimes designated as a boarding school.
Madura, Madras	Lucy Perry Noble Bible School	1892	A. B. C. F. M.		20	20	
Madurantakam, Madras	Theological Training Institution	1895	W. M. S.	5		5	
Mangalore, Madras	Theological School	1846	Ba. M. S.	4		4	
Mangalore, Madras	Schoolmistresses' Training School	1893	Ba. M. S.		9	9	
Masulipatam, Madras	Preparandi Institution	1869	C. M. S.	74		74	
Masulipatam, Madras	Teachers' Training Class	1891	C. M. S.		11	11	
Midnapore, Bengal	Bible School	1878	F. B. F. M. S.	7		7	There is also a special class for the wives of the students.
Moradabad, N. W. P.	Woman's Training School	1895	M. E. M. S.		16	16	For the education of teachers and Christian workers.
Muttra, N. W. P.	Training and Boarding School	1889	M. E. M. S.		45	45	Bible-women and teachers are trained.
Mysore, Mysore	Training Home for Women	1893	W. M. S.		3	3	Training Home for English Missionaries.
Nagercoil, Travancore	Theological Seminary	1885	L. M. S.	20		20	
Nagercoil, Travancore	Training Class for Village Teachers	1894	L. M. S.	70		70	For Tamil students.
Nandyal, Madras	Training College	1884	S. P. G.	173		173	

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Nasik, Bombay	Normal Training Class	1896	C. M. S.	15		15	
Nayudipeta, Madras	Teachers' and Catechists' Seminary	1868	H. E. L. M.	13		13	
Nellore, Madras	Mistresses' Training School	1895	A. B. M. U.		11	11	
Pachamba, Bengal	Training School	1869	F. C. S.	102		102	
Palamcotta, Madras	Preparandi Training Institution and Theological Class	1869	C. M. S.	74		74	
Palamcotta, Madras	Bible Women's Training Class	1894	C. E. Z. M. S.		9	9	Twenty-eight women have been members of the class.
Pallam, Travancore	Buchanan Training Institution	1892	C. M. S.		177	177	Girls are trained as teachers.
Palmaner, Madras	Theological Seminary	1888	Ref. C. A.	13	14	27	Includes Bible instruction for the wives of students.
Panhala, Bombay	Theological Class	1890	P. B. F. M. N.	6		6	
Pasumalai, Madura	Theological Seminary	1845	A. B. C. F. M.	22		22	
Patiala, Punjab	Theological Seminary	1894	Ref. P. C.	7		7	
Patpara, C. P.	Divinity Class	1895	C. M. S.	4		4	
Poona, Bombay	St. Matthew's Divinity School	1882	C. M. S.	7		7	
Poona, Bombay	Kindergarten Training Class	1895	R. A.				In connection with the Pundita Ramabai's work.
Rajahmundry, Madras	Training and Boarding School	1870	Luth. G. C.		93	93	
Ramapatam, Madras	Brownson Telugu Theological Seminary	1872	A. B. M. U.	119		119	About 700 students have passed through this institution.
Ranchi, Bengal	Theological and Training School	1867	G. M. S.	26		26	
Saharanpur, N. W. P.	Memorial Theological Seminary	1885	P. B. F. M. N.	23		23	
Salem, Madras	Lechler Theological and Training Institution	1896	L. M. S.	7		7	
Samulcotta, Madras	Theological School	1882	B. C. O. Q.	17		17	Department of Samulcotta Seminary.
Saugor, C. P.	Theological and Training School	1897	S. E. N. S.	132	63	195	
Serampore, Bengal	Native Christian Training Institution	1882	E. B. M. S.	105		105	Special departments for theological and normal training.
Shillong, Assam	Normal Training School	1866	W. C. M. M. S.	336	104	440	United with the High School in 1891.
Sialkot, Punjab	Theological Seminary	1877	U. P. C. N. A.	14		14	
Sialkot, Punjab	Christian Training Institute	1881	U. P. C. N. A.	135		135	An industrial department was added in 1897.
Taljhari, Bengal	Normal School	1888	C. M. S.	14		14	Especially to train government school teachers.
Tellicherry, Malabar	Christian Teachers' Training School	1870	Ba. M. S.	9		9	
Tellicherry, Malabar	Nettur Theological Seminary	1890	Ba. M. S.	11		11	
Tiruwella, Travancore	Normal Training School	1894	C. M. S.	58	55	113	
Toondee, Bengal	Training School	1869	F. C. S.	119		119	Of this number 65 are Christians. An industrial department is connected with the school.
Tranquebar, Madras	Theological and Teachers' Seminary	1842	L. E. L. M.	52		52	
Trevandrum, Travancore	Training Class	1898	L. M. S.	40		40	For Malayalam village teachers.
Trichinopoly, Madras	Theological Institution	1885	W. M. S.	6		6	
Tura, Assam	Normal School	1868	A. B. M. U.	56		56	
JAPAN.							
Hakodate	Preparandi Institution	1892	C. M. S.	14		14	
Hakodate	Ainu Training School	1894	C. M. S.	22		22	
Hiroshima	Kindergarten Training Class	1896	M. E. S.		6	6	

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
JAPAN — Continued.							
Kobe	Bible Women's Training School	1884	A. B. C. F. M.		12	12	Thirty-three of the graduates are engaged in mission work.
Kobe	Theological School	1889	M. E. S.	7		7	Department of the Kwansei Gakuin.
Kobe	Glory Kindergarten Training School	1889	A. B. C. F. M.		4	4	
Kobe	Lambuth Bible and Training School	1891	M. E. S.		27	27	Thorough instruction is given in domestic economy, care of children and of the sick, and in home sanitation.
Kochi	Training Class for Teachers	1895	P. B. F. M. S.		10	10	
Kyoto	Clark Theological Hall	1875	Ind	8		8	Department of the Doshisha University.
Kyoto	Theological School (Fukuin Gakkwan)	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	10		10	
Nagasaki	Theological School	1878	Ref. C. A	5		5	Department of Steele College.
Nagasaki	Bible Women's Training Class	1895	Ref. C. A.		5	5	
Nagasaki	Bible Women's Training School	1887	M. E. M. S.		16	16	Department of Kwassui Jo Gakko.
Nagoya	Theological Seminary	1896	M. P. B. F. M.	5		5	Department of Anglo-Japanese College.
Osaka	Holy Trinity Divinity School	1884	C. M. S.	9		9	
Osaka	Bible Women's Training Home	1890	C. M. S.		8	8	This Home has been conducted by a missionary of the S. F. E. E.
Osaka	Bible Women's Training School	1885	P. E. M. S.		5	5	
Saga	Bible and Training School	1896	Ref. C. A	24	3	27	A school especially for the study of the Bible.
Sendai	Theological School	1887	Ref. C. U. S.	21		21	
Tokyo	Trinity Divinity and Catechetical School	1878	P. E. M. S.	9		9	
Tokyo	Bible School for Women	1890	P. E. M. S.		8	8	
Tokyo	Seisho Gakkwan Training School for Bible Women	1884	P. B. F. M. N.		24	24	
Tokyo	Meiji Gakuin Theological School	1886	P. B. F. M. N. / Ref. C. A.	15		15	
Tokyo (Aoyama)	Philander Smith Biblical Institute	1885	M. E. M. S.	9		9	
Tokyo	Theological Seminary	1887	E. A. M. S.	4		4	
Tokyo	Biblical Training School	1892	A. F. B. F. M.	36		36	
Tokyo	Theological Class	1878	C. M. M. S.	7		7	
Tokyo	Theological School	1891	G. E. P. M. S.	2		2	
Tokyo	Theological School	1888	A. C. C	8		8	
Tokyo	Bible and Training School	1894	F. C. M. S.		15	15	
Tokyo	Men's Bible School	1896	F. C. M. S.	7		7	
Tokyo	Kindergarten Training School	1897	A. B. M. U.		6	6	
Tsu, Ise	Drennan Bible and Training School	1894	Cum. P. M. S.	18	20	38	
Yokohama	Kyoritsu Su Gakko	1881	W. U. M. S.		130	130	A school for Bible study.
Yokohama	Theological Seminary	1883	A. B. M. U.	13		13	
Yokohama	Higgins Memorial Home and Training School	1897	M. E. M. S.		28	28	Educational work was begun in 1884.
KOREA.							
Seoul	Theological Class	1886	M. E. M. S.	6		6	Connected with Pai Chai College.
Seoul	Boys' Training School	1897	P. B. F. M. N.	43		43	In addition to this central school several large classes for Bible study and normal training have been held in different parts of Korea.

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS—Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
MADAGASCAR.							
Ambatoharanana	St. Paul's College	1878	S. P. G.	18		18	For native catechists and clergy.
Ambohimandroso	Teachers' Training Institution	1881	L. M. S.	40		40	
Antananarivo	Normal Training School	1862	S. M. E.	83		83	It has graduated a large number of native teachers. Organized and conducted by the L. M. S. until 1897.
Antananarivo	Theological Class	1868	L. M. S.	37		37	Department of the College.
Antananarivo	Theological Seminary and Training Institution	1871	Nor. M. S.	30		30	
Antananarivo	Special Classes for Preachers	1893	L. M. S.	70		70	
Augsburg	Theological and Teachers' Training School	1897	Luth. F. C.	20		20	
Fianarantsoa	Training School for Teachers	1872	S. M. E.	36		36	Conducted by the L. M. S. until 1897, when it was transferred to the S. M. E.
Fianarantsoa	College for Pastors	1871	Nor. M. S.	17		17	
Fianarantsoa	Training School	1881	Nor. M. S.	30	25	55	For teachers and preachers.
Fianarantsoa	Theological Seminary	1898	L. M. S.	12		12	
Fort Dauphin	Normal Training School	1897	U. N. L. C. A.		14	14	
Isoavina	Training Class	1873	L. M. S.	14		14	Other schools, stated in the Norwegian Society's Reports to be for "training assistant teachers," located at Ambato, Ambobimonga, Farafangana, Fihasinana, Manambondro, Midongo, and Morondava, are probably only day schools of a higher grade, and so are not entered here.
Vangaindrano	Teachers' Training School	1894	Nor. M. S.	12		12	
Port Louis, Island of Mauritius	Indian Training Institution	1885	Ch. of E.	4		4	
MALAYSIA.							
Beto, Borneo	Theological Seminary	1897	R. M. S.				
Depok, Java	Training Seminary	1878	D. S. C.	42		42	Native teachers and catechists are given a four years' course of training.
Gumbu Humene, Nias	Theological Seminary	1895	R. M. S.	8		8	
Minahassa, Celebes	Training School		Neth. M. S.				
Modjo-Warno, Java	Training School		Neth. M. S.	14		14	To educate catechists and teachers.
Pantjur-na-pitu, Sumatra	Seminary for Teachers and Preachers		R. M. S.				
Penang Island	Theological Class	1895	M. E. M. S.	3		3	
Poerworedjo, Java	Training School		Ref. C. N.	60		60	For evangelists, teachers, and preachers.
Silindung, Sumatra	Theological Seminary and Training Class	1877	R. M. S.	66		66	
MEXICO.							
Coyoacan	Theological School	1879	P. B. F. M. N.	7		7	
El Paso	Theological Training School	1890	A. B. C. F. M.	10		10	
Mexico City	Dean Gray Divinity School	1894	P. E. M. S.	10		10	Supported by the Mexican Episcopal Church.
Puebla	Mexico Methodist Institute	1874	M. E. M. S.	107		107	For educating native preachers and teachers.
OCEANIA.							
Honolulu, Hawaii	Kindergarten Training School	1894	Ind.		23	23	Under the auspices of the Free Kindergarten Association of Hawaii.
Honolulu, Hawaii	North Pacific Missionary Institute	1877	A. B. C. F. M.	12		12	For training Christian preachers.
Kusaie, Caroline Islands	Gilbert Islands Training School	1882	A. B. C. F. M.	33		33	Teachers and preachers are trained for the Gilbert Islands.
Kusaie, Caroline Islands	Marshall Islands Training School	1873	A. B. C. F. M.	34		34	Teachers and preachers are trained for the Marshall Islands.
Lifu, Loyalty Islands	Training School		L. M. S.	16		16	

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
OCEANIA — Continued.							
Lufilufi, Samoa	Native Training Institution		A. W. M. S.	22		22	
Moorea, Tahiti	Papetoai Theological School		S. M. E.	8		8	
Navuloa, Fiji	Training Institute	1873	A. W. M. S.	100	50	150	The training school of many pioneer native missionaries who have served in New Britain and New Guinea. Normal training institutions are conducted also in each of the eleven circuits in Fiji.
Norfolk Island	St. Barnabas Training Institution	1859	M. M	159	54	213	Founded at Kokimarama, N. Z., in 1859; removed to Norfolk Island in 1867.
Rarotonga, Hervey Islands	Theological Institution	1839	L. M. S	29		29	More than 500 pupils have been sent out as native evangelists.
Ruk Lagoon, Caroline Islands	Training and Boarding School	1886	A. B. C. F. M.	64		64	Teachers and preachers are educated for service in the Mortlock Islands and Ruk Lagoon.
Siota, Solomon Islands	Training College	1896	M. M	30		30	
Tangoa, New Hebrides	Teachers' Training Institution	1894	N. H. M	66		66	The young men average twenty-five years of age, and are gathered from different islands.
Upolu, Samoa	Malua Training Institution	1844	L. M. S	139	40	179	Of this number 105 are theological students. Its graduates have done noble service in New Guinea.
PALESTINE.							
Jerusalem	Preparandi Institution	1852	C. M. S.	15		15	For training teachers, catechists, and pastors.
PERSIA.							
Tabriz	Memor'l Train'g and Theological School	1891	P. B. F. M. N.	125		125	Of this number 15 are boarders. A theological department has been conducted in past years, but seems to be suspended at present.
Urumiah	Theological Department of College	1879	P. B. F. M. N.	10		10	
Urumiah	Theological College	1887	A. M.	70		70	
SIAM AND LAOS.							
Chieng Mai, Laos	Theological and Training School	1890	P. B. F. M. N.	15		15	
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Juiz de Fora, Brazil	Theological Class	1890	M. E. S.	7		7	Department of Granbery College.
Keppel Island, Falkland Islands	Training School		S. A. M. S.				For educating native Indians from the mainland. Now at Tekenika.
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	Training College	1865	M. M. S.	13		13	To educate native evangelists.
Porto Alegre, Brazil	Theological School	1898	A. C. M. S.	3		3	
Santiago, Chile	Theological School	1884	P. B. F. M. N.	3		3	
São Paulo, Brazil	Theological Seminary	1875	P.B.F.M.N. / P.B.F.M.S.	16		16	Removed from Nova Friburgo in 1895. The Northern and Southern Presbyterian Missions coöperate in conducting it.
SYRIA.							
Beirut	Training Institution	1861	B. S. M.		82	82	To educate teachers for Syrian schools.
Beirut	Theological Seminary	1869	P. B. F. M. N.	9		9	Transferred from Abeih to Beirut in 1873, but now temporarily conducted at Suk el Gharb, Mount Lebanon.
TURKEY.							
Cesarea	Kindergarten Training Class	1894	A. B. C. F. M.				
Harpoot	Theological School	1859	A. B. C. F. M.	11		11	
Marash	Theological Seminary	1855	A. B. C. F. M.	6		6	
Mardin	Theological School	1865	A. B. C. F. M.	7		7	
Marsovan	Theological Seminary	1863	A. B. C. F. M.	5		5	
Samokov, Bulgaria	Theological Institute	1872	A. B. C. F. M.	36		36	Connected with the Collegiate Institute.
Smyrna	Training School for Deaconesses	1853	K. D.		82	82	
Smyrna	Kindergarten Training School	1894	A. B. C. F. M.		8	8	
WEST INDIES.							
Bethlehem, Jamaica	Teachers' Training College	1861	M. M. S.		21	21	

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, BEIRUT, SYRIA

Upper Picture: The Campus, looking westward from the College tower. Roof of Main Building in the foreground, Ada Dodge Memorial Hall immediately on the left, Marquand House — President's residence — on the right. Morris K. Jesup Hall in the centre, Daniel Bliss Hall in the background on the right, and Pliny Fisk Hall partly visible on the left, Mediterranean Sea in the distance.

Lower Picture: Athletic Field, looking eastward from Daniel Bliss Hall toward the Main Building. Rear view of Morris K. Jesup Hall in upper right-hand centre.

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
WEST INDIES — Continued.							
Fairfield, Jamaica	Training and Theological College	1840	M. M. S.	28		28	
Happy Grove, Jamaica	Training School	1898	A. F. B. F. M.		21	21	For training East Indian coolies.
Kingston, Jamaica	Theological Department of Calabar College	1842	E. B. M. S.	7		7	
Kingston, Jamaica	Theological College	1883	J. C. E.	10		10	
Kingston, Jamaica	Mico Training College	1836	L. M. C.	80		80	The elementary school in connection with the College enrols 120 scholars.
Niesky, St. Thomas	Theological College	1886	M. M. S.	5		5	
St. John's, Antigua	Teachers' Training College	1855	M. M. S.		12	12	
San Fernando, Trinidad	Presbyterian College	1892	C. P. M	13		13	For the education of native preachers.
York Castle Jamaica	Theological Class	1876	W.M. C.W. I.	2		2	Thirty-one students have been graduated.

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
AFRICA.							
Abetifi, Gold Coast	Institution and Boarding School	1878	Ba. M. S.	72		72	
Abokobi, Gold Coast	Boarding School	1860	Ba. M. S.		49	49	
Aburi, Gold Coast	Boarding School	1867	Ba. M. S.		50	50	
Aburi, Gold Coast	Boarding School	1896	W. M. S.		29	29	
Akropong, Gold Coast	Institution and Boarding School	1854	Ba. M. S.	125		125	
Akropong, Gold Coast	Boys' High School	1867	Ba. M. S.	119		119	
Amanzimtote (Adams), Natal	Seminary and High School	1853	A. B. C. F. M.	71		71	
Assiut, Egypt	Pressly Memorial Institute	1865	U. P. C. N. A.		216	216	A boarding and high school.
Bandawe, Lake Nyassa	Boarding School	1885	F. C. S.	50		50	
Batanga, Kamerun	Boarding School	1892	P. B. F. M. N.	72		72	
Bathurst, Gambia River	Boys' High School	1898	W. M. S.	20		20	
Begoro, Gold Coast	Boarding and High School	1885	Ba. M. S.	91		91	
Benito, Corisco	Boarding School	1880	P. B. F. M. N.	50		50	Eight different tribes are represented among the pupils.
Blantyre, British Cent. Af	Boarding School		C. S. M.	180	89	269	
Blythswood, Kaffraria	Missionary Institution	1870	F. C. S.	193	160	353	Normal training is given. In the industrial classes carpentry and needle-work are taught.
Bonny, Nigeria	High School and Training Institution	1898	C. M. S.	25		25	Connected with Delta Pastorate Church.
Cairo, Egypt	Boarding School	1874	U. P. C. N. A.		400	400	
Cairo, Egypt	Boarding School	1893	C. M. S.		25	25	
Cala, Kaffraria	High School	1891	S. E. M. S.		20	20	
Cape Palmas, Liberia	Seminary	1891	M. E. M. S.			130	
Christiansborg, Gold Coast	Institution and Boarding School	1845	Ba. M. S.	196		196	
Christiansborg, Gold Coast	Boys' High School	1863	Ba. M. S.	72		72	
Clay Ashland, Liberia	Alexander High School	1867	P. B. F. M. N.	47		47	
Creek Town, Old Calabar	Girls' Institute	1895	U. P. C. S. M.		30	30	This is the Girls' Department of Hope Waddell Institution, situated at Duke Town.
Cunningham, Kaffraria	Seminary		F. C. S.	502	565	1067	
Cuttington, Cape Palmas	Hoffman Institute and High School	1868	P. E. M. S.	113		113	
Domasi, British Cent. Af.	Boarding School	1887	C. S. M.				
Duff, Kaffraria	Seminary	1875	F. C. S.	252	228	480	
Efulen, Corisco	Boarding School	1894	P. B. F. M. N.	20		20	
Elat, Corisco	Boarding School	1896	P. B. F. M. N.	48		48	
Emgwali, Kaffraria	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1839	U. P. C. S. M.		180	180	Conducted by the Ladies' Kaffrarian Society of the U. P. C. S. M.
Fishtown, Liberia	Boarding School	1845	P. E. M. S.	7	6	13	
Frectown, Sierra Leone	Annie Walsh Institution	1845	C. M. S.		80	80	
Freetown, Sierra Leone	Grammar and High School	1845	C. M. S.	177		177	
Freetown, Sierra Leone	High School and Training Institution	1874	W. M. S.	174		174	Over a thousand pupils have been educated here, many of whom have become ministers, lawyers, doctors, school-teachers, telegraphists, or members of the Civil Service staff.
Freetown, Sierra Leone	Wesleyan Female Institution	1879	Ind				Founded and supported by a number of gentlemen of different Protestant denominations.
Impolweni, Natal	Girls' Institution	1886	F. C. S.		54	54	
Impolweni, Natal	Boys' Institution	1890	F. C. S.	60		60	
Inanda, Natal	Seminary and Boarding School	1869	A. B. C. F. M.		217	217	Industrial training is also given in laundering and domestic economy.

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
AFRICA — Continued.							
Isles de Los, Sierra Leone	Boarding School	1891	P. M		8	8	
Isles de Los, Sierra Leone	Boarding School	1897	P. M	30		30	
Kilimani, Zanzibar	Boarding School	1894	U. M. C. A.	43		43	
Kiungani, Zanzibar	High School	1872	U. M. C. A.	100		100	
Kologwe, German East Af.	Boarding School	1891	U. M. C. A.	40		40	
Kondowi, British Cent. Af.	Livingstonia Missionary Institution	1895	F. C. S.	305	52	357	Thirty of the students are in the Normal and Theological Department.
Kyebi, Gold Coast	Boarding School	1869	Ba. M. S.	45		45	
Lagos, Lagos	Grammar and High School	1859	C. M. S.	85		85	
Lagos, Lagos	Girls' Seminary	1868	C. M. S.		77	77	
Lagos, Lagos	High School for Boys		W. M. S.	73		73	
Likoma, Nyassa	Boarding School	1886	U. M. C. A.	54		54	
Madschame, German East Af	Boarding School	1894	L. E. L. M.	11		11	
Magila, German East Af.	Boarding School	1875	U. M. C. A.	93		93	
Main, Kaffraria	Seminary	1875	F. C. S.	286	394	680	
Mamba, German East Af.	Boarding School	1895	L. E. L. M.	11		11	
Masasi, German East Af.	Boarding School	1877	U. M. C. A.	130		130	
Mbweni, Zanzibar	Boarding School	1875	U. M. C. A.		101	101	Thirty have been educated in the Training Class for Native Teachers.
Misozwe, German East Af	Boarding School	1886	U. M. C. A.	10		10	
Mkuzi, German East Af.	Boarding School		U. M. C. A.	49		49	
Mlanje, British Cent. Af.	Boarding School	1892	C. S. M	20	3	23	A Teachers' Training Class, with 12 students, is a feature of this School.
Moschi, German East Af.	Boarding School	1896	L. E. L. M.	8		8	
Mount Silinda, Gazaland	Boarding School	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	61	25	86	
Newala, German East Af.	Boarding School		U. M. C. A.	54		54	
New Hermannsburg, Natal	High School	1862	H. E. L. M.	34		34	
Nsaba, Gold Coast	Boarding School	1892	Ba. M. S.	42	5	47	
Obonoma, New Calabar	Boarding School	1897	C. M. S.	47	2	49	Connected with Delta Pastorate Church.
Odumase, Gold Coast	Boarding School	1860	Ba. M. S.		51	51	
Onitsha, Nigeria	Girls' Boarding School	1895	C. M. S.		39	39	
Pirie, Kaffraria	Seminary	1830	F. C. S.	224	275	499	
Riversdale, Cape Colony	Girls' High School	1870	Ber. M. S.		116	116	
Rotufunk, Sierra Leone	Training School	1890	U. B. C	287		287	Suspended since the massacre of 1898. The last reported enrolment is here given.
Somerville, Kaffraria	Seminary	1887	F. C. S.	204	201	405	
Taveta, British East Af.	Mahoo Boarding School for Boys	1893	C. M. S.	100		100	
Thaba Bossiou, Orange F. S	Girls' High School	1876	S. M. E.		33	33	
Tsolo (St. Cuthbert's), Kaffraria	Boarding School for Girls		S. E. M. S.		40	40	
Tsolo (St. Cuthbert's), Kaffraria	Boarding School for Boys	1885	S. E. M. S.	27		27	
Umzumbe, Natal	Home for Zulu Girls	1873	A. B. C. F. M.		156	156	
Unangu, Nyassa	Two Boys' Boarding Schools	1896	U. M. C. A.	53		53	
Wathen, Congo F. S	Boarding School	1884	E. B. M. S.	160	28	188	Industrial training is given in agriculture and brick-making.

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
ALASKA.							
Anvik	Girls' Boarding School	1896	P. E. H. M. B.		10	10	
Chilcat	Boarding School	1880	P. B. H. M.	8	8	16	
Fort Wrangel	Boarding School	1877	P. B. H. M.	2	2	4	
Hydah	Boarding School	1881	P. B. H. M.		51	51	
Juneau	Boarding School	1888	P. B. H. M.	16	16	32	
AUSTRALASIA.							
Napier, New Zealand	Girls' Boarding School		Ind		52	52	This interesting school for Maori girls has been conducted for many years by the Misses Williams, daughters of the late Bishop Williams.
BURMA.							
Bassein	Sgaw-Karen Institute and Boarding School	1858	A. B. M. U.	128	70	198	
Bassein	Pwo-Karen Boarding School	1860	A. B. M. U.	64		64	
Bassein	Pwo-Karen Boarding School	1860	A. B. M. U.		26	26	
Bhamo	Boarding School for Kachins	1885	A. B. M. U.	55	3	58	
Henzada	Boarding School for Karens		A. B. M. U.	160	38	198	
Henzada	Boarding School for Burmans		A. B. M. U.	51	11	62	
Mandalay	Boarding School for Boys	1887	A. B. M. U.	189		189	
Mandalay	Boarding School for Girls	1887	A. B. M. U.		59	59	
Mandalay	Boys' High and Boarding School	1887	W. M. S.	180		180	
Moulmein	Burmese Boys' Boarding School	1835	A. B. M. U.	145		145	
Moulmein	Burmese Girls' Boarding School	1867	A. B. M. U.		118	118	
Moulmein	St. Augustine's Boys' Boarding School	1859	S. P. G.	27		27	
Pakokku	Girls' Boarding and Training School	1892	W. M. S.		28	28	
Rangoon	Kemmendine Boarding and High School	1872	A. B. M. U.		160	160	
Rangoon	Girls' High, Training, and Boarding School	1881	M. E. M. S.		250	250	
Sandoway	Boarding School	1884	A. B. M. U.	60	27	87	
Shwebo	Boarding School for Boys	1888	S. P. G.	16		16	
Shwebo	Boarding School for Girls	1888	S. P. G.		10	10	
Tavoy	Boarding School for Karens	1830	A. B. M. U	70	42	112	
Tharrawaddy	Boarding School	1891	A. B. M. U.	74	26	100	
Thayetmyo	Boarding School	1888	A. B. M. U.	19	11	30	
Thibaw	Boarding School	1891	A. B. M. U.	25	15	40	
Toungoo	St. Luke's Anglo-Vernacular High and Boarding School	1874	S. P. G.	300		300	Since it was founded, this School has enrolled 3600 pupils.
Toungoo	Boarding School for Karen Girls	1884	S. P. G.		40	40	
Toungoo	Bghai-Karen Boarding and Training School	1870	A. B. M. U.	106	43	149	
Toungoo	Paku-Karen Boarding School	1853	A. B. M. U.	106	49	155	
CANADA.							
Alberni, British Columbia	Boarding School and Girls' Home	1892	C. P. M.	13	14	27	
Alert Bay, British Columbia	Girls' Boarding Home	1894	C. M. S.		10	10	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CANADA — Continued.							
Blackfoot Crossing, British Columbia	St. John's Boarding Home	1888	C. M. S.		30	30	Rescue home for Indian children.
Blackfoot Crossing, British Columbia	Boys' Boarding School	1894	C. M. S.	18		18	
Chilliwack, British Columbia	Coqualeetza Institute	1892	C. M. M. S.			97	
Fort McLeod, British Columbia	Kissock Girls' Boarding Home	1889	C. M. S.		24	24	Rescue home for Indian children.
Fort McLeod, British Columbia	Kissock Boys' Boarding Home	1893	C. M. S.	36		36	
Lesser Slave Lake, British Columbia	Indian Boarding School	1892	C. M. S.	18	17	35	
Metlakahtla, British Columbia	Indian Girls' Home and School	1892	C. M. S.		26	26	Training is given in all branches of domestic work.
Morley, Alberta	Boarding School and Orphanage	1883	C. M. M. S.			70	
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba	Boarding School	1883	C. P. M.	14	20	34	
Port Simpson, British Columbia	Crosby Girls' Home	1892	C. M. M. S.		50	50	
Sarcee Reserve, British Columbia	St. Barnabas' Boarding Home	1893	C. M. S.		17	17	
Wapuskaw, Athabasca	Boarding School	1895	C. M. S.		13	13	
CENTRAL AMERICA.							
Belize, British Honduras	High School	1897	C. C. C. S.			28	
CEYLON.							
Alutgama	Boys' High School	1892	W. M. S.	207		207	
Ambalangoda	High School (English)	1822	W. M. S.	80		80	This school was started by the Dutch in 1759, and transferred to the W. M. S. in 1822.
Baddegama	Girls' Boarding School	1888	C. M. S.		54	54	
Badulla	English Boarding School	1891	W. M. S.		81	81	
Batticaloa	English Central Institution	1851	W. M. S.	160		160	About 1750 students have been enrolled since its foundation.
Batticaloa	Girls' Boarding and High School	1878	W. M. S.		118	118	
Chundicully	English High School for Girls	1896	C. M. S.		62	62	
Colombo	Native Christian Boarding School	1846	E. B. M. S.		21	21	
Colombo	Colpetty Boarding and High School	1874	W. M. S.		208	208	
Colombo	Pettah Girls' High School	1885	W. M. S.		212	212	
Colombo	Clifton Girls' High School	1889	Ind.		163	163	Conducted by the Dutch Reformed Church of Ceylon.
Colombo	Wolfendahl Girls' High School	1891	Ind.		115	115	
Colombo	Girls' Boarding School	1896	C. M. S.		46	46	
Colombo	Boys' Boarding School	1897	C. M. S.	70		70	
Colombo	Colpetty High School		W. M. S.	118		118	
Colombo	Bishop's College		Ch. of E.		150	150	Called a college, but graded only as a high school.
Cotta	High School for Boys	1867	C. M. S.	250		250	
Cotta	Girls' Boarding School	1871	C. M. S.		63	63	
Galle	Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School	1876	W. M. S.		155	155	
Galle	High School (English)	1884	W. M. S.		93	93	
Hatton	Girls' High School	1897	W. M. S.		16	16	
Hatton	Boys' High School	1897	W. M. S.	34		34	
Jaffna	Girls' Boarding School	1860	W. M. S.		100	100	
Jaffna	English High School	1897	W. M. S.		50	50	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CEYLON — Continued.							
Kalmunai	Boarding School for Girls	1883	W. M. S.		60	60	Forty-five of these girls are Christians.
Kalmunai	Boys' Boarding School	1895	W. M. S.	31		31	The Industrial Department, founded in 1895, has enrolled 297 boys.
Kalutara	Boarding and High School	1897	S. P. G.	16		16	
Kalutara	Boys' High School		W. M. S.	113		113	
Kalutara	Girls' High School		W. M. S		120	120	
Kandy	High School for Girls	1878	W. M. S.		220	220	
Kandy	Boys' High School	1894	W. M. S.	120		120	
Kandy	Clarence Memorial School	1889	C. E. Z. M. S.		20	20	A boarding school for high-caste Buddhist children.
Kegalle	Boarding School for Girls	1895	C. M. S		15	15	
Matara (Fort)	Girls' High School(English)	1863	W. M. S.		72	72	
Matara	Boys' High School (English)	1884	W. M. S.	92		92	
Matara	Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School	1892	W. M. S.		49	49	
Nellore	Boarding School for Girls	1894	C. M. S		77	77	
Oodooville	Girls' Boarding School	1824	A. B. C. F. M.		140	140	Miss Eliza Agnew was principal of this school for forty years, during which time 600 girls were graduated, and every one a professing Christian.
Point Pedro	Boarding and High School for Girls	1876	W. M. S.		68	68	
Trincomalee	Girls' Boarding School		W. M. S.		111	111	
Trincomalee	Boys' High School		W. M. S				
Udupitty	Girls' Boarding School	1868	A. B. C. F. M.		51	51	
CHINA.							
Amoy, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1876	E. P. C. M.		70	70	
Amoy, Fuhkien	Boys' Academy	1880	Ref. C. A.	62		62	
Amoy, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1870	Ref. C. A.		65	65	
Amoy, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Boys	1883	L. M. S	17		17	
Amoy, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1885	L. M. S		47	47	
Amoy, Fuhkien	Anglo-Chinese School	1898	Ind.	89		89	Conducted by the three Protestant missions working in Amoy.
Anchia, Chihli	Boys' High School	1890	M. E. M. S.	75		75	
Ankochuang, Chihli	Boarding School for Girls	1894	M. E. M. S.		30	30	
Bingyae, Chekiang	Boarding School for Boys	1895	C. I. M.	15		15	
Canton, Kwangtung	Elementary and Middle School	1867	Ber. M. S.	30		30	
Canton, Kwangtung	Female Seminary	1872	P. B. F. M. N.		156	156	Called by the Chinese "True Light Seminary." More than 1000 students have been enrolled.
Canton, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Women and Girls	1888	S. B. C.		84	84	
Canton, Kwangtung	Boys' Academy	1892	S. B. C.	60		60	
Canton, Kwangtung	Girls' Boarding School	1894	W. M. S.		28	28	
Canton, Kwangtung	High and Boarding School for Boys	1895	A. B. C. F. M.	19		19	Some of the students are trained for evangelistic service.
Canton, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Girls	1896	A. B. C. F. M.		14	14	
Changpoo, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Women and Girls	1892	E. P. C. M.		40	40	
Chefoo, Shantung	Boarding and High School for Boys	1866	P. B. F. M. N.	164		164	Students are prepared for Tungchow College.
Chefoo, Shantung	Boarding School for Girls	1867	P. B. F. M. N.		17	17	
Chefoo, Shantung	Anglo-Chinese School	1897	P. B. F. M. N.	60		60	Entirely self-supporting.

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CHINA — Continued.							
Chentu, Szechuan	Boarding School for Boys	1894	C. M. M. S.	10		10	
Chichow, Chihli	Dawson Memorial Boarding School	1890	L. M. S.		20	20	An elementary free boarding school.
Chichow, Chihli	Boarding School for Boys	1895	L. M. S.	19		19	
Chinanfu, Shantung	Boys' Boarding School	1873	P. B. F. M. N.	44		44	
Chinanfu, Shantung	Boarding and High School for Girls	1895	P. B. F. M. N.		15	15	
Chinchew, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1890	E. P. C. M.		82	82	
Chingchowfu, Shantung	Native Christian Normal Boarding School	1887	E. B. M. S.	69		69	
Chinkiang, Kiangsu	Boarding School and Orphanage	1884	M. E. M. S.		35	35	
Chinkiang, Kiangsu	Institute and Boarding School	1891	M. E. M. S.	40		40	
Chungking, Szechuan	Boarding and High School	1890	M. E. M. S.		25	25	
Chungking, Szechuan	Boys' Institute	1891	M. E. M. S.	45		45	The school is aided financially by the income from a Department of Photography in which many of the pupils are trained.
Chungking, Szechuan	Boarding School for Boys	1892	F. F. M. A.	10		10	
Ciong Bau, Fuhkien	Girls' Boarding School	1898	C. E. Z. M. S.		29	29	
Engchhun, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1898	E. P. C. M.		47	47	
Fenchowfu, Shansi	Boarding School for Boys	1892	A. B. C. F. M.	34		34	
Fenchowfu, Shansi	Boarding School for Girls	1893	A. B. C. F. M.		7	7	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Boys	1855	M. E. M. S.	39		39	Instruction is given entirely in Chinese. The object is to train candidates for the theological school and college.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1859	M. E. M. S.		166	166	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Ponasang Station Class for Women	1892	A. B. C. F. M.		20	20	This class often trains those who are competent to serve as Bible-women.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Boarding and High School for Boys	1878	C. M. S.	30		30	Founded by the late Rev. R. W. Stewart.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Junior Boys' Boarding School	1895	C. M. S.	12		12	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls		C. M. S.		138	138	Aided by the S. F. E. E. until 1899, when it was entirely transferred to the C. M. S.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1893	C. E. Z. M. S.		75	75	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Boarding School for High-class Girls	1898	C. E. Z. M. S.				
Fuchukpai, Kwangtung	Boarding School	1880	Ba. M. S.	34	8	42	
Fuhning, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1885	C. M. S.		34	34	
Fuhning, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Boys	1898	C. M. S.	10		10	
Hangchow, Chekiang	Boarding School for Girls	1868	P. B. F. M. S.		56	56	
Hangchow, Chekiang	Vonsangenyang Boarding School	1883	C. M. S.		18	18	
Hankow, Hupeh	Boarding School for Boys	1892	P. E. M. S.	14		14	
Hanyang, Hupeh	David Hill Mem'l Girls' Boarding School	1898	W. M. S.		22	22	
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Boarding and Scientific High School	1891	M. E. M. S.	60		60	The Scientific High School Department was added in 1897. Industrial work has been established.
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Hamilton Boarding School for Girls	1892	M. E. M. S.		101	101	
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Dangseng Girls' Boarding School	1898	C. E. Z. M. S.		19	19	
Hinnen, Kwangtung	Boarding School	1891	Ba. M. S.	33	26	59	
Hohchau, Shansi	Boarding School	1895	C. I. M.	18	13	31	
Hokschuha, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Boys	1890	Ba. M. S.	25		25	
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Girls	1862	C. M. S.		70	70	Conducted by the S. F. E. E. until 1899.
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Wantsai Boarding School	1892	L. M. S.		18	18	
Hongtong, Shansi	Boarding School	1896	C. I. M.	18	5	23	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
CHINA — Continued.							
Hoshuwan, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Girls	1896	Ba. M. S		26	26	
Hotsin, Shansi	Boarding School	1896	C. I. M	7	5	12	
Ing Chung, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1894	M. E. M. S.		24	24	In connection with the Boarding School is also a Woman's Training School.
Kalgan, Chihli	Girls' Boarding School	1881	A. B. C. F. M.		20	20	No girls with bound feet are received.
Kalgan, Chihli	Station Class for Men	1887	A. B. C. F. M.	28		28	
Kalgan, Chihli	Boys' Boarding School	1889	A. B. C. F. M.	29		29	
Kayintschu, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Boys	1893	Ba. M. S	42		42	
Kiating, Szechuan	Boarding School	1897	C. I. M	6	14	20	
Kinhwa, Chekiang	Girls' Boarding School	1892	A. B. M. U.		32	32	The school itself is practically a temperance society, and opposed to foot-binding.
Kiukiang, Kiangsi	Boarding School for Girls	1875	M. E. M. S.		45	45	
Kiukiang, Kiangsi	Institute and Boarding School	1883	M. E. M. S.	75		75	
Kiungchow, Hainan	Girls' Boarding School	1897	P. B. F. M. N.		38	38	
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Boys	1888	M. E. M. S.	72		72	
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1890	M. E. M. S.		60	60	
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Boys' Boarding School	1891	C. M. S	20		20	A new building was erected in 1897, in memory of the late Rev. R. W. Stewart.
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Girls' Boarding School	1889	C. E. Z. M. S.		60	60	
Kuhwu, Shansi	Boarding School for Boys	1894	C. I. M	16		16	
Kweiki, Kiangsi	Boarding School for Girls	1897	C. I. M		23	23	
Lanchou, Chihli	Boys' Boarding School	1891	M. E. M. S.	30		30	
Liaoyang, Manchuria	High School for Boys	1890	U. P. C. S. M.	20		20	The students are all Christians.
Lien Chow, Kwangtung	Girls' Boarding School	1897	P. B. F. M. N.		13	13	
Lilong, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Boys	1862	Ba. M. S	80		80	
Longheu, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Girls	1862	Ba. M. S		45	45	
Lo-Ngwong, Fuhkien	Boys' Boarding School	1894	C. M. S	22		22	
Lugan, Shansi	Boarding School	1894	C. I. M	3	3	6	
Moilim, Kwangtung	Boys' Boarding School	1898	Ba. M. S.	45		45	
Moukden, Manchuria	Boarding School for Girls	1882	U. P. C. S. M.		10	10	
Nanking, Kiangsu	Girls' Boarding and High School	1885	P. B. F. M. N.		28	28	The pupils are daughters of Christian parents.
Nanking, Kiangsu	Boarding School for Boys	1889	P. B. F. M. N.	38		38	
Nanking, Kiangsu	Adeline Smith Girls' Boarding School	1888	M. E. M. S.		35	35	
Nanking, Kiangsu	Boys' Boarding and High School	1890	F. C. M. S.	35		35	Twenty-six of the boys are Christians.
Nanking, Kiangsu	Girls' Boarding School	1897	F. C. M. S.		20	20	
Nantziang, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1879	M. E. S.		35	35	
Ngucheng, Fuhkien	Boys' Boarding and High School	1896	M. E. M. S.	31		31	
Ningpo, Chekiang	Girls' Boarding and High School	1844	P. B. F. M. N.		48	48	
Ningpo, Chekiang	Presbyterial Academy for Boys	1880	P. B. F. M. N.	30		30	Conducted almost entirely by the Chinese.
Ningpo, Chekiang	Boarding School for Girls	1860	A. B. M. U.		32	32	An Industrial Department was established in 1874.
Ningpo, Chekiang	Boys' Boarding School	1850	A. B. M. U.	18		18	
Ningpo, Chekiang	Boarding School for Boys	1880	U. M. F. M. S.	18		18	
Ningpo, Chekiang	Girls' Boarding School	1866	C. M. S.		21	21	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CHINA — Continued.							
Nodoa, Hainan	Boys' Boarding School	1891	P. B. F. M. N.	40		40	The most important educational institution in Hainan.
Nodoa, Hainan	Girls' Boarding School	1896	P. B. F. M. N.		12	12	
Nyenhangli, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Boys	1868	Ba. M. S.	75		75	
Nyenhangli, Kwangtung	Middle or Preparatory School	1869	Ba. M. S.	42		42	Prepares pupils for the Theological School at Lilong.
Pagoda Anchorage, Fuhkien	Girls' Boarding and High School	1897	A. B. C. F. M.		27	27	Prepares pupils for Foochow Girls' College.
Pagoda Anchorage, Fuhkien	Woman's Boarding and Training School.	1897	A. B. C. F. M.		8	8	
Pakhoi, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Girls	1893	C. M. S.		31	31	
Pakhoi, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Boys	1894	C. M. S.	21		21	
Pang Chuang, Shantung	Station Class for Men	1892	A. B. C. F. M.	28		28	
Pang Chuang, Shantung	Boarding and High School for Boys	1893	A. B. C. F. M.	45		45	
Pang Chuang, Shantung	Girls' Boarding School	1893	A. B. C. F. M.		30	30	
Paotingfu, Chihli	Boys' Boarding and High School	1881	A. B. C. F. M.	24		24	
Paotingfu, Chihli	Boarding School for Girls	1881	A. B. C. F. M.		23	23	The evangelistic influence of the school is marked.
Peking, Chihli	Bridgman School for Girls	1864	A. B. C. F. M.		72	72	
Peking, Chihli	"Truth Hall" Boarding School	1868	P. B. F. M. N.	38		38	
Peking, Chihli	Whiting-Caryl Boarding School	1875	P. B. F. M. N.		35	35	Only children of Christian parents are admitted.
Peking, Chihli	Boarding and High School for Girls	1888	M. E. M. S.		146	146	
Peking, Chihli	Boys' Boarding and High School	1892	L. M. S.	40		40	
Pingyang, Shansi	Boarding School	1895	C. I. M.	24	7	31	
Pingyao, Shansi	Boarding School	1894	C. I. M.	16	6	22	
Sang Yong, Fuhkien	Hessie Newcombe Memorial School	1897	C. E. Z. M. S.		30	30	A memorial to the late Miss Hessie Newcombe, one of the English missionaries killed at Kucheng, in 1895.
San Yuan, Shensi	Boarding and High School for Boys	1896	E. B. M. S.	27		27	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Girls' Boarding School	1850	P. B. F. M. N.		28	28	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Lowrie High and Boarding School	1860	P. B. F. M. N.	41		41	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Clopton Free Boarding School	1858	M. E. S.		27	27	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	McTyeire Home and School	1890	M. E. S.		46	46	Educates the higher class of Chinese girls.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Bridgman Memorial Boarding School	1869	W. U. M. S.		28	28	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	St. Mary's Hall and Orphanage	1880	P. E. M. S.		56	56	Industrial training is given in sewing, knitting, spinning, weaving, and lace-making. Out of the sewing fund two day schools are maintained.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Boarding School for Girls	1884	S. D. B.		16	16	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Boarding School for Boys	1888	S. D. B.	20		20	
Shaohing, Chekiang	Girls' Boarding School	1870	C. I. M.		21	21	
Siengiu, Fuhkien	Isabel Hart Memorial Boarding School	1898	M. E. M. S.				
Sigan, Shansi	Boarding School	1896	C. I. M.	16	4	20	
Sihchau, Shansi	Boarding School	1895	C. I. M.	9	6	15	
Singan (Hsianfu), Shensi	Mary Stephenson Boarding School	1892	E. B. M. S.		54	54	
Siokhe, Fuhkien	Boarding School for Girls	1888	Ref. C. A.		43	43	
Soochow, Kiangsu	Boarding School for Girls	1882	M. E. S.		35	35	Known as the "East Side School."
Soochow, Kiangsu	Boys' Boarding and High School	1892	P. B. F. M. N.	36		36	
Swatow, Kwangtung	Boarding and High School for Boys	1874	A. B. M. U.	75		75	
Swatow, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Girls	1878	A. B. M. U.		32	32	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CHINA — Continued.							
Swatow, Kwangtung	Girls' Boarding School	1873	E. P. C. M.		40	40	
Swatow, Kwangtung	Boys' Middle Boarding School	1877	E. P. C. M.	30		30	
Taichau, Chekiang	Boarding School for Girls	1897	C. I. M.		9	9	
Taning, Shansi	Boarding School	1894	C. I. M.	61	14	75	
Thongthauha, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Boys	1890	R. M. S.	30		30	
Tientsin, Chihli	Boarding and High School for Boys	1890	M. E. M. S.	90		90	
Tientsin, Chihli	Sarah L. Keen Memorial Boarding School	1899	M. E. M. S.		33	33	
Tientsin, Chihli	Boarding School for Girls	1891	A. B. C. F. M.		23	23	
Tientsin, Chihli	Boys' Boarding and High School	1893	A. B. C. F. M.	24		24	
Tschongtshun, Kwangtung	Boarding School for Girls	1868	Ba. M. S.		53	53	
Tsunhua, Chihli	Boarding School for Boys	1887	M. E. M. S.	30		30	
Tsunhua, Chihli	Woman's Boarding School	1889	M. E. M. S.		67	67	None of the pupils have bound feet.
Tungchow, Shantung	Boarding and High School for Girls	1876	P. B. F. M. N.		42	42	More than half of the girls have unbound feet.
Tungchow, Shantung	Boarding School for Girls	1894	S. B. C.		34	34	
Wei Hien, Shantung	Boys' High School	1884	P. B. F. M. N.	45		45	The progress of the school towards self-support is marked.
Wei Hien, Shantung	Girls' High School	1891	P. B. F. M. N.		37	37	Nearly all the girls have unbound feet.
Wuchang, Hupeh	Boone School for Boys	1871	P. E. M. S.	102		102	A new building, known as "Bishop Williams Hall," was opened during 1897.
Wuchang, Hupeh	Jane Bohlen Memorial School	1873	P. E. M. S.		18	18	Called St. Hilda's School since 1899.
Wuchang, Hupeh	High School for Boys	1884	W. M. S.	22		22	
Wukingfu, Fuhkien	Boys' Boarding School	1882	E. P. C. M.	33		33	Hakka boys and girls are educated.
Wukingfu, Fuhkien	Girls' Boarding School	1885	E. P. C. M.		20	20	Hakka boys and girls are educated.
Wunchau, Chekiang	Boarding School	1874	C. I. M.	5	23	28	
Yangchau, Kiangsu	Boarding School for Girls	1874	C. I. M.		6	6	
Yohyang, Shansi	Boarding School for Boys	1897	C. I. M.	10		10	
Yuhshan, Kiangsi	Girls' Boarding School	1892	C. I. M.		30	30	
Yuincheng, Shansi	Boarding School for Boys	1894	C. I. M.	11		11	
FORMOSA.							
Taiwanfu	Middle Boarding School	1885	E. P. C. M.	45		45	
Taiwanfu	Girls' School	1887	E. P. C. M.		23	23	
Tamsui	Free Boarding School	1883	C. P. M.		15	15	
INDIA.							
Agra, N. W. P.	Boarding and High School for Girls	1893	C. M. S.		40	40	
Ahmedabad, Bombay	Boys' High School		P. C. I. M. S.	353		353	Prepares for university matriculation.
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Boarding School for Girls	1839	A. B. C. F. M.		280	280	
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Boys' High School	1882	A. B. C. F. M.	400		400	A large number of the boys receive instruction in the Petit School of Industrial Arts.
Ajmere, Rajputana	Boys' Boarding School	1879	S. P. G.	224		224	
Ajmere, Rajputana	Anglo-Vernacular High School	1863	U. P. C. S. M.	270		270	
Akidu, Madras	Avery Boarding School and Orphanage	1894	M. E. M. S.		60	60	Various industrial arts are taught.
	Boarding School for Boys	1883	B. C. O. Q.	20		20	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Aligarh, N. W. P.	Louisa Soules Boarding School and Orphanage	1894	M. E. M. S.		234	234	Weaving and carpet-making are industrial specialties.
Allahabad, N. W. P.	Jumna Boys' High School	1840	P. B. F. M. N.	175		175	
Allahabad, N. W. P	Jumna Boarding and High School for Girls	1887	P. B. F. M. N.		69	69	
Almora, N. W. P.	Boarding School and Orphanage	1851	L. M. S		107	107	Graded as a high school.
Ambala, Punjab	Cantonment High School	1849	P. B. F. M. N.	302		302	
Ambala, Punjab	Mission High School	1853	P. B. F. M. N.	507		507	
Amritsar, Punjab	Alexandra Boarding and High School	1878	C. M. S. C. E. Z. M. S.		63	63	Named in honor of the Princess of Wales, in memory of the Prince of Wales' visit to Amritsar.
Amritsar, Punjab	Boys' City High School	1853	C. M. S.	467		467	
Anand, Bombay	Boarding School for Boys	1879	P. C. I. M. S.	30		30	
Arcot, Madras	Lower Secondary School	1860	Ref. C. A.		107	107	
Arni, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1859	Ref. C. A.	68		68	
Arrupukottai, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1891	A. B. C. F. M.		65	65	
Asansol, Bengal	Boarding School for Girls	1895	M. E. M. S.		30	30	This school is largely self-supporting through the efforts of the industrial department.
Asansol, Bengal	Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage	1895	M. E. M. S.				
Aurangabad, Hyderabad	Boys' Boarding School	1898	C. M. S.	16		16	
Aurangabad, Hyderabad	Girls' Boarding School	1898	C. M. S.		12	12	
Azimgarh, N. W. P.	High School for Boys	1847	C. M. S.				
Bahrwal-Atari, Punjab	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1890	C. E. Z. M. S.		42	42	
Balasore, Bengal	Christian Boys' High School	1892	F. B. F. M. S.	140		140	Of this number 79 are Christians.
Bangalore, Mysore	Home and Boarding School	1827	L. M. S.		35	35	
Bangalore, Mysore	Petta High School for Boys	1847	L. M. S.	737		737	Since 1867 about 350 of its graduates have matriculated at the Madras University
Bangalore, Mysore	Boys' High School	1836	W. M. S.	549		549	
Bangalore, Mysore	Canarese Girls' Boarding School and Home	1860	W. M. S.		52	52	
Bangalore, Mysore	Tamil Girls' Boarding School and Home	1855	W. M. S.		67	67	
Bangalore, Mysore	Baldwin High and Boarding Schools	1880	M. E. M. S.	123	94	217	
Bangalore, Mysore	Boarding School	1888	L. E. L. M.	12	8	20	
Bankura, Bengal	Girls' Boarding and Training School	1889	W. M. S.		40	40	
Bannu, Punjab	Boys' High School	1898	C. M. S.				
Barhawa, Bengal	Boarding School for Girls	1876	C. M. S.		100	100	
Barisal, Bengal	Christian Girls' Boarding School		E. B. M. S.		67	67	
Baroda, Bombay	Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	1888	M. E. M. S.		109	109	Domestic work and sewing are taught.
Baroda, Bombay	Boarding School for Boys	1890	M. E. M. S.	65		65	Instruction is given in gardening.
Basim, Hyderabad	Boys' Boarding School	1897	M. E. M. S.				
Batala, Punjab	Baring High School for Boys	1878	C. M. S.	50		50	A boarding school for Christian boys.
Batala, Punjab	A. L. O. E. High School		C. M. S.				
Battalagundu, Madras	Boarding School	1866	A. B. C. F. M.	55	34	89	
Beawar, Rajputana	Boys' Anglo-Vernacular High School	1860	U. P. C. S. M.	332		332	
Belgaum, Bombay	High School for Boys	1832	L. M. S.	458		458	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Bellary, Madras	Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	1863	L. M. S		43	43	Nearly all the inmates are destitute children.
Benares, N. W. P	Boys' High School and Boarding Home	1869	L. M. S	278		278	
Benares, N. W. P	Jay Narayan's School for Boys	1822	C. M. S	569		569	Established and endowed by Jay Narayan, a wealthy Hindu.
Berhampur, Bengal	Khagra Boys' High School	1870	L. M. S	300		300	
Berhampur, Bengal	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1893	L. M. S		37	37	
Berhampur, Bengal	Christian Boys' Boarding School	1895	L. M. S	20		20	
Bethany, Bengal	Boarding and Training School	1890	Beth. S. M.	20		20	So many orphans have been admitted to these schools that they are often called "Orphan Schools."
Bethel, Bengal	Boarding and Training School	1875	Beth. S. M.	25		25	
Bethel, Bengal	Boarding and Training School	1875	Beth. S. M.		30	30	
Bethesda, Bengal	Boarding and Training School	1891	Beth. S. M	10		10	
Bethlehem, Bengal	Boarding and Training School	1888	Beth. S. M	20		20	
Bethsaida, Bengal	Boys' Boarding and Training School	1893	Beth. S. M.	100	20	120	
Bettigeri, Bombay	St. Augustine Boys' Boarding School	1899	S. P. G.				
Bezwada, Madras	High School for Boys	1857	C. M. S	177		177	
Bhagalpur, Bengal	Boys' High School	1854	C. M. S	145		145	
Bijnour, N. W. P	Boarding School for Girls	1878	M. E. M. S.		68	68	
Bishtopore, Bengal	Boarding School for Boys	1880	E. B. M. S.	28		28	
Bobbili, Madras	Boarding School	1881	B. C. M. P.	8	12	20	
Bombay, Bombay	Robert Money School for Boys	1840	C. M. S	230		230	Established in memory of a godly and much-respected civilian of Bombay.
Bombay, Bombay	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1852	C. M. S		32	32	
Bombay, Bombay	Boarding and Station School	1877	A. B. C. F. M.	128	180	308	The pupils are taught several useful trades.
Bombay, Bombay	Girgaum Girls' High School	1881	Z. B. M. M.		153	153	A Normal Training Class, founded in 1899, enrols 5 pupils.
Bombay, Bombay	Boarding School and Orphanage	1887	M. E. M. S.		118	118	
Bombay, Bombay	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1846	F. C. S.		40	40	
Borsad, Bombay	Boarding School for Boys	1877	P. C. I. M. S.	46		46	
Borsad, Bombay	Boarding School for Girls	1877	P. C. I. M. S.		60	60	
Budaon, N. W. P	Boarding School for Boys	1870	M. E. M. S.	100		100	
Budaon, N. W. P	Sigler Boarding School	1875	M. E. M. S.		95	95	
Burju, Bengal	Boarding School		G. M. S.	40	26	66	Domestic work, sewing, and lace-making are taught as industrial branches.
Calcutta, Bengal	Bhowanipur Christian High and Boarding School	1834	L. M. S		59	59	High School department was added in 1868.
Calcutta, Bengal	Kaurapakur Boarding School	1894	L. M. S		18	18	
Calcutta, Bengal	Garden Reach High School	1852	C. M. S.	275		275	
Calcutta, Bengal	Christ Church Boarding School for Girls	1883	C. M. S		118	118	Girls are here prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University.
Calcutta, Bengal	Christian Boys' Boarding School		C. M. S	93		93	A "First Arts" class was opened during 1899.
Calcutta, Bengal	Christian Girls' Boarding and Normal School	1872	F. C. S.		95	95	The Orphanage of the F. C. S. in Calcutta, founded in 1838, has been made a department of this School.
Calcutta, Bengal	Milman Memorial School	1877	S. P. G	9	105	114	
Calcutta, Bengal	Diocesan Boarding School	1891	S. P. G.	11	99	110	
Calcutta, Bengal	Dennett Boarding and Training School	1895	M. E. M. S.		110	110	Bengali girls are here trained as Christian teachers and workers.

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Calcutta, Bengal	Mary E. Nind Boarding School and Orphanage	1896	M. E. M. S.		25	25	A school for Hindustani girls connected with Deaconesses' Home.
Calcutta, Bengal	Boys' High School	1878	M. E. M. S.	240		240	Educate European and Eurasian children.
Calcutta, Bengal	Girls' High School	1884	M. E. M. S.		250	250	
Calcutta, Bengal	Intally Boarding School	1838	E. B. M. S.		79	79	
Calcutta, Bengal	Lily Lytle Broadwell Memorial Training and High School	1893	W. U. M. S.		40	40	
Calicut, Malabar	Boys' High School	1879	Ba. M. S	428		428	
Cawnpore, N. W. P	Girls' Boarding and High School	1876	M. E. M. S.		60	60	For English and Eurasian girls.
Cawnpore, N. W. P	Native Girls' Boarding School	1890	M. E. M. S.		131	131	
Cawnpore, N. W. P	Boys' Boarding School	1892	M. E. M. S	40		40	
Chaibasa, Bengal	Boarding School		G. M. S	42	22	64	
Chainpur, Bengal	Boarding School		G. M. S	31	23	54	
Chakai, Bengal	Boarding School for Boys	1890	F. C. S	80		80	
Chakai, Bengal	Girls' Boarding and Training School	1894	F. C. S.		70	70	
Chicacole, Bengal	Boarding School	1880	B. C. M. P	10	3	13	
Chingleput, Madras	High School for Boys	1840	F. C. S	206		206	
Chingleput, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1893	F. C. S.	67		67	
Chingleput, Madras	Girls' Boarding School	1896	F. C. S		42	42	
Chinsurah, Bengal	Boarding and High School	1849	F. C. S.	494		494	
Chittoor, Madras	Tamil Boarding School	1855	Ref. C. A		47	47	The Normal Training Department has 9 students.
Chudderghaut, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1893	S. P. G.	14		14	
Chupra, Bengal	Boarding School for Boys	1894	C. M. S	114		114	
Cocanada, Madras	Girls' Boarding and Training School	1876	B. C. O. Q.		80	80	
Cocanada, Madras	Timpany Memorial Boarding School	1887	B. C. O. Q.		48	48	For Eurasians.
Codacal, Malabar	Boys' Boarding School		Ba. M. S	88		88	
Coimbatoor, Malabar	Girls' Boarding School	1830	L. M. S		30	30	
Coimbatoor, Malabar	Boys' Boarding and High School	1877	L. M. S	30		30	
Conjeveram, Malabar	High School for Boys	1841	F. C. S.	137		137	
Cottayam, Travancore	Girls' Boarding School	1844	C. M. S		142	142	Founded by Mrs. H. Baker at Pallam; removed to Cottayam in 1863.
Cottayam, Travancore	Cambridge Nicholson Institution	1860	C. M. S	174		174	
Cuddalore, Madras	Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools	1846	S. P. G.	61	13	74	
Cuddalore, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1855	L. E. L. M.	26		26	
Cuddapah, Madras	Boarding Home for Girls	1878	L. M. S		41	41	
Cumbum, Madras	Boarding School	1884	A. B. M. U.	95	51	146	
Cuttack, Bengal	European High School for Girls	1881	Ind		67	67	This School, although repeatedly mentioned in the Reports of the Baptist Missionary Society of England, seems to be independently conducted.
Cuttack, Bengal	Boys' High School	1883	E. B. M. S.	216		216	
Dapoli, Bombay	Boarding School for Boys	1878	S. P. G.	17		17	
Darjeeling, Bengal	Arcadia Boarding and High School	1895	M. E. M. S.		35	35	For Europeans.
Darjeeling, Bengal	Boarding School for Girls	1895	C. S. M		22	22	
Dehra, N. W. P	Boys' High School	1855	P. B. F. M. N.	336		336	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Dehra, N. W. P	Christian Girls' Boarding and High School	1859	P. B. F. M. N.		75	75	
Delhi, Punjab	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1868	C. M. D.		65	65	All the girls are Christians.
Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab	Boarding and High School	1864	C. M. S	342		342	
Dharmsala, Punjab	Girls' Boarding School	1896	C. M. S		49	49	Removed from Kangra in 1898.
Dharwar, Bombay	High School and Students' Home	1863	Ba. M. S	199		199	
Dindigul, Madras	Boarding School	1866	A. B. C. F. M.		30	30	
Dum Dum, Bengal	Boarding School for Girls	1885	W. M. S.		30	30	
Dummagudem, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1864	C. M. S	40		40	
Dummagudem, Madras	Girls' Boarding School	1873	C. M. S		39	39	
Dwarahat, N. W. P	Elizabeth Snyder Memorial Boarding School and Orphanage	1882	M. E. M. S.		38	38	
Ebenezer, Bengal	High and Training School		I. H. M. S.	157	200	357	
Ellore, Madras	Boys' High School	1856	C. M. S	333		333	
Ellore, Madras	Primary Boarding School	1864	C. M. S	71		71	
Faizabad, N. W. P	Christian Girls' Boarding and High School	1889	W. M. S.		70	70	
Fategarh, N. W. P	Furrukhabad High School	1839	P. B. F. M. N.	125		125	
Gonda, N. W. P	Girls' Boarding School	1888	M. E. M. S		75	75	Most of the pupils are orphans.
Gorakhpur, N. W. P	High School for Boys	1845	C. M. S	307		307	
Govindpur, Bengal	Boarding School		G. M. S	57	40	97	
Gujrat, Punjab	Boys' High School	1889	C. S. M.	450		450	
Gulbarga, Hyderabad	Girls' Boarding School	1893	M. E. M. S.		51	51	
Gulbarga, Hyderabad	Boys' Boarding School	1893	M. E. M. S.				
Guntur, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1848	Luth. G. S.	128		128	
Guntur, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1852	Luth. G. S.		98	98	
Hardoi, N. W. P	Girls' Boarding School	1897	M. E. M. S.		45	45	
Hazaribagh, Bengal	Boys' Boarding and High School	1895	S. P. G.	121		121	
Hoshangabad, C. P	High School for Boys	1892	F. F. M. A	57		57	
Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Boarding School and Orphanage	1896	M. E. M. S.		52	52	
Hydrabad, Punjab	Boys' High School	1862	C. M. S.	100		100	
Idaiyangudi, Tinnevelly	Boarding Schools	1844	S. P. G.	62	38	100	Lace-making has been a permanent branch of industry which has provided employment for hundreds of women, especially widows.
Indore, C. I	Girls' Boarding School	1890	C. P. M		56	56	
Irungalur, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1845	S. P. G.		40	40	
Irungalur, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1894	S. P. G.	28		28	
Jabalpur, C. P	Boarding and Orphanage School	1893	M. E. M. S.		215	215	Special attention is given to manual training in various household duties.
Jabalpur, C. P	High School for Boys	1851	C. M. S	180		180	There are also several branch schools, with a total enrolment of 1151 boys.
Jalandhar, Punjab	Boys' High School	1849	P. B. F. M. N.	510		510	
Jalna, Hyderabad	Boarding School for Boys	1895	F. C. S.	40		40	
Jalna, Hyderabad	Boarding School for Girls	1896	F. C. S.		40	40	
Jaunpur, N. W. P	High School for Boys	1842	C. M. S.	157		157	
Jeypore, Rajputana	Boys' Anglo-Vernacular High School	1867	U. P. C. S. M.	170		170	A school for the training of poor boys who would not otherwise receive an education.

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Kalasapad, Madras	Boarding Schools	1890	S. P. G.	41	25	66	
Kangra, Punjab	Boys' Boarding School	1859	C. M. S.	50		50	
Karachi, Bombay	High School for Boys	1851	C. M. S.	225		225	
Karegaon, Bombay	Boarding School for Boys	1890	S. P. G.	110		110	Connected with this institution there is a Technical School in which stone-cutting and masonry are taught.
Karur, Madras	Children's Home and Boarding School	1877	W. M. S.		61	61	Outgrowth of a famine orphanage.
Khandwa, Bombay	Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	1891	M. E. M. S.		44	44	These girls excel in making thread buttons, for which there is an extensive market.
Khandwa, Bombay	Boys' Boarding School	1893	M. E. M. S.				
Kharar, Punjab	Boys' Boarding School	1892	E. B. M. S.	40		40	
Koimbatur, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1878	L. E. L. M.	11		11	
Kolar, Mysore	Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage	1876	M. E. M. S.	52		52	Varied trades are taught in the Industrial Department.
Kolar, Mysore	Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	1876	M. E. M. S.		89	89	
Kolhapur, Bombay	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1888	P. B. F. M. N.		76	76	
Kolhapur, Bombay	Boys' Boarding School		S. P. G.	19		19	
Krishnagar, Bengal	Boarding School for Girls	1891	C. M. S. / C. E. Z. M. S.		50	50	
Kurnool, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1891	A. B. M. U	119		119	The students are nearly all Hindus.
Kurnool, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1895	A. B. M. U		30	30	
Kurreem Nuggur, Hyderabad	Girls' Boarding School	1896	W. M. S.		27	27	
Lahore, Punjab	Lady Dufferin Native Christian Girls' High School	1879	Z. B. M. M.		96	96	A boarding school with a college class.
Lahore, Punjab	Rang Mahal High School	1849	P. B. F. M. N.	807		807	This number includes the enrolment of 5 branch schools.
Landaur, N. W. P	Woodstock Seminary	1874	P. B. F. M. N.		116	116	A high school for English-speaking girls.
Lodiana, Punjab	City High School	1839	P. B. F. M. N.	334		334	
Lodiana, Punjab	Christian Boarding and High School	1875	P. B. F. M. N.	104		104	Manual training in various trades is given in the Industrial Department.
Lohardugga, Bengal	Boarding School		G. M. S.	42	35	77	
Lucknow, N. W. P	High School for Boys	1859	C. M. S.	164		164	
Madanapalle, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1882	Ref. C. A.	90		90	
Madanapalle, Madras	Girls' Boarding School	1882	Ref. C. A.		40	40	
Madras, Madras	Vepery Boarding and High School	1832	L. M. S.		156	156	
Madras, Madras	Mission High School for Girls	1843	F. C. S.		302	302	For Hindu girls only.
Madras, Madras	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1847	F. C. S.		180	180	There is a normal-training class of 17 pupils.
Madras, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1854	L. E. L. M.	39		39	
Madras (Royapettah)	Harris High School for Boys	1856	C. M. S.	210		210	A memorial school for the education of Mohammedan boys.
Madras, Madras	Vepery High School for Boys	1864	S. P. G.	338		338	Hundreds of Brahmans and high-caste youths have been trained here.
Madras, Madras	Vepery Girls' Boarding School		S. P. G.		33	33	
Madras, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1876	C. S. M.		76	76	
Madras, Madras	Royapettah Boarding and High School		W. M. S.		84	84	
Madras (Chintadrepettah)	Zion High School	1871	Ind	247		247	
Madras (Chintadrepettah)	Napier Park School for Girls		C. E. Z. M. S.		143	143	For Mohammedan girls.
Madura, Madras	Boys' High School	1884	A. B. C. F. M.	280		280	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Madura, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1882	L. E. L. M.		40	40	
Madurantakam, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1895	W. M. S.		16	16	
Mainpurie, N. W. P.	Anglo-Vernacular Boys' High School	1844	P. B. F. M. N.	121		121	
Majaweram, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1847	L. E. L. M.		80	80	
Manamadura, Madras	Boarding School	1866	A. B. C. F. M.	34	25	59	
Mandapasalei, Madras	Girls' Boarding School	1868	A. B. C. F. M.		56	56	
Mandapasalei, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1869	A. B. C. F. M.	69		69	
Mangalore, Madras	High School for Non-Christians	1842	Ba. M. S.	212		212	
Mannargudi, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1894	W. M. S.	13		13	
Masulipatam, Madras	Sharkey Memorial Girls' School	1847	C. M. S.		62	62	
Meerut, N. W. P	Howard Plested Boarding School and Orphanage	1893	M. E. M. S.		100	100	Manual instruction is given in domestic work, sewing, and spinning.
Meerut, N. W. P	Boys' Boarding and Training School	1895	M. E. M. S.				For Christian boys only.
Meerut, N. W. P	Boys' High School	1851	C. M. S.	230		230	
Mengnanapuram, Madras	Elliot Tuxford School for Girls	1842	C. M. S.		174	174	
Mengnanapuram, Madras	High School for Boys	1846	C. M. S.	169		169	
Mirzapur, N. W. P	High School for Boys	1840	L. M. S.	267		267	
Moradabad, N. W. P	Boys' Boarding and High School	1864	M. E. M. S.	285		285	The boarding department is for Christians only, of whom there are about 100.
Moradabad, N. W. P	Girls' Boarding and High School	1870	M. E. M. S.		188	188	
Multan, Punjab	High School for Boys	1865	C. M. S.				
Mussoorie, N. W. P	Philander Smith Institute	1884	M. E. M. S.	111		111	
Muttra, N. W. P	Boys' Boarding School	1890	M. E. M. S.	50		50	
Mutyalapad, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1864	S. P. G.	36		36	
Mutyalapad, Madras	Boarding School for Girls		S. P. G.		22	22	
Mysore City, Mysore	Boys' High School	1854	W. M. S.	654		654	Connected with this school there is a home for Christian boys, known as Hardwicke College, with 66 inmates.
Nagercoil, Travancore	Girls' Boarding and High School	1823	L. M. S.		191	191	
Nagercoil, Travancore	Boys' Home	1886	L. M. S.	55		55	
Nagpur, C. P.	Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	1859	F. C. S.		100	100	
Naini Tal, N. W. P	Wellesley Girls' High School	1881	M. E. M. S.		149	149	This school is entirely self-supporting.
Naini Tal, N. W. P	Oak Openings High School for Boys	1883	M. E. M. S.	65		65	
Narowal, Punjab	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1895	C. E. Z. M. S.		12	12	
Narsinghpur, C. P	Hardwicke Boarding and Training School	1892	M. E. M. S.	200		200	An important Industrial Department is a feature of this school.
Nasirabad, Rajputana	Boys' Anglo-Vernacular High School	1861	U. P. C. S. M.	300		300	A Christian Boys' Boarding House is connected with the school.
Nasirabad, Rajputana	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1882	U. P. C. S. M.		101	101	
Nazareth, Madras	Four Boys' Boarding Schools	1877	S. P. G.	241		241	
Nazareth, Madras	Three Girls' Boarding Schools	1877	S. P. G.		171	171	
Nazareth, Madras	Girls' Boarding and High School	1898	S. P. G.		26	26	
Negapatam, Madras	Boys' High School	1845	W. M. S.	190		190	College classes, added in 1883, were removed to Mannargudi in 1898.
Nellore, Madras	High School for Boys	1837	F. C. S.	300		300	
Nellore Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1874	A. B. M. U.		50	50	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Neyoor, Travancore	Girls' Boarding School	1828	L. M. S.		88	88	
Nowgong, Assam	Boarding School for Girls	1876	A. B. M. U.		14	14	
Nursaravapetta, Madras	Boarding School	1887	A. B. M. U.	23	12	35	
Ongole, Madras	Girls' Boarding School	1878	A. B. M. U.		246	246	There is a training department for teachers, with 20 pupils.
Ongole, Madras	Boys' Lower Secondary Boarding School	1878	A. B. M. U.	132		132	
Ootacamund, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1892	C. E. Z. M. S.		35	35	
Pachamba, Bengal	Girls' Boarding School	1873	F. C. S.		105	105	
Palamcotta, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1840	C. M. S.		104	104	
Palamcotta, Madras	Boys' Boarding and High School	1844	C. M. S.	235		235	
Palani, Madras	Boarding School	1866	A. B. C. F. M.	33	19	52	
Palmur, Hyderabad	Boarding School	1885	A. B. M. U.	54	20	74	
Pauri, N. W. P	Gill Memorial Boarding School and Orphanage	1868	M. E. M. S.		149	149	
Pauri, N. W. P	Boys' Boarding School	1864	M. E. M. S.	150		150	
Peddapuram, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1894	B. C. O. Q.	50		50	
Peshawar, Punjab	Edwardes High School for Boys	1853	C. M. S.	377		377	A memorial school built by Sir Herbert Edwardes.
Pithoragarh, N. W. P	Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	1880	M. E. M. S.		98	98	
Poona, Bombay	Boarding School for Girls	1845	F. C. S.		40	40	
Poona, Bombay	Victoria High School for Girls	1876	Z. B. M. M.		149	149	A Normal Training Class was added in 1880.
Poona, Bombay	Taylor High School		M. E. M. S.			80	For English boys and girls.
Poreiar, Madras	Seminary for Boys	1842	L. E. L. M.	80		80	
Pudukotai, Tinnevelly	Boarding Schools		S. P. G.	27	25	52	
Punganur, Madras	Boys' High School	1888	Ref. C. A.	220		220	Founded by the late Rajah of Punganur, who placed it under the care of the Mission, with the request that the Bible be taught in all the classes.
Purulia, Bengal	Boarding School		G. M. S.	20	25	45	
Puthiamputhur, Tinnevelly	Boarding Schools		S. P. G.	11	18	29	
Quilon, Travancore	Boys' Boarding School	1830	L. M. S.	24		24	
Quilon, Travancore	Girls' Boarding School	1830	L. M. S.		20	20	
Radahpuram, Tinnevelly	Boarding Schools		S. P. G.	20	28	48	
Rahuri, Bombay	Girls' Boarding School	1889	A. B. C. F. M.		70	70	
Rajkot, Bombay	Boarding School for Girls		P. C. I. M. S.		23	23	
Ramachandrapuram, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1894	B. C. O. Q.	20		20	
Ramapatam, Madras	Boarding School	1879	A. B. M. U.	17	13	30	
Ramnad, Madras	High School for Boys	1860	S. P. G.	284		284	
Ramnad, Madras	Boarding School for Boys	1874	S. P. G.	97		97	
Ramnad, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1878	S. P. G.		48	48	
Ranchi, Bengal	Central Boarding and High School		G. M. S.	102	105	207	The most important educational centre of the G. M. S.
Ranchi, Bengal	Girls' Boarding School	1856	S. P. G.		67	67	
Ranchi, Bengal	Boys' Boarding School	1870	S. P. G.	125		125	With a department for training native catechists.
Ranipettai, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1895	Ref. C. A.		91	91	
Salem, Madras	High School for Boys	1880	L. M. S.	250		250	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Salem, Madras	Lois Cox Memorial Boarding Home	1895	L. M. S.		35	35	
Samulcotta, Madras	Samulcotta Seminary	1882	B. C. O. Q.	73	12	85	
Sangli, Bombay	Christian Boys' Boarding School	1888	P. B. F. M. N.	70		70	
Sawyerpuram, Madras	Boys' Seminary and Boarding School	1842	S. P. G.	106		106	About 800 students have been educated here.
Sawyerpuram, Madras	Boarding School for Girls	1848	S. P. G.		37	37	
Schiali, Madras	Boys' Boarding and High School	1858	L. E. L. M.	212		212	
Secunderabad, Hyderabad	Boarding and Normal Training School	1884	W. M. S.		65	65	Lace-making and cotton-spinning are taught.
Shahjahanpur, N. W. P	Biswell Memorial Boarding School	1887	M. E. M. S.		118	118	Domestic work, sewing, and knitting are taught.
Shella, Assam	High School for Boys	1892	W.C.M.M.S.	150		150	This school is largely managed by missionaries, although not officially under their control.
Sholapur, Bombay	Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School	1890	A. B. C. F. M.	15		15	
Sholapur, Bombay	Girls' Boarding School	1894	A. B. C. F. M.				
Sialkot, Punjab	City High School	1868	U. P. C. N. A.	500		500	For non-Christians. Bible instruction is given with great thoroughness and care.
Sialkot, Punjab	Christian Girls' Boarding School	1879	U. P. C. N. A.		85	85	
Sialkot, Punjab	Boarding School for Girls	1892	C. S. M.		34	34	Provides trained native teachers for mission work.
Singhani, Bengal	Boys' Boarding School		G. M. S.	12		12	
Sironcha, C. P.	Boarding School and Orphanage	1898	M. E. M. S.		25	25	
Sirur, Bombay	Girls' Boarding School	1879	A. B. C. F. M.		62	62	
Sitapur, N. W. P	Boarding School for Girls	1882	M. E. M. S.		138	138	Sewing and domestic work are taught.
Sonai, Bombay	Boarding School for Boys		S. P. G.	89		89	
Srinagar, Kashmir	High School for Boys	1880	C. M. S.	989		989	Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the C. M. S. to open a mission in Kashmir, but in 1865 entrance was secured through the medical efforts of Dr. Elmslie. Interesting and hopeful work is now well established.
Surandei, Madras	Girls' Boarding School	1848	C. M. S.		50	50	
Surat, Bombay	Boys' High School	1840	P. C. I. M. S.	295		295	Very special attention is given to instruction in biblical truth.
Surat, Bombay	Girls' High School	1876	P. C. I. M. S.		38	38	A small Training Class for Teachers was started in 1894.
Takarma, Bengal	Boarding School		G. M. S.	44	17	61	
Taljhari, Bengal	Boys' Boarding School	1886	C. M. S.	150		150	Thirty of the lads are in the catechumen class.
Tanjore, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1874	L. E. L. M.	80		80	
Tanjore, Madras	Girls' Boarding School	1890	L. E. L. M.		62	62	
Tellicherry, Malabar	Parsi High School	1858	Ba. M. S.	212		212	
Tellicherry, Malabar	Christian Boarding and High School	1890	Ba. M. S.	241		241	
Tindivanam, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1883	Ref. C. A.	67		67	
Tirumangalam, Madras	Boarding School	1885	A. B. C. F. M.	43	25	68	
Tirupati, Madras	High School for Boys	1881	H. E. L. M.	244		244	
Tiruvallur, Madras	Boarding and High School	1854	W. M. S.				Founded by F. C. S. in 1854; transferred to W. M. S. in 1892.
Toondee, Bengal	Girls' Boarding School	1894	F. C. S.		96	96	
Tranquebar, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1842	L. E. L. M.	84		84	
Trevandrum, Travancore	Boarding School for Girls	1896	L. M. S.		62	62	
Trevandrum, Travancore	Boarding Home for Boys	1898	L. M. S.	31		31	
Trichinopoly, Madras	Boarding School	1869	L. E. L. M.	33	12	45	
Trichinopoly, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1880	S. P. G.	76		76	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Trichinopoly, Madras	Girls' Boarding and Training School	1881	S. P. G.		63	63	
Trichinopoly, Madras	Woriur Boys' High School	1898	W. M. S.	141		141	
Trichur, Travancore	High School for Boys	1889	C. M. S	223		223	
Trichur, Travancore	Girls' Boarding School	1894	C. M. S.		64	64	All the members of the school are Christians.
Tuticorin, Madras	Caldwell Normal and High School	1883	S. P. G	255		255	Formerly a college, named in memory of Bishop Caldwell.
Tuticorin, Madras	Girls' Boarding School	1892	S. P. G.		52	52	
Udayagiri, Madras	Boarding School	1887	A. B. M. U.	27	28	55	
Udipi, Madras	Christian Boys' High School	1867	Ba. M. S	125		125	
Vinukonda, Madras	Boarding School	1893	A. B. M. U.	19	39	58	
Vizagapatam, Madras	Boys' High School	1844	L. M. S	490		490	This was the first Anglo-Vernacular School in the Madras Presidency.
Vuyyuru, Madras	Boarding School	1894	B. C. O. Q.	20	6	26	
Wadale, Bombay	Boarding School for Girls	1888	A. B. C. F. M.		89	89	
Wazirabad, Punjab	High School for Boys		C. S. M	330		330	
Yellamanchili, Madras	Boys' Boarding School	1894	B. C. O. Q.	20		20	
JAPAN.							
Chofu	Henrich Memorial School	1891	A. B. M. U.		37	37	
Fukuoka	Girls' Boarding and High School	1885	M. E. M. S.		60	60	
Hakodate, Hokkaido	Caroline Wright Memorial School	1882	M. E. M. S.		186	186	A boarding and high school, with industrial department.
Himeji	Boarding School for Girls	1892	A. B. M. U.		38	38	In the industrial department drawn-work, knitting, embroidery, and silk and crape mosaic work are taught.
Hirosaki	Girls' Boarding School	1889	M. E. M. S.		188	188	The Japanese of Hirosaki erected the school building, furnish the running expenses, and provide a home for the missionary teachers.
Hiroshima	Boarding and High School	1887	M. E. S.		130	130	
Kanazawa	Girls' Boarding School	1884	P. B. F. M. N.		33	33	Beautiful silk embroidery is made by the girls of the industrial department, and finds a ready sale.
Kobe	Boys' Boarding School	1878	S. P. G	14		14	
Kobe	Girls' Boarding School	1888	S. P. G.		38	38	
Kofu	Girls' Boarding School	1889	C. M. M. S.		93	93	
Kyoto	St. Agnes' Boarding School	1880	P. E. M. S.		140	140	
Nagasaki	Girls' Boarding and High School	1879	M. E. M. S.		208	208	More than 800 pupils have received instruction. The industrial department is an important feature of the school.
Nagasaki	Chinzei Gakkwan	1881	M. E. M. S.	175		175	A boarding and high school. An important industrial department is conducted.
Nagasaki	Jonathan Sturges Seminary	1887	Ref. C. A		54	54	
Nagoya	Girls' Boarding and High School	1888	P. B. F. M. S.		66	66	Sewing, knitting, and flower-making are taught.
Nara	Boarding School for Boys	1888	P. E. M. S.	100		100	
Osaka	Wilhelmina Girls' School	1884	Cum. P. M. S		33	33	
Osaka	Naniwa Girls' School	1886	P. B. F. M. N.		66	66	A boarding and high school, in which domestic economy, sewing, and embroidery are taught.
Osaka	Bishop Poole Memorial Girls' School	1888	C. M. S		93	93	The memorial buildings were opened in 1890.
Osaka	Momoyama Boys' Boarding School	1890	C. M. S	54		54	Called in Japan the "Peach Mountain Learning Institution."
Sapporo, Hokkaido	Northern Star Boarding School	1887	P. B. F. M. N.		75	75	
Sendai	Girls' Boarding School	1887	Ref. C. U. S.		57	57	
Sendai	Boarding School for Girls	1891	A. B. M. U.		21	21	
Sendai	Ella O. Patrick Home	1896	A. B. M. U.		19	19	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
JAPAN — Continued.							
Shizuoka	Girls' Boarding School	1889	C. M. M. S.		64	64	
Tokyo	Girls' Boarding School (Joshi Gakuin)	1873	P. B. F. M. N.		130	130	
Tokyo	Girls' Boarding School	1875	M. E. M. S.		168	168	An important industrial department is maintained.
Tokyo	Sarah Curtis Home and Boarding School	1875	A. B. M. U.		60	60	Its memorial name was given in 1885.
Tokyo (Azabu)	Girls' Boarding School	1884	C. M. M. S.		70	70	
Tokyo	Tokyo Boys' School	1884	C. M. M. S.	540		540	
Tokyo	St. Margaret's Hall	1884	P. E. M. S.		70	70	A boarding and high school.
Tokyo	Girls' Boarding School	1886	A. F. B. F. M.		44	44	
Tokyo	Duncan Academy	1895	A. B. M. U.	30		30	Named as a memorial of the Rev. S. W. Duncan, D.D.
Yamaguchi	Girls' Boarding School	1890	P. B. F. M. N.		30	30	
Yokohama	Ferris Seminary	1875	Ref. C. A.		42	42	
Yokohama	Girls' Boarding Home	1885	M. P. B. F. M.		54	54	
Yokohama	Mary L. Colby Home and Boarding School	1886	A. B. M. U.		117	117	
KOREA.							
Kanghoa	Boarding School	1897	S. P. G.	18		18	
Mapo	Orphan Boarding School	1898	S. P. G.	8		8	
Seoul	Girls' Boarding School	1886	M. E. M. S.		47	47	The school has just occupied the finished section of a handsome building soon to be fully ready for occupancy.
Seoul	Boys' Boarding School	1886	P. B. F. M. N.	55		55	Suspended temporarily. The last enrolment is given.
Seoul	Girls' Boarding School	1889	P. B. F. M. N.		28	28	
MADAGASCAR.							
Antananarivo	Girls' Central School	1872	L. M. S.		300	300	
Antananarivo	Boys' High School (Palace School)	1870	S. M. É.	300		300	Formerly under the care of the L. M. S., but transferred in 1897 to the Société des Missions Évangéliques de Paris.
Antananarivo	Girls' High School	1870	F. F. M. A.		300	300	
Antananarivo	High School for Boys	1872	F. F. M. A.	500		500	
Antananarivo	Boarding School for Boys		S. P. G.	50		50	
Fianarantsoa	Central School for Girls	1872	L. M. S.		42	42	
MALAYSIA.							
Banting, Borneo	Boarding School	1892	S. P. G.	10		10	
Ipoh, Malay Peninsula	Anglo-Chinese High and Boarding School	1894	M. E. M. S.	135		135	
Kuching, Borneo	Mission Boarding School	1885	S. P. G.	113		113	
Penang Island	Anglo-Chinese School	1891	M. E. M. S.	520		520	With a boarding department.
Penang Island	Tamil Boarding and Day School	1892	M. E. M. S.	70		70	
Penang Island	Anglo-Chinese Boarding and Day School	1893	M. E. M. S.		67	67	
Quop, Borneo	Boarding School for Boys		S. P. G.	12		12	
Sabu, Borneo	Boarding School for Boys		S. P. G.	15		15	
Sandakan, Borneo	Boarding School for Boys		S. P. G.	15		15	
Singapore, Straits Settlements	Boarding School for Girls	1843	S. F. E. E.		60	60	
Singapore, Straits Settlements	Anglo-Chinese School	1886	M. E. M. S.	580		580	A new building was erected in 1899 for the boarding department.
Singapore, Straits Settlements	Eastern School	1893	E. P. C. M.	300		300	Organized and conducted for several years by the Rev. Archibald Lamont.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, SHANGHAI, CHINA

(Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, U. S. A.)

UPPER PICTURE: The Main College Building.
LOWER PICTURE: The Faculty of St. John's College, including Chinese instructors.

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
MEXICO.							
Aguascalientes	Boarding School for Boys	1892	Cum. P. M. S.	27		27	
Aguascalientes	Girls' Boarding School	1892	Cum. P. M. S.		57	57	
Chihuahua	Girls' Boarding and High School	1886	A. B. C. F. M.		51	51	
Chihuahua	Boys' Boarding School	1894	M. E. S	26		26	
Guadalajara	Girls' Boarding and High School	1884	A. B. C. F. M.		46	46	
Guadalajara	Colegio Ingles	1895	M. E. S	38	71	109	A small boarding department is conducted.
Guanajuato	Boarding School for Girls	1885	M. E. M. S		115	115	
Matamoros	C. G. Hussey Institute	1885	A. F. B. F. M.		15	15	
Matamoros	Boarding School for Girls	1880	P. B. F. M. S.		25	25	
Mexico City	Boarding, Normal, and Orphanage School	1874	M. E. M. S		288	288	The four large boarding schools for girls of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Mexico are supported and conducted by the Woman's Board of that Church.
Mexico City	Girls' Boarding and High School	1882	P. B. F. M. N.		58	58	
Monterey	Laurens Institute	1887	M. E. S	50	50	100	
Pachuca	Girls' Boarding School	1876	M. E. M. S		400	400	
Puebla	Female Normal Institute	1882	M. E. M. S		283	283	Nineteen of the pupils united with the Church during the school year of 1898–99.
Queretaro	Boys' Institute or Boarding School	1895	M. E. M. S	57		57	
Saltillo	Girls' Boarding and Normal School	1865	P. B. F. M. N.		66	66	The 33 graduates are all Christians, 23 of whom are teachers.
Saltillo	Colegio Ingles	1887	M. E. S		208	208	
San Luis Potosi	Colegio Ingles	1890	M. E. S		137	137	
Tampico	El Seminario	1893	A. R. P. S. S.		44	44	
Victoria	Boarding School	1893	A. F. B. F. M.		7	7	
OCEANIA.							
Aitutaki, Hervey Islands	Boarding School	1898	L. M. S	40	20	60	
Hilo, Hawaii	Boys' Boarding School	1836	H. E. A	50		50	Industrial training is given.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Mills Institute for Boys	1892	H. E. A.	129		129	The Institute was "filled almost to overflowing" during the year 1899, with boys who desired to obtain an education.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Iolani College		Ch. of E				A boarding and day school for boys.
Honolulu, Hawaii	St. Andrew's Boarding and Day Schools		Ch. of E				
Kawaiahao, Oahu, Hawaii	Seminary for Girls	1866	H. E. A		116	116	
Kohala, Hawaii	Seminary for Girls	1874	H. E. A		37	37	Useful manual training is given to all pupils.
Kusaie, Caroline Islands	Girls' Boarding School	1886	A. B. C. F. M.		46	46	Girls from the Gilbert and Marshall Islands are trained here.
Maunaolu, Maui, Hawaii	Seminary for Girls	1869	H. E. A		80	80	A fine new building is nearly ready for occupancy.
Rarotonga, Hervey Islands	Tereora Boarding School	1894	L. M. S			50	
Ruk Lagoon, Caroline Islands	Boarding School for Girls	1886	A. B. C. F. M.		40	40	
Upolu, Samoa	Leulumoega Boys' High School	1888	L. M. S.	93		93	
Upolu, Samoa	Papauta Girls' Central School	1888	L. M. S		99	99	A high school with boarding department.
PALESTINE.							
Bethlehem	Boarding School	1879	S. F. E. E		40	40	
Jaffa	Tabeetha Boarding and Training School.	1863	T. M. J		66	66	Industrial and domestic training is part of the curriculum.
Jerusalem	Boys' Boarding School	1857	L. S. J	49		49	
Jerusalem	Girls' Boarding School	1857	L. S. J		45	45	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
PALESTINE — Continued.							
Jerusalem	Bishop Gobat Boys' Boarding School	1876	C. M. S	60		60	The present memorial school was opened by the C. M. S. in 1876, but Bishop Gobat himself opened a boys' boarding school in 1852, at that time the only boarding school in Palestine.
Jerusalem	Girls' Boarding School	1891	C. M. S		12	12	
PERSIA.							
Hamadan	Faith Hubbard Boarding School	1883	P. B. F. M. N.		103	103	The present name was given to the school in 1887, in memory of Mrs. Oliver P. Hubbard of New York City, late President of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions.
Hamadan	Boys' High School	1883	P. B. F. M. N.	76		76	
Tabriz	Girls' Boarding School	1879	P. B. F. M. N.		100	100	
Teheran	Iran Bethel Boarding School	1875	P. B. F. M. N.		61	61	
Teheran	Teheran Boys' School	1887	P. B. F. M. N.	140		140	The name of "Fiske Seminary" was adopted in 1888, in memory of Miss Fidelia Fiske, who in 1844 opened it as a boarding school. Miss Mary S. Rice joined her shortly after, and both gave many years of devoted labor to the institution. The enrolment (75 boarders and 125 day scholars) is the last one given before the financial stringency of the Presbyterian Board made it necessary to close the boarding department temporarily in 1897.
Urumiah	Fiske Seminary for Girls	1844	P. B. F. M. N.		200	200	
SIAM AND LAOS.							
Bangkok (Wang Lang), Siam	Harriet House School for Girls	1874	P. B. F. M. N.		104	104	A boarding and high school which is entirely self-supporting.
Bangkok, Siam	Christian High School for Boys	1889	P. B. F. M. N.	100		100	The King and one of his noblemen contributed generously during 1898 towards the erection of fine new buildings.
Chieng Mai, Laos	Girls' Boarding School	1878	P. B. F. M. N.		70	70	
Chieng Mai, Laos	Boys' Boarding School	1888	P. B. F. M. N.	115		115	
Lakawn, Laos	Boys' Boarding School	1891	P. B. F. M. N.	30		30	In the industrial department brickmaking is taught.
Lakawn, Laos	Girls' Boarding School	1892	P. B. F. M. N.		29	29	
Petchaburee, Siam	Boys' Boarding School	1869	P. B. F. M. N.	24		24	
Pitsanuloke, Siam	Boys' Boarding and Day School	1898	P. B. F. M. N.	30		30	
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Asuncion, Paraguay	Evangelical College for Boys		M. E. M. S.	70		70	
Asuncion, Paraguay	Evangelical Institute for Girls		M. E. M. S.		87	87	
Bahia, Brazil	Eschola Americano	1894	P. B. F. M. N.			10	
Bahia, Brazil	Eschola Ruy-Barbosa	1897	P. B. F. M. N.			60	
Barranquilla, Colombia	Girls' Boarding School	1888	P. B. F. M. N.	16	44	60	Both of these schools are self-supporting. In the primary classes of the Girls' School small boys are admitted.
Barranquilla, Colombia	Boys' Boarding and Day School	1898	P. B. F. M. N.	90		90	
Bogota, Colombia	Girls' Boarding School	1869	P. B. F. M. N.		53	53	
Bogota, Colombia	Bogota Boys' School	1890	P. B. F. M. N.	80		80	
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Girls' Boarding and High School	1884	M. E. M. S.		120	120	
Callao, Peru	High School for Girls	1891	M. E. M. S.		157	157	
Colonia Valdence, Uruguay	Colonia Institute	1887	M. E. M. S.	50		50	
Concepcion, Chile	Colegio Americano	1878	M. E. M. S.	155		155	A high school and business college.
Concepcion, Chile	Concepcion Girls' College	1878	M. E. M. S.		134	134	In music and art advanced collegiate courses are given.
Curityba, Brazil	Eschola Americano	1892	P. B. F. M. N.		210	210	
Iquique, Chile	English College	1885	M. E. M. S.	114	45	159	The curriculum is collegiate only in certain branches of study
Larangeiras, Brazil	Eschola Americano	1888	P. B. F. M. N.		220	220	
Lavras, Brazil	Girls' Boarding and Day School	1893	P. B. F. M. S.		124	124	The Brazilian name for the school is the "Instituto Evangelico."
Montevideo, Uruguay	High School for Boys	1896	M. E. M. S.	50		50	
Montevideo, Uruguay	Boarding and High School for Girls	1890	M. E. M. S.		104	104	
Petropolis, Brazil	Girls' Boarding School	1891	M. E. S		30	30	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
SOUTH AMERICA — Continued.							
Rosario, Argentina	Boarding and High Schools for Girls	1870	M. E. M. S.		164	164	One enrolment is here given for two schools.
Rosario, Argentina	Boys' High School		M. E. M. S.	50		50	
Rosario, Argentina	Nicholas Lowe Institute	1898	M. E. M. S.	40		40	
Santiago, Chile	Instituto Inglés	1876	P. B. F. M. N.	165		165	Until 1897 this school was known as the "Instituto Internacional." It is graded as a high school.
São Paulo, Brazil	Boarding School for Girls	1882	P. B. F. M. N.		40	40	
Valparaiso, Chile	Escuela Popular	1878	P. B. F. M. N.	90	110	200	
SYRIA.							
Baalbec	Boarding School for Girls	1897	B. S. M.		16	16	
Beirut	American Seminary for Girls	1861	P. B. F. M. N.		47	47	The enrolment of the boarding department only is given; in addition the day school has 31 pupils.
Brummana	Training Home for Boys	1876	F. F. M. A.	50		50	
Brummana	Girls' Training Home	1876	F. F. M. A.		40	40	
Damascus	Boys' Boarding and High School		P. C. I. M. S.		189	189	Conducted by the General Assembly's Jewish Mission. The enrolment of a day school for boys is included.
Damascus	Girls' Boarding and Day School	1880	P. C. I. M. S.		133	133	
Latakia	Boys' Boarding School	1855	Ref. P. N. A.	40		40	
Latakia	Girls' Boarding School	1868	Ref. P. N. A.		46	46	
Shimlan	Boarding School for Girls	1859	B. S. M.		24	24	Conducted by the S. F. E. E. until 1899, when it was transferred to the British Syrian Mission.
Shweifat	Boarding School for Boys and Girls	1886	Ind	56	44	100	Founded by Miss Louise Procter, who has contributed generously towards its support from her private funds.
Shweir	Boarding and High School	1875	P. B. F. M. N.	45		45	Conducted by the Lebanon Schools Committee of the F. C. S. until 1899, when both schools were transferred to the P. B. F. M. N.
Shweir	Girls' Boarding School	1875	P. B. F. M. N.		12	12	
Sidon	Sidon Seminary for Girls	1863	P. B. F. M. N.		45	45	The enrolment of the boarding department only is given; in addition the day school has 62 pupils.
Sidon	Gerard Institute	1888	P. B. F. M. N.	122		122	In addition to this enrolment of boarders there are 75 day pupils.
Suadia	Boys' Boarding School	1877	Ref. P. N. A.	33		33	
Suadia	Girls' Boarding School	1889	Ref. P. N. A.		18	18	
Suk ul-Gharb	Boys' Boarding School	1846	P. B. F. M. N.	77		77	Opened at Abeih in 1846, by Rev. S. H. Calhoun; removed to Suk ul-Gharb in 1882.
Tripoli	Tripoli Seminary for Girls	1873	P. B. F. M. N.		38	38	In addition to the enrolment of the boarding department a day school is conducted, numbering 98 pupils.
TURKEY.							
Adabazar	Girls' Boarding and High School	1871	A. B. C. F. M.		227	227	Founded in Bardezag; removed to present location in 1885. It is under the supervision of a native Board of Trustees.
Adana	Girls' Seminary	1882	A. B. C. F. M.		87	87	
Aintab	Girls' Seminary	1859	A. B. C. F. M.		100	100	
Bardezag	Bithynia High School for Boys.	1879	A. B. C. F. M.	140		140	More than 900 boys have been connected with this school, of whom 100 have graduated.
Bitlis	Mount Holyoke School for Girls	1868	A. B. C. F. M.		90	90	
Bitlis	Boys' High School	1880	A. B. C. F. M.	40		40	
Brousa	Girls' Boarding and High School	1869	A. B. C. F. M.		50	50	
Brousa	Boys' High School	1898	A. B. C. F. M.	60		60	
Cesarea	Argeus High School for Boys	1872	A. B. C. F. M.	50		50	The school is now conducted under native management.
Erzerum	Girls' Boarding and High School	1880	A. B. C. F. M.		67	67	
Erzerum	Mount Ararat High School	1898	A. B. C. F. M.	94		94	
Gurun	Boys' and Girls' High Schools	1881	A. B. C. F. M.	45	30	75	

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES — Continued.

Location.	Name of Institution.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — Historical and General.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
TURKEY — Continued.							
Hadjin	Hadjin Home for Girls	1880	A. B. C. F. M.		218	218	A boarding and high school.
Hadjin	Boys' High School	1892	A. B. C. F. M.	100		100	
Loftcha, Bulgaria	Girls' Boarding School	1880	M. E. M. S.		50	50	
Marash	Boys' Academy and High School	1891	A. B. C. F. M.	92		92	The Marash Academy derives its support from local sources. The American Board aids only pupils preparing for Christian service.
Mardin	Girls' Boarding School	1869	A. B. C. F. M.		16	16	
Mardin	Evangelical High School	1885	A. B. C. F. M.	73	37	110	
Marsovan	Girls' Boarding School	1865	A. B. C. F. M.		162	162	Ninety-six of its graduates have become teachers, and 20 are the wives of pastors.
Mersine	Boys' Boarding School	1888	Ref. P. N. A.	40		40	
Monastir	Girls' Boarding and High School	1878	A. B. C. F. M.		24	24	
Samokov, Bulgaria	Boarding and High School for Girls	1863	A. B. C. F. M.		85	85	
Sivas	Boarding and High School for Girls	1874	A. B. C. F. M.		21	21	
Sivas	Normal and High School for Boys	1880	A. B. C. F. M.	74		74	
Smyrna	American Collegiate Institute for Boys	1898	A. B. C. F. M.	170		170	
Smyrna	American Collegiate Institute for Girls	1898	A. B. C. F. M.		150	150	
Talas	Girls' Boarding School	1874	A. B. C. F. M.		51	51	
Talas	Boys' Boarding and High School	1895	A. B. C. F. M.	77		77	The pupils represent 23 towns and villages.
Tarsus	St. Paul's Institute for Boys	1885	Ind	132		132	The Board of Trustees is a self-perpetuating corporation of five members, existing in New York City under the laws of the State of New York. A night school with 47 pupils is conducted by the teachers and scholars of the Institute.
Urfa	Boys' High School	1877	A. B. C. F. M.	100		100	
Urfa	Girls' High School	1888	A. B. C. F. M.		31	31	
Van	Boarding and High School for Girls	1879	A. B. C. F. M.		201	201	
Van	High School for Boys	1886	A. B. C. F. M.	368		368	
Yozgat	Boys' High School	1888	A. B. C. F. M.	30		30	The native Protestant community has assumed the responsible control of the Yozgat High School.
WEST INDIES.							
Barbican	High School for Girls	1881	W. M. S.		35	35	
Port au Prince, Haiti	Bird College	1894	W. M. C. W. I.		75	75	Although named "Bird College," it seems to be graded as a high school, and should therefore be ranked with similar institutions in this section.
York Castle, Jamaica	Boys' High School	1876	W. M. S.	76		76	

IV. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND CLASSES.[1]

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Under Instruction.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
AFRICA.							
Agboa, Yorubaland	Industrial Mission	1896	C. B. I.				Work organized and conducted by Mr. J. E. Ricketts. Agriculture, carpentry, and joinery.
Akwa Town, Kamerun	Glamorgan Industrial Institute	1893	C. B. I.				
Aliwal North, Cape Colony	Trade Classes	1892	P. M. M. S.	27		27	Brickmaking, masonry, carpentry, stone-quarrying, and agriculture.
Amanzimtote, Natal	Industrial Department	1883	A. B. C. F. M.	53		53	Connected with Amanzimtote Seminary. Brickmaking, roadmaking, farming, and nursery-gardening.
Banani, Island of Pemba	Industrial Mission	1897	F. I. M. P.				Established for freed slaves, under care of Anti-Slavery Committee of Society of Friends. A plantation of 300 acres is stocked with clove-trees and cocoanut-palms. One hundred families are settled on the estate and are taught habits of regular work.
Blantyre, British Central Africa	Industrial Institution	1883	C. S. M	108	48	156	Carpentry, printing, laundering, gardening, coffee-culture, cattle-raising, and dairy-farming.
Blythswood, Kaffraria	Industrial Department of Missionary Institution	1884	F. C. S.	11	17	28	Carpentry, woodwork, needlework, and laundering.
Bolobo, Upper Congo	Industrial School	1889	E. B. M. S.	28	16	44	Printing, bookbinding, carpentry, brickmaking, bricklaying, and engineering.
Bonny, Upper Guinea	Industrial Schools	1893	C. M. S				Connected with Delta Pastorate, with branches at Okrika and Opobo. Printing, carpentry, brickmaking, and gardening.
Brass, Nigeria	Industrial School	1897	C. M. S	8		8	Blacksmithing, tinsmithing, and carpentry.
Brewerville, Liberia	Concord Industrial School	1899	N. B. C.				
Bugama, New Calabar	Alfred Jones' Industrial Institute	1893	C. B. I.				
Butterworth, Cape Colony	Industrial School for Boys	1888	S. Af. M. S.	44		44	Carpentry.
Cape Mount, Liberia	Industrial School	1878	P. E. M. S.	77		77	Coffee-culture.
Capetown, Cape Colony	Poor Boys' Industrial Home		S. A. G. M	45		45	
Chisamba, Angola	Industrial Work	1894	A. B. C. F. M.	55		55	Carpentry, blacksmithing, and gardening.
Christiansborg, Gold Coast	Industrial Workshops	1860	Ba. M. S	25		25	Blacksmithing, joinery, and wagonmaking.
Clay Ashland, Liberia	Russell Industrial Institution	1893	C. B. I.				
Domasi, British Central Africa	Industrial Institution	1891	C. S. M	20	9	29	Printing, carpentry, bootmaking, laundering, and agriculture.
Duke Town, Old Calabar	Industrial Department	1895	U. P. C. S. M.	40	30	70	Connected with Hope Waddell Institute. Carpentry, printing, blacksmithing, engineering, brickmaking, gardening, tailoring, laundering, and baking.
Evansdale, Natal	Natal Industrial Institution	1895	S. Af. M. S.		20	20	
Freetown, Sierra Leone	Industrial School	1895	Ch. of E.	43		43	Architecture, engineering, surveying, and the special trades connected with building.
Genadendal, Cape Colony	Industrial School		M. M. S.				Plaiting straw, making baskets and chairs, carpentry, and printing.
Hope Fountain, Matabeleland	Industrial School	1898	L. M. S	7		7	Carpentry and painting.
Ibuno, Nigeria	Industrial Training School	1892	Q. I. M				Carpentry and operating a sawmill.
Kambole, British Central Africa	Industrial Work	1895	L. M. S	24		24	Carpentry and brickmaking.
Kawimbe, Lake Tanganyika	Industrial Work	1889	L. M. S	70		70	A department of the Central School. Carpentry, ironwork, brickmaking, and building.
Keiskamma Hoek, Kaffraria	St. Matthew's Industrial Institution	1876	S. P. G.				Carpentry, wagonmaking, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, and gardening.
Kondowi, Lake Nyassa	Industrial Department	1894	F. C. S.	50		50	Connected with Livingstonia Institution. Printing, bookbinding, carpentry, agriculture, brickmaking, bricklaying, telegraphy, and laundry work.
Leloalang, Basutoland	Industrial School	1879	S. M. E	30		30	Blacksmithing, ropemaking, stonecutting, carpentry, and ironwork.
Leopoldville, Congo	Manual Training	1887	A. B. M. U.	40		40	Carpentry, bricklaying, tailoring, and gardening.

[1] It has been difficult to decide, in many instances, whether or not the industrial feature in an ordinary school curriculum is of sufficient importance to justify specifying it in this section. Where it is merely a class devoting an hour or two of the day to manual training or labor, it has hardly been regarded as worthy of special mention. If, however, it is the purpose of a school to teach some art or trade, as carpentry, printing, blacksmithing, or to conduct some industrial enterprise, as a farm or coffee plantation, or if a separate and special department of some institution is devoted to industrial training, then the work has been designated as distinctively industrial.

In the case of orphanages, schools for the blind and deaf-mutes, homes for lepers, and rescue homes for widows and children, even though industrial training is prominent, they have not been entered here, as there are special sections in these tables for such institutions, and they have been mentioned where they more properly belong.

IV. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND CLASSES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Under Instruction.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
AFRICA — Continued.							
Lesseyton, Cape Colony	Industrial and Domestic Training Institution		S. Af. M. S.		40	40	
Likabula, Lake Nyassa	Industrial Mission	1892	N. I. M.				Coffee plantation.
Likoma, Lake Nyassa	Industrial Work	1887	U. M. C. A.				Printing and sawing.
Lovedale, Cape Colony	Industrial Department	1857	F. C. S.	67	31	98	Connected with Lovedale Institution. A full course of training in different trades is given. Printing, bookbinding, blacksmithing, wagonmaking, bootmaking, basketmaking, carpentry, farming, laundry work, sewing, and telegraphy are all taught. There is a Technical Department also, where 21 lads are employed in making schoolroom and house furniture. The value of work done amounts each year to more than $12,000.
Magila, German East Africa	Industrial Work	1895	U. M. C. A.	115		115	Carpentry and printing.
Mbweni, Zanzibar	Industrial School	1887	U. M. C. A.		20	20	Laundering, rice-crushing, mat-plaiting, cooking, and needlework.
Mitsidi, British Central Africa	Zambesi Industrial Mission	1892	Z. I. M.				The Mission is engaged in cultivating the Michiru Estate, with stations at Mitsidi, Livingstone Village, Ailsa Craig, Maliya, Chillingani, and Patima. On this estate 313 acres are planted with coffee.
Mkunazini, Zanzibar	Industrial Home for Boys	1893	U. M. C. A.	60		60	Carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, silversmithing, brassworking, printing, bookbinding, and laundry work.
Mlanje, British Central Africa	Industrial Work	1887	C. S. M.	23		23	Carpentry, building, and gardening.
Monrovia, Liberia	Rick's Industrial Institute	1887	C. B. I.	36		36	
Monrovia (Mondserrado River)	Industrial and Training School	1892	C. B. I.	15	10	25	Its object is to provide a place of refuge for rescued heathen slave boys and girls, and impart to them religious and industrial education.
Monrovia, Liberia	Industrial School		M. E. M. S.		30	30	
Morija, Cape Colony	Apprentices' Training School	1841	S. M. E.	12		12	Printing and binding.
Muhlenberg, Liberia	Industrial Work	1860	Luth. G. S.	128	64	192	Coffee-culture, carpentry, machine-work, and farming.
Ntonda, British Central Africa	Zambesi Industrial Mission	1892	Z. I. M.				The work of the Z. I. M. in Southern Angoniland includes stations at Ntonda, Upper Shire Station, Lisungwe, Chiole, and Dumbole. This District has about 5000 acres of land, 295 acres cleared of timber, and 233,730 coffee-trees.
Old Umtali, Mashonaland	Industrial Mission	1899	M. E. M. S.				Gardening, blacksmithing, cabinetmaking, and carpentry. The farm is stocked with about 140 head of cattle.
Onitsha, Nigeria	Industrial Class	1895	C. M. S.	9		9	Brickmaking, carpentry, and painting.
Pungo Andongo, Angola	Industrial School		M. E. M. S.	12		12	Entirely self-supporting.
Rotufunk, Sierra Leone	Industrial School	1895	U. B. C.				Brickmaking, agriculture, and sewing.
Sinoe, Liberia	Sinoe River Industrial School		M. E. M. S.				A farm of 201 acres is under cultivation.
Stanley Pool, Upper Congo	Industrial School	1892	E. B. M. S.	42		42	Brickmaking, building with wood and brick, and gardening.
Taveta, British East Africa	Industrial Department	1893	C. M. S.	100		100	Blacksmithing and carpentry. It is a department of the Boys' Boarding School, and its pupils have already shown their skill by taking an efficient part in the building of two churches.
Victoria, Kamerun	Pembroke Industrial Institute	1893	C. B. I.				
Wellington, Cape Colony	Industrial School	1898	Ind.		40	40	For the children of indigent parents. A department of Rev. Andrew Murray's work.
White Plains, Liberia	St. Paul River Industrial Mission School		M. E. M. S.	25	15	40	A farm of 200 acres. Carpentry, tinsmithing, and blacksmithing.
BURMA.							
Bassein	Sgaw-Karen Industrial Department	1861	A. B. M. U.	128	70	198	Connected with Sgaw-Karen Institute. Carpentry, printing, and bookbinding. A steam sawmill is maintained by the Karen Christians of Bassein, the income of which is devoted to the support of the Institute.
Thayetmyo	Industrial Department	1896	A. B. M. U.	45		45	Connected with the Boarding School. Carpentry and gardening are taught.
Toungoo	Industrial Department	1892	A. B. M. U.	20	7	27	Connected with Bghai-Karen Boarding School. Printing, bookbinding, carpentry, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, and weaving. The amount of industrial work in the A. B. M. U. missions in Burma is quite extended, but is closely connected with the educational work.
CANADA.							
Alert Bay, Vancouver Island	Industrial School and Home	1893	C. M. S.	26		26	Carpentry and cabinetmaking.
Battleford, N. W. T.	Indian Industrial School	1883	C. M. S.	64	44	108	Blacksmithing, carpentry, farming, painting, and domestic work. This institution is supported by the Government.
Brandon, Manitoba	Industrial Institute	1892	C. M. M. S.	45	40	85	A farm of 320 acres is cultivated, and different trades are taught.

IV. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND CLASSES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Under Instruction.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CANADA — Continued.							
Brantford, Ontario	Mohawk Institution		N. E. Co				An industrial institution near Brantford, Ontario.
Chilliwack, British Columbia	Industrial Department	1892	C. M. M. S.	52	50	102	Connected with Coqualeetza Institute. Farming, horticulture, carpentry, laundering, dressmaking, and shoemaking.
Morley, N. W. T.	Industrial School	1883	C. M. M. S.	16	14	30	There is a farm of 1200 acres, and grazing-lands.
Mount Elgin, Ontario	Industrial Institute		C. M. M. S.	54	46	100	A farm of 200 acres is cultivated.
Muncey, Ontario	Muncey Indian Industrial Institute		C. M. M. S.	100		100	A farm of 200 acres is cultivated.
Port Simpson, British Columbia	Boys' Industrial Institute	1892	C. M. M. S.	22		22	Gardening and carpentry.
Red Deer, Alberta	Indian Industrial Institute		C. M. M. S.	37	30	67	
Regina, Assiniboia	Industrial School	1891	C. P. M	81	54	135	Carpentry, cabinetmaking, shoemaking, printing, farming, sewing, and cooking.
CEYLON.							
Colombo	Wellawatte Industrial Home	1890	W. M. S.	159		159	A cotton-mill is carried on in connection with this Home, where spinning and weaving are taught. It is a home for poor and destitute children of all races, classes, and creeds.
Colombo	Industrial School	1897	Ind	91	49	140	Conducted by a local committee representing different denominations, and superintended by Mr. Nathanielsz. Carpentry, ironwork, tailoring, shoemaking, dressmaking, and lacemaking.
Dodanduwa	Patuwata Industrial Schools	1894	C. M. S.	31	40	71	Carpentry, joinery, printing, tailoring, and lacemaking.
Galle	Industrial School	1867	W. M. S.			104	Tailoring, shoemaking, lacework, and embroidery.
Kandy	Kandy Industrial School	1854	Ind	56		56	Printing, binding, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and carpentry.
Kandy	Industrial School for Girls	1897	C. M. S				Lacemaking and embroidery are taught. The lace produced is noted for its beauty and fine quality.
Kandy	Industrial School for Girls		W. M. S.		85	85	A boarding school, where thorough instruction is given in dressmaking, knitting, lacemaking, and mat-weaving.
Tillipally	Industrial School	1882	A. B. C. F. M.	98		98	Entirely self-supporting. Masonry and building with brick.
CHINA.							
Chefoo, Shangtung	Industrial Work	1884	Ind	25	40	65	Work begun by Rev. and Mrs. G. S. Hays, but now conducted by Mr and Mrs. McMullan. Fruit-preserving factory, brushmaking, knitting, and torchon lace industry.
Chinkiang, Kiangsu	Industrial Department	1893	M. E. M. S.	20		20	Connected with the Boys' School. Cabinetmaking, lacquerware, carpentry, and photography.
Chungking, Szechuan	Industrial Department	1891	M. E. M. S.	15		15	Connected with the Boys' Institute. Tailoring and photography.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Industrial Work	1890	A. B. C. F. M.	9		9	A department of the College. Printing and photography.
Hangchow, Chekiang	Industrial Department	1896	P. B. F. M. S.		56	56	Connected with the Girls' School. Embroidery, silkwinding, and dressmaking.
Peking, Chihli	Industrial Department	1888	Ind	14		14	Connected with Peking University. Provides employment for the Christian students in carpentry, cabinetmaking, printing, and tinsmithing.
Sinchang, Chekiang	Industrial Academy	1896	P. B. F. M. S.	12		12	This school is designed for the sons of Christians, and in addition to a literary and biblical course, they are daily trained in various trades.
INDIA.							
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Petit School of Industrial Arts	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	130		130	The school is named after Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., a Parsi philanthropist of Bombay, who gave a generous sum towards its establishment. There are three courses of instruction: woodwork, including carpentry, turnery, joinery, and woodcarving; metalwork in copper, brass, and aluminum; rug and carpet weaving.
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Industrial Institution	1887	S. P. G.	17		17	
Ajmere, Rajputana	Industrial Work	1883	U. P. C. S. M.	40		40	Printing, bookbinding, and lithography.
Amritsar, Punjab	Widows' Industrial Class	1883	C. E. Z. M. S.		145	145	Spinning and embroidery.
Arni, Madras	Hekhuis Memorial Industrial School	1886	Ref. C. A.	93		93	Carpentry, weaving, tailoring, printing, masonry, ironwork, and blacksmithing.
Bangalore, Mysore	Industrial Class	1890	C. E. Z. M. S.		15	15	Mohammedan women are taught gold-thread embroidery.
Bowringpet, Madras	Industrial School and Orphan Home	1893	M. E. M. S.	28		28	A work for poor Eurasian boys, supported independently of mission funds. They are taught carpentry and gardening.
Calcutta, Bengal	Oxford Mission Industrial School	1892	O. M. C	120		120	Carpentry and blacksmithing.
Calcutta, Bengal	Industrial Home	1892	M. E. M. S.	500		500	An institution after the pattern of the Industrial Alliance of New York City. Work is provided in carpentry, cabinetmaking, shoemaking, and blacksmithing. About 70,000 meals and 25,000 night's lodgings are given to the poor during the year.

IV. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND CLASSES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Under Instruction.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Calcutta, Bengal	Kaurapakur Boys' Industrial School	1896	L. M. S	12		12	Carpentry and joinery.
Calicut, Malabar	Industrial Works	1844	Ba. M. S	450		450	Tile works, weaving, tailoring, carpentry, and a mercantile establishment. Industrial work is also conducted by the Ba. M. S. at a number of sub-stations.
Cannanore, Malabar	Industrial Works	1852	Ba. M. S	27		27	A weaving and tailoring establishment. A savings bank is connected with the weaving works, and 36 persons have been enabled to buy or build houses.
Cawnpore, N. W. P	Industrial Home and Workshops	1887	S. P. G	102		102	Printing, carpentry, cabinetmaking, weaving, leatherwork, and shoemaking.
Codacal, Malabar	Industrial Works	1876	Ba. M. S	117	68	185	Tile works, weaving, and tailoring. The industrial and mercantile establishments of the Basel Missionary Society afford an honest living to native Christians.
Cottayam, Travancore	Christian Boys' Industrial School	1893	C. M. S.				Thorough training is given in carpentry and masonry.
Delhi, N. W. P	Girls' Industrial Boarding School	1896	C. M. D		27	27	Shoe embroidery, spinning, and sewing. Its object is to give employment to poor Christian girls.
Erukadtantjeri, Madras	Boys' Industrial School	1874	L. E. L. M	24		24	Carpentry, turnery, and ironwork.
Guntur, Madras	Industrial School for Women	1889	Luth. G. S		96	96	Embroidery. Gives employment to Mohammedan women.
Gurgaon, N. W. P	Boys' Industrial School	1897	C. M. D	40		40	Carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.
Hoshangabad, C. P	Rasulia Industrial Works	1892	F. F. M. A	30		30	Carpentry, blacksmithing, brass casting, lockmaking, tinsheeting, carriage and cart building.
Indore, C. I	Industrial School	1896	C. P. M	59	55	114	Weaving, sewing, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, and gardening.
Kanigiri, Madras	Industrial School	1898	A. B. M. U	6		6	Entirely self-supporting. All kinds of household furniture are made.
Karur, Madras	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	1877	W. M. S	92		92	Rattan weaving, cabinetmaking, woodcarving, printing, carpentry, and blacksmithing. In connection with this school is an Industrial Hostel, a unique feature of which is its brass band, with 20 members.
Kolar, Mysore	Industrial Department	1876	M. E. M. S	52		52	Connected with the Boys' School. Carpentry, blacksmithing, masonry, and agriculture. There are about 400 acres of farming-land.
Kolhapur, Bombay	Industrial School	1878	S. P. G.				Printing, bookbinding, and weaving.
Kurnool, Madras	Industrial School	1896	A. B. M. U.				Carpentry.
Lodiana, Punjab	Industrial Department	1883	P. B. F. M. N.	92		92	Connected with the Christian Boys' Boarding School. Tailoring, shoe making, and carpentry.
Madras, Madras	Industrial School and Workshops		M. T. M.				One of the most interesting productions of these workshops is the beautiful Madras art embroidery.
Madras, Madras	Industrial School		Ind				The object is to give the sons of poor but respectable Europeans and Eurasians a good religious training, a primary education, and a proficiency in one of the trades as a means to an honest livelihood. The President is the Lord Bishop of Madras.
Manamadura, Madras	Industrial School for Boys	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	9		9	Carpentry is thoroughly taught.
Mangalore, South Canara	Industrial Workshops	1846	Ba. M. S	500		500	Weaving, mechanical carpentry, tile works, printing, and bookbinding.
Nagercoil, Travancore	Industrial Work for Women	1823	L. M. S		350	350	Intended specially for Christian women, who are given employment in lacemaking.
Narsinghpur, C. P	Industrial Department	1898	M. E. M. S.	200		200	Connected with Hardwicke School. Carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, farming, gardening, and the care of poultry.
Nazareth, Madras	Art Industrial Schools	1878	S. P. G.			180	Carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, woodcarving, weaving, lacemaking, embroidery, typewriting, and stenography.
Neyoor, Travancore	Industrial Work for Women	1855	L. M. S.		103	103	Work in embroidery is given to women to be done in their homes.
Palamcotta, Madras	Industrial Class	1890	C. E. Z. M. S.		40	40	This class is connected with the Sarah Tucker Institution, and is more than self-supporting. Embroidery.
Palghat, Madras	Industrial Works	1893	Ba. M. S	243		243	Tile works.
Pauri, N. W. P	Industrial Farm	1897	M. E. M. S.				A department of the Boarding and Orphanage School.
Ramnad, Madras	Industrial School		S. P. G.	12		12	Printing and bookbinding.
Salem, Madras	Industrial School	1896	L. M. S	7		7	Carpentry.
Samulcotta, Madras	Industrial Department	1894	B. C. O. Q	6		6	Connected with Samulcotta Seminary. Carpentry is the industrial specialty.
Sangli, Bombay	Industrial Department	1899	P. B. F. M. N.	70		70	A department of the Boys' School, in which carpentry and work in iron are taught.

IV. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND CLASSES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Under Instruction.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Sirur, Bombay	Deccan Industrial School	1879	A. B. C. F. M.	40		40	Carpentry, cabinetmaking, turnery, and fitting. New buildings were opened in 1898.
Toondee, Bengal	Industrial School	1869	F. C. S	15	20	35	A department of the Toondee Training School. Ironwork, carpentry, masonry, printing, bookbinding, agriculture, farm work, and the silk industry.
Tricalore, Madras	Industrial School		D. M. S	8	30	38	
Udaipur, Rajputana	Bhil Home for Boys	1886	U. P. C. S. M.	17		17	Farming.
JAPAN.							
Aomori	Industrial School for Women	1896	P. E. M. S.		42	42	Twenty-three of the pupils support themselves by work done in the school.
Himeji	Industrial School	1894	A. B. M. U.	12	23	35	
Kanazawa	Daijime Industrial School	1893	C. M. M. S.		16	16	Embroidery and the match industry.
Kanazawa	Kawakami Industrial School	1893	C. M. M. S.		30	30	
Kobe	Industrial School for Girls	1893	M. E. S				The object of the school is to train Japanese girls in practical domestic economy, sewing, nursing, and other useful arts of wholesome living.
Nagasaki	Industrial Department	1881	M. E. M. S.				Connected with Girls' Boarding and High School. Embroidery, drawn-work, sewing, flowermaking, woodcarving, tailoring, cooking, and lace-making.
Okayama	Hanabatake Common School	1896	A. B. C. F. M.	16	5	21	A school for poor children where straw-weaving and sewing are taught half a day.
Osaka	Industrial Society	1891	Ind	25		25	Conducted by the Episcopal Church of Japan.
Sendai	Industrial Department	1886	Ref. C. U. S.	70		70	Connected with the Tohoku Gakuin. Laundering and gardening are taught. It is largely self-supporting.
Sendai	Industrial School	1891	Ind	19		19	This work is conducted by Mr. Oshikawa.
Sendai	Industrial Department	1893	M. E. M. S.		56	56	Connected with a Girls' Day School. Sewing, knitting, crocheting, drawn-work, and shoemaking.
Tokyo (Aoyama)	Harrison Memorial Industrial School	1890	M. E. M. S.		65	65	Department of Girls' Boarding School. Embroidery, dressmaking, wood-carving, painting, clay-modelling.
Tokyo (Aoyama)	Industrial Department	1892	M. E. M. S.	43		43	Department of Methodist College. Woodcarving, gardening, and printing.
Tokyo	Woman's Industrial School	1895	P. E. M. S.		30	30	Weaving.
Tokyo	Manual School	1895	G. E. P. M. S.				The manufacture of lace.
KOREA.							
Songdo	Manual Training School	1899	M. E. S				Large gifts for the establishment of this work were made by General Yun, Korean Minister of Education, and by his son.
MADAGASCAR.							
Fort Dauphin	Industrial School and Asylum	1897	U. N. L. C. A.		25	25	
Ranovelona	Industrial School		Nor. M. S	30		30	
MEXICO.							
Aguascalientas	Industrial Department	1896	Cum. P. M. S.		40	40	Department of Girls' School. Sewing, drawn-work, and housekeeping.
Aguascalientas	Industrial Department	1897	Cum. P. M. S.	27		27	Carpentry. Connected with Boys' School.
Mexico City	Industrial School	1893	A. B. H. M. S.				Sewing and dressmaking.
OCEANIA.							
Hilo, Hawaii	Industrial Department	1836	H. E. A	50		50	Printing and carpentry. Connected with Boys' School.
Kauai, Hawaii	Industrial School	1890	H. E. A	30		30	
Leulumoega, Upolu, Samoa	Industrial Work		L. M. S	83		83	Connected with Boys' School.
Malua, Upolu, Samoa	Industrial Training	1844	L. M. S.				The industrial pupils in the Training Institution built the handsome Jubilee Hall recently dedicated at Malua. (See illustration, "Christian Missions and Social Progress," Vol. II., p. 64.) There are technical classes in printing, carpentry, and turnery.

IV. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND CLASSES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Under Instruction.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
PALESTINE.							
Jerusalem	House of Industry	1848	L. S. J	13		13	Carpentry, printing, bookbinding, tailoring, and bootmaking. Since the commencement 462 men have been admitted; of this number 203 have been baptized before entering or during their residence.
Jerusalem	Workroom for Jewesses	1875	L. S. J		16	16	
PERSIA.							
Urumiah	Industrial Work	1887	P. B. F. M. N.				Carpentry and blacksmithing.
SIAM AND LAOS.							
Petchaburee, Siam	Howard Industrial Boarding School	1865	P. B. F. M. N.		20	20	In connection with this school there is a training department for teachers and Bible-women.
Lakawn, Laos	Industrial School	1894	P. B. F. M. N.				Rice-growing, brickmaking, weaving, and sewing.
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Araucania, Chile	Quepe Industrial School	1897	S. A. M. S	34	2	36	Shoemaking, carpentry, blacksmithing, printing, and basketmaking.
São Paulo, Brazil	Manual Training School	1889	Ind				A department of the Protestant College.
SYRIA.							
Brummana	Industrial Class	1898	F. F. M. A	3		3	Furniture and cabinetmaking.
Sidon	Industrial Department	1895	P. B. F. M. N.	60		60	In connection with the Boys' Boarding Academy. Tailoring, carpentry, masonry, and shoemaking. One hundred acres of land have been purchased, and an agricultural department has been established a short distance from Sidon, where orphan boys are trained in farming.
TURKEY.							
Marsovan	Industrial Department		A. B. C. F. M.	70		70	Connected with Anatolia College. It includes a furniture shop, bookbindery, and tailoring establishment.
Samokov, Bulgaria	Industrial Department	1871	A. B. C. F. M.	20		20	Department of the College. Printing and carpentry.

V. MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
AFRICA.							
Freetown, Sierra Leone	Training Class for Nurses	1892	Ch. of E.				Connected with the Princess Christian Cottage Hospital.
Lovedale, Kaffraria	Nurses' Training Class	1898	F. C. S.				Conducted by the medical staff of Victoria Hospital and Dispensary.
ALASKA.							
Sitka	Nurses' Training Class	1894	P. B. H. M.		3	3	
CEYLON.							
Batticaloa, Jaffna	Medical Class	1894	W. M. S.		20	20	More than 100 young women have been trained.
Inuvil, Jaffna	Nurses' Training School	1898	A. B. C. F. M.				Trains native women, especially widows, to become nurses and Bible-readers.
CHINA.							
Amoy, Fuhkien	Medical Class	1898	Ref. C. A.	9	4	13	Instruction is given by the medical staff of Hope Hospital and the Hospital for Women.
Canton, Kwangtung	Medical School	1862	P. B. F. M. N.	23	6	29	This school is connected with the Canton Hospital, the first medical missionary hospital established in China.
Changpoo, Fuhkien	Medical Class	1890	E. P. C. M.	11		11	
Chaochowfu, Kwangtung	Medical Training Class	1896	E. P. C. M.	5		5	
Chefoo, Shantung	Medical School	1882	C. I. M.	3		3	
Chiangchu, Fuhkien	Medical Class	1888	L. M. S.	6		6	
Chichou, Chihli	Medical School	1895	L. M. S.	3		3	
Chinanfu, Shantung	Medical Class	1895	P. B. F. M. N.	5		5	Connected with the McIlvaine Hospital.
Chingchowfu, Shantung	Medical Class	1890	E. B. M. S.	12		12	
Chungking, Szechuan	Medical Class	1893	M. E. M. S.	5	1	6	
Fatshan, Kwangtung	Hospital Medical School	1882	W. M. S.	10		10	A thorough training is given in medicine and surgery.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Ponasang Hospital Medical School	1872	A. B. C. F. M.	7		7	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Medical School for Women	1886	A. B. C. F. M.		6	6	
Fuhning, Fuhkien	Medical Institution	1885	C. M. S.	8		8	
Hangchow, Chekiang	Medical Training College	1885	C. M. S.	8		8	Students are furnished with free board and lodging, and are thoroughly trained in the various branches of medicine and surgery.
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Medical School	1897	C. M. S.	8		8	
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Medical College	1887	L. M. S.	21		21	
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Nurses' Training Class	1894	L. M. S.		3	3	
Kashing, Kiangsu	Medical Class	1894	P. B. F. M. S.	3		3	
Kien Ning, Fuhkien	Medical Class	1896	C. M. S.	6		6	Connected with the Hospital at Seven Stars Bridge.
Kinhwa, Chekiang	Medical Class	1895	A. B. M. U.	6		6	
Moukden, Manchuria	Medical Training Class	1884	U. P. C. S. M.	6		6	
Nanking, Kiangsu	Medical School	1888	M. E. M. S.	18		18	Department of Nanking University.
Nanking, Kiangsu	Training Class for Nurses	1895	A. B. C. F. M.		6	6	
Peking, Chihli	Medical College	1895	M. E. M. S.	8		8	Department of Peking University.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Medical and Nurses' Training School	1881	P. E. M. S.	5		5	In connection with St. John's College.
Shaowu, Fuhkien	Medical Class	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	3		3	
Soochow, Kiangsu	Medical College and Nurses' Training School	1882	M. E. S.	18	2	20	
Soochow, Kiangsu	Medical Training School	1896	P. B. F. M. S.	2		2	
Wei Hien, Shantung	Medical Class	1894	P. B. F. M. N.		4	4	

V. MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS FOR NURSES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
INDIA.[1]							
Agra, N. W. P	Medical Missionary Training Institute	1881	E. M. M. S.	22		22	Dr. Colin S. Valentine is the founder and Principal of this valuable school. It is undenominational, and receives students from nearly all the missionary societies in North India.
Amritsar, Punjab	Training Class for Nurses	1883	C. E. Z. M. S.		25	25	The training of maternity nurses is a specialty. A recent annual report of St. Catherine's Hospital, in charge of Miss S. S. Hewlett and Miss F. Sharp, shows attendance by the medical staff upon 1376 maternity cases during the year. Of this number 12 only proved fatal to the mother, and these mostly through subsequent fever and illness.
Bangalore, Mysore	Nurses' Class	1895	C. E. Z. M. S.		8	8	
Bareilly, N. W. P	Medical Training Class	1870	M. E. M. S.		11	11	
Benares, N. W. P	Nurses' Training School	1889	Z. B. M. M.		11	11	A department of the Victoria Hospital.
Hurda, C. P	Medical Training Class	1890	F. C. M. S.	3		3	
Kalimpong, Bhutan	Medical Class	1893	C. S. M.	7		7	
Lodiana, Punjab	North India School of Medicine for Christian Women	1894	Ind.		40	40	An undenominational school ready to coöperate with all missionary societies in the extension of its facilities for the medical education of women. The students of the school receive part of their practical instruction at the Charlotte Hospital and Dispensaries.
Lucknow, N. W. P	Nurses' School	1891	Z. B. M. M.		8	8	
Miraj, Kolhapur	Medical Class	1897	P. B. F. M. N.	5		5	This is a class of Christian young men in training, both religiously and medically, under Drs. Wanless and Wilson, for special service as medical evangelists.
Nagpur, C. P	Medical Assistants' Training Class	1888	F. C. S.	7	1	8	
Nagpur, C. P	Nurses' Training Class	1897	F. C. S.		7	7	Connected with Mure Memorial Hospital.
Neyoor, Travancore	Medical Students' Class	1890	L. M. S.	13		13	
Neyoor, Travancore	Nurses' Training Class	1894	L. M. S.		8	8	
Peshawar, Punjab	Training Class for Maternity Nurses	1896	C. E. Z. M. S.		10	10	
Poona, Bombay	Medical Training Class	1892	C. S. M.		5	5	Conducted by the medical staff of the Women's Association at Poona.
JAPAN.							
Akita	Medical Class	1895	F. C. M. S.		2	2	
Kobe	Training School for Nurses	1891	S. P. G.		7	7	This school was founded, and for nine years conducted, by the A. B. C. F. M., but has now passed wholly into the hands of the Japanese. Seventy-five nurses have been sent out, only one of whom was graduated without becoming a Christian.
Kyoto	Doshisha Nurses' Training School	1887	Ind		10	10	
Nagano	Training Home for Nurses	1895	Ch. of E.		6	6	Supported by the Canadian Church.
Tokyo	Nurses' Training School	1886	Ind				Carried on in connection with Akasaka Hospital, under Dr. W. N. Whitney.
KOREA.							
Seoul	Medical Class	1885	P. B. F. M. N.	7		7	In connection with the Royal Korean Hospital.
MALAYSIA.							
Modjo-Warno, Java	Nurses' Class	1894	Neth. M. S.		5	5	
PERSIA.							
Hamadan	Medical Class	1892	P. B. F. M. N.	5		5	
Teheran	Medical Class	1894	P. B. F. M. N.	3		3	
Urumiah	Medical School	1876	P. B. F. M. N.	9		9	Department of Urumiah College.
SYRIA.							
Beirut	Medical Department of Syrian Protestant College	1867	Ind	113		113	Total number (1899) of those who have been graduated in medicine is 174; in pharmacy, 68. The students have had for many years the advantages of the Johanniter Hospital for general practical instruction, and it was voted, in 1899, to establish a Gynecological Hospital in connection with the College. The course of instruction is thorough, and the graduates occupy many positions of responsibility in Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, and the Soudan.
TURKEY.							
Smyrna	Training Institute for Nurses	1899	C. S. M.				In connection with the Beaconsfield Memorial Hospital.

[1] In addition to the missionary agencies giving medical instruction in India, there are government institutions imparting a thorough training, and also the Lady Dufferin Association, which in 1898 reported 240 female students under its charge in the different medical schools and colleges of the country.

Sister Jessie Grant Dr. Dodson
Dr. Edith Brown Dr. Fullerton Dr. Umpherston
Dr. Thornett

STUDENTS AND MEDICAL STAFF OF NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN, LODIANA, INDIA

(Independent and undenominational. Founded in 1894)

Every student is a Christian and expects to engage in medical missionary work after graduation. Two hospitals — the Charlotte and the Memorial — and four dispensaries are in connection with the School.

VI. KINDERGARTENS.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
AFRICA.							
Bilundu, Angola	Kindergarten	1897	A. B. C. F. M.			80	
Blythswood, Kaffraria	Kindergarten Class		F. C. S.				
Genadendal, Cape Colony	Kindergarten		M. M. S.				
Kamundongo, Angola	Kindergarten	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	33	39	72	
Lovedale, Cape Colony	Kindergarten	1888	F. C. S.				
Paarl, Cape Colony	Kindergarten	1890	Ind				The Huguenot College at Wellington and also its branch seminaries at Paarl and Bethlehem have kindergarten departments.
Wellington, Cape Colony	Kindergarten	1882	Ind.				
BURMA.							
Moulmein	Raymond Kindergarten	1894	A. B. M. U.			48	
Rangoon	Kemmendine Kindergarten	1892	A. B. M. U.	7	33	40	
Rangoon	Baptist College Kindergarten	1893	A. B. M. U.			31	
Rangoon	Union Hall Kindergarten	1896	A. B. M. U.			40	
Rangoon	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.				Connected with Methodist Girls' School.
Toungoo	Kindergarten	1899	A. B. M. U.				Department of the Bghai-Karen School.
CANADA.							
Chilliwack, British Columbia	Coqualeetza Kindergarten	1896	C. M. M. S.				Department of Coqualeetza Institute.
CHINA.							
Chiangchu, Fuhkien	Kindergarten	1896	L. M. S.	17		17	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Kindergarten	1894	A. B. C. F. M.			40	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Kindergarten	1895	M. E. M. S.		66	66	Department of Methodist Girls' Boarding School.
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.			12	
Pagoda Anchorage, Fuhkien	Kindergarten	1896	A. B. C. F. M.			15	
Peking, Chihli	Kindergarten	1894	M. E. M. S.	22	22	44	
INDIA.							
Balasore, Bengal	Kindergarten	1897	F. B. F. M. S.	18	28	46	Conducted by Woman's Society of the Free Baptist Church.
Bareilly, N. W. P.	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.		40	40	Department of Orphanage.
Baroda, Bombay	Girls' Kindergarten	1898	M. E. M. S.				Department of Girls' Boarding School.
Bombay, Bombay	Girgaum Kindergarten	1882	Z. B. M. M.			20	Department of High School.
Bombay, Bombay	Kindergarten	1898	M. E. M. S.				Department of Girls' Boarding School.
Calcutta, Bengal	Kindergarten	1893	M. E. M. S.			60	Department of Girls' High School.
Calcutta, Bengal	Kindergarten	1890	F. C. S.	2	18	20	Department of Girls' School.
Calicut, Malabar	Infant School Kindergarten		Ba. M. S.				
Cannanore, Malabar	Infant School Kindergarten		Ba. M. S.				
Chittoor, Madras	Kindergarten		Ref. C. A.				
Codacal, Malabar	Infant School Kindergarten		Ba. M. S.				
Kedgaum, Bombay	Kindergarten	1897	R. A.			60	
Kolar, Mysore	Kindergarten	1894	M. E. M. S.			48	Department of Girls' Boarding School.
Landaur, N. W. P.	Woodstock Kindergarten		P. B. F. M. N.				

VI. KINDERGARTENS—Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Lohardugga, Bengal	Kindergarten		G. M. S.	11	13	24	
Lucknow, N. W. P	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.		35	35	
Mangalore, Madras	Infant School Kindergarten		Ba. M. S.				
Muhammadnagar, Bengal	Kindergarten	1896	F. B. F. M. S.				
Naini Tal, N. W. P	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.			40	
Nellore, Madras	Kindergarten	1895	A. B. M. U.	51	50	101	
Palamcotta, Madras	Kindergarten	1888	C. M. S.		50	50	Department of Sarah Tucker College.
Paraperi, Malabar	Infant School Kindergarten		Ba. M. S.				
Pattalkhudua, Bengal	Kindergarten		G. M. S.				
Poona, Bombay	Kindergarten	1881	Z. B. M. M.			36	Department of Victoria High School.
Poona, Bombay	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.			24	
Poona, Bombay	Kindergarten	1894	R. A.			50	Connected with Pundita Ramabai's Home for Widows.
Pudiarakal, Malabar	Infant School Kindergarten		Ba. M. S.				
Ranchi, Bengal	Kindergarten		G. M. S.	44	71	115	
Tellicherry, Malabar	Nettur Kindergarten		Ba. M. S.				
Udipi, Madras	Infant School Kindergarten	1893	Ba. M. S.			46	
JAPAN.							
Akashi	Kindergarten	1891	Ind.			35	Under Congregational auspices.
Hakodate	Dickerson Memorial Kindergarten	1895	M. E. M. S.		40	40	A department of the Caroline Wright Memorial School.
Hirosaki	Kindergarten	1898	M. E. M. S.			20	
Hiroshima	Kindergarten	1890	M. E. S.			76	Department of Girls' School.
Hiroshima	Free Kindergarten		M. E. S.			25	Department of Girls' School.
Kanagawa	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.			33	
Kanazawa	Kindergarten and School	1886	P. B. F. M. N.	25	25	50	Mothers' meetings are held in connection with this work.
Kobe	Zenrin Kindergarten	1895	A. B. M. U.	30	40	70	
Kobe	Glory Kindergarten	1889	A. B. C. F. M.	42	22	64	Special attention is given to the normal training of kindergarten teachers.
Kyoto	Airinsha Kindergarten	1892	A. B. C. F. M.	41		41	
Kyoto	Demachi Kindergarten	1897	A. B. C. F. M.		27	27	
Kyoto	Nishijin Kindergarten	1894	P. B. F. M. N.			40	
Kyoto	Marguerite Ayres Memorial Kindergarten	1895	P. B. F. M. N.			60	Mothers' meetings are regularly held, and bi-monthly lectures are given to the parents and friends.
Maebashi	Pure Heart Kindergarten	1895	A. B. C. F. M.	13	13	26	
Nagasaki	Kindergarten	1897	M. E. M. S.		10	10	Department of Girls' Boarding and High School.
Okayama	Kindergarten		Ind.				Department of Mr. Ishii's Orphanage.
Osaka	Tani Machi Kindergarten	1894	P. B. F. M. N.			20	
Osaka	Sakai Kindergarten	1895	P. B. F. M. N.			30	
Otaru	Kindergarten for Girls	1895	P. B. F. M. N.		60	60	
Tokyo	Aoyama Kindergarten	1893	M. E. M. S.	15	15	30	Department of Girls' Boarding School.
Tokyo	Tsukiji Kindergarten	1897	A. B. M. U.			33	
Tokyo	Zaimokucho Kindergarten	1897	A. B. M. U.			26	Under the auspices of the Zaimokucho Church.

VI. KINDERGARTENS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
JAPAN — Continued.							
Tokyo	Yotsuga Kindergarten	1897	A. B. M. U.			30	
Tokyo	Shinagawa Kindergarten	1896	P. B. F. M. N.			40	
Yamaguchi	Morning Star Kindergarten	1895	P. B. F. M. N.			40	Mothers' meetings are held in connection with this institution.
MALAYSIA.							
Modjo-Warno, Java	Kindergarten	1886	Neth. M. S.				
Singapore, Malacca	Kindergarten	1895	M. E. M. S.			60	Connected with Methodist Girls' Orphanage.
MEXICO.							
Chihuahua	Kindergarten		A. B. C. F. M.			19	
Guanajuato	Kindergarten	1896	M. E. M. S.		15	15	Department of Girls' Boarding School.
Mexico City	Kindergarten	1888	M. E. M. S.			84	Department of Girls' Boarding School.
Mexico City	Kindergarten	1899	A. B. H. M. S.			28	
Puebla	Kindergarten	1896	M. E. M. S.		20	20	Department of Girls' Boarding School.
OCEANIA.							
Hilo, Hawaii	Chinese Kindergarten	1895	H. E. A.			34	This work was inaugurated in 1892 and carried on by the Woman's Board of Missions of Honolulu, until in 1894 it became an independent and self-supporting organization, known as the Free Kindergarten Association.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Eight Kindergartens	1892	Ind.			500	
Honolulu, Hawaii	Chinese Kindergarten	1895	H. E. A.			25	
Kohala, Hawaii	Chinese Kindergarten	1895	H. E. A.			37	
PALESTINE.							
Jerusalem	Kindergarten		K. D.				Connected with Talitha Kumi Orphanage.
PERSIA.							
Hamadan	Kindergarten	1897	P. B. F. M. N.		23	23	
Tabriz	Boys' Kindergarten	1897	P. B. F. M. N.	18		18	Department of Boys' School.
Teheran	Kindergarten	1897	P. B. F. M. N.	20		20	Department of Boys' School.
Urumiah	Kindergarten	1889	P. B. F. M. N.		58	58	
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Bahia, Brazil	Kindergarten	1897	P. B. F. M. N.			50	
Bogota, Colombia	Kindergarten	1897	P. B. F. M. N.			23	Department of Girls' School.
Callao, Peru	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.				
Concepcion, Chile	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.				
Montevideo, Uruguay	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.				
Petropolis, Brazil	Kindergarten	1898	M. E. S.			50	
Piracicaba, Brazil	Kindergarten		M. E. S.				
Rosario, Argentina	Kindergarten		M. E. M. S.				
Santiago, Chile	Kindergarten	1880	M. E. M. S.			42	Department of College.
Santiago, Chile	Kindergarten		P. B. F. M. N.				Department of Instituto Internacional.
TURKEY.							
Adabazar	Kindergarten	1896	A. B. C. F. M.		54	54	Department of Girls' High School.
Adana	Kindergarten	1890	A. B. C. F. M.			50	

VI. KINDERGARTENS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
TURKEY — Continued.							
Bardezag	Kindergarten		A. B. C. F. M.				
Cesarea	Kindergarten	1890	A. B. C. F. M.			80	
Constantinople, Scutari	Kindergarten	1894	A. B. C. F. M.			36	
Constantinople, Stamboul	Kindergarten		A. B. C. F. M.				
Erzerum	Kindergarten	1885	A. B. C. F. M.			50	
Erzingan	Kindergarten	1894	A. B. C. F. M.			50	
Harpoot	Kindergarten		A. B. C. F. M.	191	220	411	Connected with Euphrates College.
Marash	Kindergarten	1889	A. B. C. F. M.			117	
Mardin	Kindergarten	1887	A. B. C. F. M.			81	
Marsovan	Kindergarten		A. B. C. F. M.				
Ordoo	Kindergarten	1899	A. B. C. F. M.			30	
Samokov, Bulgaria	Kindergarten	1898	A. B. C. F. M.				
Sivas	Kindergarten	1894	A. B. C. F. M.			36	
Smyrna	Armenian Kindergarten	1885	A. B. C. F. M.			85	This, the first kindergarten in Turkey, was opened by Miss Bartlett.
Smyrna	Greek Kindergarten		A. B. C. F. M.		22	22	
Talas	Kindergarten		A. B. C. F. M.			20	
Trebizond	Kindergarten		A. B. C. F. M.				
Urfa	Kindergarten	1894	A. B. C. F. M.			200	Temporarily discontinued.
Van	Kindergarten	1895	A. B. C. F. M.	13	17	30	Temporarily discontinued.

VII. ELEMENTARY OR VILLAGE DAY SCHOOLS.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Totals	18,742	616,722	287,720	904,442

(It has not been possible to give a detailed statement of village schools, with their geographical distribution. They are therefore entered collectively, as representing the total educational work of all societies, in so far as it is not included already in the institutions specifically mentioned in the previous classified lists.)

ADDENDA TO THE EDUCATIONAL DATA.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.							
Amoy, Fuhkien, China	Anglo-Chinese College	1898	Ind				Conducted by the E. P. C. M.
THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.							
Adyar, Madras, India	Training Home for Eurasian Young Women	1900	Ind		7	7	Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Longhurst Ward. Eurasian girls trained for mission work.
Allahabad, N. W. P., India	Muir Memorial Training Institution	1900	Z. B. M. M.				
Guindy, Madras, India	Training Institution		W. M. S.				
Matsomuto, Japan	Training Home for Bible Women	1897	Ch. of E.		6	6	Conducted by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada.
Mercedes, South America	South American School of Theology	1889	M. E. M. S.	15		15	
Mvenyane, Kaffraria	Training School for Native Teachers and Evangelists	1898	M. M. S.				
Nanking, Kiangsu, China	Woman's Bible Training School		M. E. M. S.				
Nungubo, Mashonaland, Africa	Native Training Institution	1900	W. M. S.				
Peking, Chihli, China	Theological College and Catechists' Training Home	1898	Ch. of E.				
Tokyo, Japan	St. Hilda's Training Home for Mission Women	1891	Ch. of E.		10	10	Conducted by St. Hilda's Mission.
Umtata, Kaffraria	St. Bede's Theological College	1898	S. E. M. S.				
Wathen, Congo Free State	Training Class for Evangelists and Teachers		E. B. M. S.	100		100	Assembles for three months each year.
BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES.							
Alberdi, Argentina	Allen Gardiner Memorial Boarding and High School	1897	S. A. M. S.			20	
Antananarivo, Madagascar	High School for Boys	1897	L. M. S.	594		594	There is an Industrial Department in connection with this school.
Bettel-Bonaku, Kamerun	Girls' Institution	1898	Ba. M. S.		30	30	
Biri Siri, Bengal, India	Boys' Boarding School	1894	A. B. M.	15		15	
Biri Siri, Bengal, India	Girls' Boarding School	1896	A. B. M.		15	15	
Buea, Kamerun	Boys' Institution	1897	Ba. M. S.	24		24	
Cholchol, Chile, South America	Boys' Boarding School	1898	S. A. M. S.	8		8	
Jammalamadagu, Madras, India	Boarding School and Orphanage	1899	L. M. S.				
Konia (Iconium), Asia Minor	Institute	1892	Ind			100	Conducted by the Asia Minor Apostolic Institute.
Lobethal, Kamerun	Boys' Institution	1895	Ba. M. S.	70		70	
Mahazoarivo, Madagascar	Normal and Boarding School	1898	S. M. E.			30	Important industrial work is conducted.
Mangamba, Kamerun	Boys' Boarding School	1898	Ba. M. S.	10		10	
Mergaredja, Java	Boarding School		Men. M. S.	95	54	149	
Mymensingh, Bengal, India	Girls' Boarding School		A. B. M.		35	35	
Narowal, Punjab, India	Christian Boys' Boarding School		C. M. S.				Low-caste boys are here educated as teachers, catechists, etc.
Negombo, Ceylon	Hartley Boarding School for Girls	1899	W. M. S.		12	12	
Quetta, Baluchistan	Girls' Boarding School		C. E. Z. M. S.				
Shawbury, Cape Colony	Girls' Boarding and Day School		W. M. S.		261	261	

ADDENDA TO THE EDUCATIONAL DATA—Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Pupils.			Remarks — General and Descriptive.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND CLASSES							
Clarkabad, Punjab, India	Christian Industrial Settlement		C. M. S				
Fernando Po, West Africa	Industrial Farm		P. M. M. S				
Freetown, West Africa	Technical School		U. B. C				
Gopalgunge, Bengal, India	Industrial School for Christian Children.	1899	B. E. M				
Ikwezi Lamaci, Natal, Africa	Six Schools with Industrial Departments.		I. L. M				
Manmar(or Manmad), Bombay, India	Widows' Industrial Home	1900	Z. B. M. M				
Maritzburg, South Africa	St. Margaret's Industrial Home		S. P. G				
Masulipatam, Madras, India	Industrial School	1899	C. E. Z. M. S.				
Mengo, Uganda	Industrial Mission	1899	C. M. S	6		6	
Metlakahtla, Br. Columbia, Canada.	Boys' Industrial School		C. M. S				
Tardeo, Bombay, India	Industrial Home for Women	1887	Ind		18	18	Conducted by Miss Helen Richardson.
MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.							
Antananarivo, Madagascar	Medical School		Nor. M. S				
Canton, China	Women's Medical School	1900	P. B. F. M. N.		11	11	There was formerly a class for women in the Canton Medical School, but a separate institution for women has now been opened under the special direction of Dr. Mary H. Fulton.
Guanajuato, Mexico	Nurses' Training School	1899	M. E. M. S.				
Tungchow, Shantung, China	Medical Class	1898	P. B. F. M. N.	8		8	

III

LITERARY

STATISTICS OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS AND GENERAL LITERATURE

I. Bible Translations

II. Bible and Tract Societies

III. Mission Publishing Houses and Printing Presses

IV. Periodical Literature (Magazines and Papers)

The Bible translations noted in the following list have been almost entirely the work of missionaries of the modern era. In a few instances where the service has fallen to other than missionary hands, the motive and practical intent leading to the preparation of the version have been distinctively evangelistic, the translators in most cases having been employed to execute the version by Bible societies or other Christian organizations. Several translations by missionaries, even though now obsolete, have been entered as monuments of missionary service and of historic interest. Scholastic, Church, or State translations have been entered in a special list under the caption of the Standard Versions of Christendom. In the summaries placed at the end of the Tables just before the Directory, tabulated results are given in detail.

THIS enterprise is the hope of the world, the preparation for the brotherhood of Christian nations. Each people has its own peculiar gift, which will, as we believe, be brought in due time to Christ through the Church. We can see from the experience of the past that the Gospel is able, is alone able, to deal effectively with the manifold endowments of different races and make them tributary to the fulness of a Divine life. Already much has been done in East and West, but still more remains to do. There are great nations — China and India — inheritors of ancient and fruitful civilisations, endowed with intellectual and moral powers widely different from our own, which have yet, as we must believe, some characteristic offering to render for the fuller interpretation of the Faith. Differences of character, of circumstances, of history: differences of social habits and political order: differences of traditional modes of thought and personal independence: all the differences which St. Paul gathers up under representative types as differences of Jew and Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond and free, male and female, will, in the end, find in the Incarnation that which combines them harmoniously in the unity of one life, as each according to its capacity embodies part of that Divine likeness which man was created to gain.

Then the splendid imagery of the Apocalypse will find fulfilment. "The nations shall walk amidst the light" of the Holy City, which is one vast sanctuary, and it will be given to them to see how "the kings of the earth do bring their glory into it." Little by little, as in old times, the undiscovered teachings of "the unsearchable riches of Christ" will be made known till at last the redeemed from every kindred in the world shall declare, each in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God: no simple unison, but a harmony of thought and feeling and expression, as full and rich as the various faculties of man.

In the prospect of this vast unfolding, uncovering, of the truth, deep beyond deep, in different races and peoples, which we are called to further, we can dimly perceive what the Apostle means when he says that it is through the Church the manifold wisdom of God shall be made known to principalities and powers. Such far-reaching thoughts, brethren, which extend on all sides the limits of the spiritual world in which we live, and of the spiritual forces by which we are sustained, directly affect our own growth in Christ. It is, then, well for us, cast down and perplexed as we often are by daily cares and petty controversies, to lift up our eyes to the sublime vision which the Mission-field offers of the manifold wisdom of God; well for us, under that inspiring influence, to feel the real scope and grandeur of our calling; to feel the issues which hang upon our faithfulness; to feel the illimitable range of the spiritual life.

The Christian life, I repeat, is essentially a missionary life, and Foreign Missions express the natural activity of the Christian life in regard to those who are without the Church — the effort now in one direction and now in another to win new victories of faith, future in our attainments but certain in the Divine will: the proclamation, wherever a hearing can be gained, of a message addressed to all mankind: the participation in a task which will find its issue only in the consummation of all things: the testimony borne still through failure and disappointment to truths which concern every man made in the image of God. If, then, our Christian profession is more than a name we cannot rest till we have all claimed for ourselves some share in the widest labours of our Church: till we know that according to the measure of our means we are helping — helping with thoughtful and resolute purpose — to convey the blessing which we have found to all who have not received it, though it was prepared by God for them also.

RT. REV. BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D. D.,
Late Bishop of Durham.

III. LITERARY—STATISTICS OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

I. BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.

The author desires to acknowledge with special gratitude the kind assistance rendered to him in the preparation of this list of Bible translations by the secretaries of the American, British, and Scotch Bible Societies. He is also much indebted to Canon Walter J. Edmonds, B.D., of Exeter, Dr. R. N. Cust, and G. A. King, M.A., of London, and the late lamented J. Gordon Watt, M.A., whose valuable monograph entitled "Four Hundred Tongues," although not prepared primarily to collate the translations emanating exclusively from missionary sources, is a distinct contribution in that direction. "The Bible of Every Land" (Bagster & Sons, London), and the articles on the different versions in the "Encyclopedia of Missions," most of which were prepared by Dr. Bernhard Pick, have been valuable sources of information. Mr. Watt's list includes some ancient versions, as the Samaritan and Greek, and also standard versions of Christendom, while he omits a number of translations made by missionaries during the nineteenth century, and used for a considerable time, but afterwards falling into disuse, either because of the preparation of entirely revised and superior new versions, or the practical extinction of the language or dialect in which they appeared. The aim of this compilation being especially to show the part taken by missionary societies and translators in the preparation of versions of the Word of God in the languages of the world, it has seemed proper to exclude ancient versions and the standard versions of Christendom, prepared for the most part by scholars and biblical students, although undoubtedly originally made under the impulse of the missionary spirit, and, on the other hand, to include those which were made by medieval missionaries, or those laboring early in the modern era, even though in some instances they are now obsolete. An illustration of this is found in the so-called Serampore versions made early in the nineteenth century by Carey and his associates. Many of these are now out of print, having been serviceable for only a generation or two, when new or wholly revised translations took their place. These obsolete Indian versions were the fruit of much earnest and consecrated toil, and were useful in their day, and were also a help in subsequent labors to attain a more perfect result. We have designated them in the tables by placing after them the initials S. V. O. as an abbreviation for "Serampore Version Obsolete." There are also medieval versions concerning which a similar statement might be made. If they were prepared by missionaries, but are not now in use, they are inserted, followed by the initial O. to indicate that they are obsolete. Variations in the spelling of the languages or dialects of versions are in parenthesis after the ordinary designation of the language. In some instances where one language has different translations in several dialects, the name of the language is repeated as often as necessary in the column, and the variation in dialect, separated by a dash, follows on the same line. The initials R.V. indicate that a revised version has been issued.

AFRICAN CONTINENT.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.[1]	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Akra (Accra or Gâ)	Gold Coast (Eastern Section)	Bible (New Testament R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1844	Translated by Basel missionaries. Entire Bible issued in 1865. Revision by Basel missionaries in process.
Akunakúna	Old Calabar, West Coast	St. Mark and St. Luke	N. B. S. S.	1897	Rev. James Luke (U. P. C. S. M.) is the translator.
Amháric (Amhára)	Abyssinia	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1824	Translated by Abu Rumi, with Mr. T. Pell Platt as editor. Entire Bible issued in 1844. The revision by Dr. Krapf, the East African missionary, was completed in 1879.
Ashánti — Otshi	Gold Coast and Ashanti	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1870	Translated by Basel missionaries, in large part by the Rev. J. G. Christalles.
Ashánti — Fanti	Cape Coast Castle, West Coast	New Test. and Genesis (portions of Old Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1884	Translated by native scholars, and edited and revised by Wesleyan missionaries.
Balolo (Lolo)	Equatorial Congo	Portions of St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1893	The Balolo or Lolo is now (1901) regarded as identical with Mongo. The translation was by a missionary of the Congo Balolo Mission.
Bangala (Nsembe)	Congo River near its junction with the Mobanji	The Gospels and Acts	B. T. S.	1895	Translated by English Baptist missionaries.
Bangi (Bobangi)	Congo Free State	The Gospels	B. T. S.	1895	Translated by English Baptist missionaries.
Bassa	Liberia	St. Matthew, St. John, and Acts	Printed in Africa	1842	Translated by American Baptist missionaries. Printed at expense of R. M. S.
Benga	Gaboon, West Coast	New Testament and sixteen books of Old Testament	A. B. S.	1858	Translated by American Presbyterian missionaries.
Berber	Algeria and Tunis	Portions of St. Luke (Genesis and Gospels in manuscript)	B. F. B. S.	1833	Manuscript purchased by B. F. B. S. in 1833. Translator unknown.
Berber — Kabail or Kabyli	Algeria and Tunis	Four Gospels, Acts, and Romans (New Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1882	Translation and revision by Mr. E. Cuendet of the North Africa Mission.
Bogos (Bilin)	North Abyssinia	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1881	Translation by Professor Rheinisch of Vienna.
Bolengi	Congo Free State	St. John	A. B. M. U.	1898	Translated by missionaries of the A. B. M. U.
Bondei (Ki-bondei)	Zanzibar (Northern Section)	St. Matthew and St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1888	Translation by Archdeacon Farler of the U. M. C. A.
Bopoto (Poto)	Congo Free State	St. Luke and St. John	B. T. S.	1896	Translated by English Baptist missionaries.
Bullom	Sierra Leone	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1815	Translation by the Rev. G. R. Nylander of the C. M. S.

[1] The date inserted in this column indicates the year in which the initial printing was completed. Only a portion of the Bible may have been issued at that time, but it marks the first stage in the publication of what will probably in most cases eventually result in a completed Bible. Double dates refer to issues of separate societies. Supplemental statements as to translators and dates of subsequent versions will be found in the column of remarks.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Bulu (Bule)	Gaboon, West Coast	The Gospels (Acts and portions of Old Testament in preparation)	A. B. S.	1895	Gospels translated by the Rev. A. C. Good, Ph.D., of the P. B. F. M. N. Further translation in process by a committee of missionaries.
Cape Dutch	Cape Colony, South Africa	Genesis and St. Matthew			Published at Paarl.
Chagga (Mochi)	Mount Kilimanjaro	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1892	Translation by missionaries of the Church Missionary Society.
Chitonga (Otonga)	East Central Africa	St. John	B. F. B. S.	1900	Translation by the Rev. R. D. McMinn of the Free Church of Scotland.
Chuána (Sechuana) — Setlapi	Bechuanaland and Matabeleland	Bible (New Testament R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1831	Robert Moffat began the translation in 1830, and finished the entire Bible in 1856. It was printed in 1857.
Chuána (Sechuana) — Serolong	Bechuanaland	New Testament	S. P. C. K.	1885	Translated by Archdeacon Crisp (S. P. G.).
Congo (Kongo)	Congo Free State	New Testament	B. F. B. S. B. T. S.	1893 1896	The Rev. W. H. Bentley of the English Baptist Mission is the translator. Mr. Bentley is also translating the Old Testament.
Dikele (Kele)	Gaboon, West Coast	St. Matthew and St. John	A. B. S.	1879	The Gospel of St. John was translated by the Rev. Albert Bushnell of the American Presbyterian Mission, and St. Matthew by the Rev. I. M. Preston.
Dualla	Kamerun, West Africa.	Bible Portions of Old Testament	B. T. S. B. F. B. S.	1868 1870	The entire Bible was translated by the Rev. Alfred Saker (E. B. M. S.), with some assistance from his missionary colleagues. Mr. E. Schuler (Ba. M. S.) has also just completed (1901) a careful translation of the New Testament.
Efik	Old Calabar, West Coast	Bible	N. B. S. S.	1862	The Rev. Hugh Goldie translated the New Testament, and the Rev. A. Robb, D.D., the Old Testament, both being missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
Ethiopic (Giz)	Abyssinia	Psalms and New Testament (R. V. of New Test. in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1830	The origin of the early translation is not known. It existed in Chrysostom's time, and seems to have been printed in isolated portions at different periods between 1548 and 1879. The B. F. B. S. issued the New Testament, edited by Mr. T. Pell Platt, in 1830, and a revised edition of the same is now being printed under the care of Professor Praetorius of Halle.
Ewé — Anlo	Gold Coast (Western Section)	New Testament and several books of Old Testament	Br. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1872 1874	Translation by missionaries of the Bremen, or North German, Missionary Society. Revised version of New Testament is being printed.
Ewé — Popo, Dahomey	Dahomey, between the Volta and Lagos	Genesis, Psalms, and New Test. (Exodus in press, Job and Prov. trans.)	B. F. B. S.	1884	Translation begun by the Rev. T. J. Marshall, a native Wesleyan minister, and completed by a committee of Wesleyan missionaries at Lagos.
Ewé — Popo, Togoland	Togoland, West Africa	Gospel in preparation	B. F. B. S.		Translation of a Gospel by Wesleyan missionaries is in preparation, to be printed tentatively by the B. F. B. S.
Falasha Kara (Agau)	Abyssinia (for Jews in the Kara District)	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1885	Translated from the Bogos Version by a converted Jew. Revised and edited by Professor Rheinisch.
Fang (Fan)	Gaboon, West Coast	Genesis and St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1893	Translation by the Rev. A. W. Marling of the American Presbyterian Mission.
Fernandian (Adiyah) (O.)	Island of Fernando Po	St. Matthew	E. B. M. S.	1846	Translated by the Rev. John Clarke and the Rev. Alfred Saker (E. B. M. S.).
Fioti (Kifioti or Fiot)	Lower Congo	Psalms and New Testament (R. V.)	S. M. S.	1897	Translation by Mr. N. Westlind of the Swedish Mission Union. The date of original publication not known, but in 1897 the revised version was going through the press.
Galla — Shoa	Abyssinia	New Test. and portions of Old Test.	B. F. B. S.	1867	Translation by Dr. Krapf. Printing of New Testament completed in 1872, at Chrischona Press, near Basel.
Galla — Ittu	Abyssinia (the Harar District)	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1886	Translation by Hajlu, a Galla freedman trained by the Swedish missionaries.
Galla — Southern or Bararetta	Abyssinia	St. John (St. Matthew in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1890	Translation of St. John by the Rev. T. Wakefield, a missionary of the U. M. F. M. S., and of St. Matthew by the Rev. R. M. Ormerod of the same society.
Galla — North'n or Central	Abyssinia	Bible	S. E. N. S. B. F. B. S.	1898	Translation by Onesimus, a native teacher, with the coöperation of missionaries of the S. E. N. S.
Galwa	French Congo	The Pentateuch in preparation	B. F. B. S.		Pentateuch in preparation by M. Teissères of the French Congo Mission.
Ganda (Luganda)	Uganda, north of Victoria Nyanza	Bible (R. V.) (portions of the Gospels for the blind are in prepa'n)	B. F. B. S.	1888	Translation begun by the Rev. R. P. Ashe, assisted by Mr. Alexander Mackay, in 1888. Complete Bible carried through the press by Mr. G. L. Pilkington in 1896. A revision conducted by a committee in Uganda was printed (1900) under the charge of the Rev. Frank Rowling. All were missionaries of the C. M. S.
Giryama (Giriama)	British East Africa, near Mombasa	St. Matthew, St. Luke, and Acts (Old Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1892	The Rev. D. Hooper of the C. M. S. is the translator. The Old Testament as far as I. Chronicles is in manuscript.
Gogo	German East Africa (for the Wagogo Tribe)	Ruth, Jonah, and the New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1887	Translation begun by the Rev. J. C. Price, and continued by the Rev. J. E. Beverley and the Rev. H. Cole, all of the C. M. S. The complete New Testament was issued in 1900.
Grebo	Liberia	Genesis, St. Matthew, St. Luke, St. John, Acts, Rom., and I. Corin.	A. B. S.	1838	St. Matthew translated and printed at Cape Palmas in 1838. Subsequent translations were made, chiefly by the Rev. John Payne of the P. E. M. S. Printing completed by the A. B. S.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Gwamba — Thonga	Transvaal, and east of Limpopo River	New Testament (Old Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1888	An edition of the Gwamba Gospels was printed as early as 1888. The Swiss-Romande missionaries have translated the New Testament and a good part of the Old Testament into Thonga, which is now regarded as identical with Gwamba, and the B. F. B. S. is proceeding with the printing.
Gwamba — Ronga	Vicinity of Delagoa Bay	St. John and I. Corinthians (Bible in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1894	Translation by M. Junod of the Swiss-Romande Mission. The entire Bible is approaching completion. Ronga is a dialect of the Gwamba people, differing from Thonga.
Hausa	On the Niger and Tschadda Rivers	New Testament, Genesis, Exodus, Psalms, and Isaiah	B. F. B. S.	1857	The earliest translation of portions of the New Testament and the Book of Genesis was by the Rev. J. F. Schön of the C. M. S., and was printed in 1857. The New Testament was completed in 1879. A translation committee, of which the Rev. Canon Robinson is chairman, has recently been formed, and a translation of the Gospel of John, prepared by a native scholar, has been carefully revised and printed in Arabic character. The Committee hopes to complete the Bible. "Hausa is probably the most widely spoken language on the Continent of Africa," being the vernacular of about fifteen millions.
Hausa — Gierko	Gierko, near Kano	One Gospel and Acts translated			Dr. W. R. S. Miller (C. M. S.) reported in the autumn of 1900 one Gospel ready and the Acts nearly completed.
Hereró (Otji-herero)	German Damaraland	New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S.	1877	Translation by the Rev. H. Brincker of the Rhenish Missionary Society.
Ibibio (Qua Ibo)	Old Calabar, West Coast	Gospel in preparation	B. F. B. S.		Portions of the New Testament translated by Wesleyan missionaries, one Gospel being ready for the press.
Ibo — Lower or Isuama	For a tribe on the Lower Niger River	Eight books of New Testament (St. John, Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians, R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1860	Translation by missionaries of the Church Missionary Society.
Ibo — Upper or Niger	For a tribe on the Upper Niger River	New Testament through Philemon, and Psalms	B. F. B. S.	1893	Translation by Archdeacon H. H. Dobinson and the Rev. T. J. Dennis of the C. M. S. A large portion of the Old Testament is in manuscript.
Ibo — Unwana	For the Unwanas, West Africa	St. Mark	U. P. C. S. M.	1899	Translated by Dr. P. Rattray. Printed in Old Calabar.
Idzo (Ijo)	Niger Delta	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1896	Translation by native missionaries of the Church Missionary Society.
Igára	Eastern Bank of the Niger	New Testament	C. M. S.		The printing of this translation seems to be delayed.
Ígbira	Confluence of Niger and Binue Rivers	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1891	Translation by the Rev. P. J. Williams, a native clergyman of the C. M. S.
Isubú	Kamerun, West Coast	Four Gospels and Genesis	E. B. M. S.	1852	Translation by missionaries of the E. B. M. S.
Jolof (Wolof)	British Gambia, West Africa	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1882	Translation by the Rev. R. Dixon of the Wesleyan Mission at Bathurst.
Káfir (Xosa)	Kaffraria, South Africa	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1841	Translation by missionaries of the Wesleyan Society. Revision by a representative committee published in 1878. Subsequent revision in 1888. Final revision nearly ready (1900) for the press.
Kagúru (Nguru)	German East Africa	St. Matthew, St. Luke, St. John, Ruth, and Jonah	B. F. B. S.	1885	Translation of St. Matthew, St. Luke, Ruth, and Jonah by the Rev. J. T. Last of the C. M. S. St. John subsequently translated by the Rev. A. N. Wood of the same Society, who is working to complete the New Testament.
Kamba (Kikamba)	British East Africa	St. Mark and St. Luke	C. M. S. / L. E. L. M.	1851	Translation of St. Mark by Dr. Krapf of the Church Missionary Society.
Koptic	For the Kopts in Egypt	Psalms and Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1829	The Koptic Bible dates from a very early period, by some being credited to the third century, and by others to the fifth. A printed edition of the New Testament appeared in 1716, but no complete edition of the Old Testament has yet been published. The S. P. C. K issued a beautiful edition of the New Testament in 1847, and the B. F. B. S. printed the Gospels in 1829. Editions of the New Testament were printed at Leipzig in 1838 and 1867.
		New Testament	S. P. C. K.	1847	
Koranko (Kuranko)	Western Soudan (Sierra Leone Hinterland)	St. Luke (Genesis, St. John, and Acts in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1899	Translation by the Rev. H. C. Smith and Mr. R. C. Codding of the Christian Missionary Alliance.
Kuanyáma	North Ovamboland, South Africa	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1893	Translation by the Rev. P. H. Brincker of Stellenbosch.
Luba (Baluba)	Garenganze, Central Africa	Two Gospels	N. B. S. S.	1901	Mr. Daniel Crawford, a Scottish missionary in Garenganze, is the translator.
Makúa	Mozambique	Portion of St. Matthew	U. M. C. A.		Bishop Chauncy Maples (U. M. C. A.) began the translation of St. Matthew in 1880.
Malagási	Madagascar	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1835	The Rev. David Jones and the Rev. David Griffiths (L. M. S.) were the first translators of the Bible, and an edition was printed in Madagascar as early as 1835. Much labor has since been spent on the revision of various books, and the task was finally entrusted to a joint committee of missionaries in 1873, and completed in 1886. This revised version was printed in London, under the supervision of the Rev. W. E. Cousins, in 1888.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Mambwé (Kimambwé)	South of Lake Tanganyika	St. Mark and St. John	B. F. B. S	1894	The Rev. D. P. Jones (L. M. S.) is the translator, and is now engaged in the preparation of other books.
Mandingo (Mandé)	British Gambia, West Africa	St. Matthew (three Gospels in preparation)	B. F. B. S	1837	The Rev. R. M. Macbrair (W. M. S.) was the author of an early translation of St. Matthew. It has been transliterated into Arabic by the Rev. R. H. Williams, as in this form of printing it will be more useful.
Manganja (Nganja)	British Central Africa, near Blanytre	Four Gospels, three Epistles, and Psalms	N. B. S. S	1897	Translated by the Rev. D. Clement Scott (C. S. M.), and previously printed in Africa. The Book of Joshua has also been translated by Miss Bell (C. S. M.), and printed in Africa.
Mashona (Shona)	Mashonaland	St. Matthew and St. Mark	B. F. B. S	1897	The Rev. John White and a native evangelist (W. M. S.) translated St. Matthew and St. Mark, and are now engaged upon other books.
Matabele (Sintabele or Tabele)	Matabeleland	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S	1897	The New Testament was translated by the Rev. T. Morgan Thomas (L. M. S.), and printed imperfectly at Pretoria. The entire edition, except a few copies, was captured and destroyed by Matabele rebels. St. Matthew, translated by the Rev. W. Sykes (L. M. S.), has been printed (1901) by the B. F. B. S.
Mauritius — Creole	For the Creoles in Mauritius	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke	B. F. B. S	1885	Translated for the Creoles of Mauritius by the Rev. S. H. Anderson, a native of the island.
Mbundu (Kimbundu, Umbundu, or Bunda)	Angola Country	St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. John	B. F. B. S	1888	The Rev. Heli Chatelain translated St. John and St. Luke, which were printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1888. He revised his work, and a new edition has been issued. A translation of St. Matthew by Mr. H. C. Withey of the American Methodist Mission in Angola has just been issued by the B. F. B. S. Missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. have translated many portions of the Bible, which were printed at their press in Kamundongo. The A. B. S. has aided.
		Four Gospels, several Epistles, Rev., Psalms, and Proverbs	A. B. C. F. M.	1890	
Mendé (Mendi)	For the Mendé Tribe, near Sierra Leone	Four Gospels, Acts, and Romans	B. F. B. S	1871	The Rev. J. F. Schön (C. M. S.), aided by a native of the Mendé country, translated the four Gospels, and the Rev. H. Johnson, a native clergyman, translated the Book of Acts.
Mongo	Congo Free State (Balolo)	St. Matthew (New Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S	1897	Translated by the Rev. A. J. Bowen of the Congo Balolo Mission.
Moorish (Magrabi)	Morocco	St. Luke in press	B. F. B. S	1901	Translation prepared and revised by Mr. A. J. Nathan of Tangier. The printing of St. Luke is only tentative, to ascertain its usefulness.
Mpongwe (Pongwe)	French Congo, West Africa	Bible	A. B. S	1850	Translation in its earliest stages by the Rev. Messrs. Walker, Bushnell, and Wilson, American Presbyterian missionaries. The American Bible Society has published the translations at various intervals.
Mwamba	British Central Africa (Nyassaland)	St. Mark	F. C. S. / N. B. S. S	1896	Translated by a missionary of the F. C. S., and printed at the Livingstonia Press, aided by the N. B. S. S.
Nama (Namaqua, Hottentot, or Khoikhoi)	Great Namaqualand, South Africa	New Test., Genesis, and Psalms (Old Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S	1826	Earliest translation of the four Gospels by the Rev. Mr. Schmelin (L. M. S.) in 1825. The Rev. Mr. Knudsen (R. M. S.) translated St. Luke anew, and the Rev. G. Krönlein (R. M. S.) followed with the whole New Testament, printed at Berlin in 1866. He also finished the translation of the Old Testament in 1881. An entire revision has now been undertaken.
Ndonga (Moshi Ndonga or Ovambo)	Ovamboland, South Africa	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S / Fin. M. S	1892	Translated by missionaries of the Finnish Missionary Society, who reduced the language to writing. A large part of the New Testament is in manuscript.
Ngoni (Angoni)	British Central Africa (Nyassaland)	St. Mark	F. C. S / N. B. S. S	1896	Printed at the Livingstonia Press, with the aid of the N. B. S. S.
Nkondi (Kondi, Kingondo, or Ikingondi)	British Central Africa (Nyassaland)	Four Gospels (portion of O. T. in preparation)	F. C. S	1895	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke were translated by missionaries of the Moravian and Berlin Missionary Societies, and published by the B. F. B. S. The missionaries of the F. C. S. have translated the four Gospels, which were printed at the Livingstonia Press.
		St. Matt., St. Mark, and St. Luke	B. F. B. S	1898	
Nubian — Fadidja	For the Berberis in Assouan	St. Mark	B. F. B. S	1885	The translation of St. Mark by Professor Lepsius has been made more serviceable for the Soudan by its transliteration into Arabic.
Nupé	Niger Territories	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S	1886	Translation by Archdeacon H. Johnson (C. M. S.). Subsequent revision by Dr. Schön. The Rev. J. L. Macintyre has carried the revision through the press.
Nyamwezi	German East Africa	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke	B. F. B. S	1896	Translation by the Rev. T. F. Shaw of the London Missionary Society.
Nyanja (Chinyanja)	British Central Africa (the Shiré Highlands)	Four Gosp., Psalms, and other port'ns	U. M. C. A. / B. F. B. S	1895	The portions printed by the B. F. B. S. were translated by Bishop Maples and Archdeacon W. P. Johnson (U. M. C. A.). Revision by the Rev. J. S. Wimbush of the same Mission. Archdeacon Johnson has also translated a large part of the Bible, portions of which have been printed at Likoma, British Central Africa. A new translation is (1900) proposed.
		Four Gospels, Acts, and Nehemiah			
Nyanja — West Nyassa	British Central Africa (Nyassaland)	New Testament and Genesis	N. B. S. S	1886	The entire New Testament was translated by Dr. Laws (F. C. S.). For the dialect of Nyanja spoken in the vicinity of Blantyre, see Manganja.
Nyika (Kinika)	East Africa, near Mombasa (for the Wanika Tribes)	St. Matthew and St. Luke	B. F. B. S	1848	Dr. Krapf (C. M. S.) gave grammatical and literary form to the language, and translated some of the Gospels and Epistles. St. Luke was printed at Bombay in 1848. St. Matthew, translated by the Rev. T. Wakefield (U. M. F. M. S.), was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1882.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Nyoro	Unyoro, British East Africa	St. John	B. F. B. S	1900	Translated by Mr. H. E. Maddox (C. M. S.). Identical with Toro.
Pahouin	French Congo	St. Matt. and St. Mark in preparation	B. F. B. S	1900	Translated by the Rev. E. Allégret of the French Evangelical Mission.
Pedi (Sepedi)	North Transvaal	New Testament	B. F. B. S	1888	Translated by the Rev. C. Krothe of the Berlin Mission in North Transvaal.
Pokomo	British East Africa (for the Wapokomo Tribe), near the Tana River	St. Mark	B. F. B. S	1894	Translated by the Rev. L. Würtz of the Neukirchen Mission.
Rifi	Morocco	St. Matthew and St. John	B. F. B. S	1884	Translated by Mr. William Mackintosh, Agent of the B. F. B. S. at Tangier.
Sagalla (Taita)	British East Africa, on the Taita Hills	St. Mark and St. John	B. F. B. S	1892	Translated by the Rev. J. A. Wray of the Church Missionary Society.
Sena	Zambesi River, East Africa	St. Mark (Acts in preparation)	B. F. B. S	1897	Translated by the Rev. W. G. Anderson (Z. I. M.), who is proceeding with further translation.
Shambála	German East Africa	St. Mark and a portion of Genesis	E.M.S.G.E.A.		Translated by a German missionary, and printed between 1891 and 1895.
Sheetswa	Zululand	Four Gospels and Acts	A. B. S	1891	The earliest translation of St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and Acts was by Mr. Ousley (A. B. C. F. M.), and was printed in 1891 by the A. B. S. A recent translation is by Muti, a native scholar, under the direction of the Rev. E. H. Richards (M. E. M. S.). Entire New Testament is in manuscript.
Soga	British East Africa	St. John	B. F. B. S	1899	Translation by native scholars, under supervision of the Rev. F. Rowling (C. M. S.).
Sukúma (Kisukuma)	German E. Africa, n'r Speke Gulf, Victoria Nyanza	Four Gospels and Acts (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1895	Translation by the Rev. E. H. Hubbard (C. M. S.), with the help of native scholars. Revised by the Rev. E. C. Gordon and Mr. G. L. Pilkington.
Susu (Soso)	French Guinea	New Testament	S. P. C. K	1858	Translated by the Rev. Mr. Duport, a native of the West Indies. The entire New Testament was issued in 1883.
Suto (Sesuto)	Basutoland, Cape Colony, and Orange Free State	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1837	St. Matthew, translated by French missionaries, was published as early as 1837. Other books followed, until the entire New Testament was printed in 1857, and again in Paris by the B. F. B. S. in 1868. The entire Bible, prepared by Messrs. Pelissier, Arbousset, Ellenberger, and Mabille, was published at London in 1881. Revision issued in 1898.
Swahili — Zanzibar or Unguja	Zanzibar	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1862	The first translators into Ki-swahili (Kisuaheli or Kishuaheli) were Krapf and Rebmann (C. M. S.). The former reduced the language to writing, and the Gospel of St. Luke was published in 1862. The name is often abbreviated to Swahili. Bishop Steere (U. M. C. A.), who entered upon his work in Zanzibar in 1863, made a special study of the language, and reduced it to more scientific grammatical and lexicographical form. He translated the New Testament and a part of the Old, the former of which was completely printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1884. Bishop Steere continued the work of translation for eighteen years, until his death in 1882. The translation of the O. T. was completed by Archdeacon Hodgson, and the entire Bible was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1892. Revision of N. T. printed in 1894, and of O. T. in 1895.
Swahili — Mombasa	British East Africa, near Mombasa	St. Luke and St. John	B. F. B. S	1892	Translated by the Rev. W. E. Taylor (C. M. S.). Mr. Taylor is now at work upon the translation of the entire Bible.
Tavéta	British East Africa	St. Matt., St. Luke, St. John, and Acts	B. F. B. S	1892	Translation by the Rev. A. R. Steggall of the Church Missionary Society.
Teké (Kiteke)	Congo Free State, near Banza Manteka	St. Mark, St. John, four Epistles, and a portion of Psalms	A. B. M. U.		
Temné	Vicinity of Sierra Leone (for the Temné people)	New Testament, Pentateuch, Historical Books, and Psalms	B. F. B. S	1866	Translation by C. M. S. missionaries, especially the Rev. C. F. Schlenker, and later the Rev. J. A. Alley, of Port Lokkoh, Sierra Leone.
Tigrai (Tigré)	Abyssinia (Eastern Section)	Four Gospels St. Mark	B. F. B. S. S. E. N. S.	1865	The four Gospels published by the B. F. B. S. were translated by Messrs. Isenburg and Kugler, and revised by Dr. Krapf. Swedish missionaries have commenced a translation of the New Testament, and have published St. Mark. The printing of the entire New Testament, when ready, will probably be done by the B. F. B. S.
Tigrai — Tigrinya	Abyssinia (Northern Section)	New Testament	B. F. B. S	1901	The whole New Testament has been translated by Dr. K. Winquist (S. E. N. S.), and is going through the press at Asmara, Abyssinia, with the aid of the B. F. B. S.
Tonga (Chitonga)	British Central Africa, near Lake Nyassa	St. Mark	F. C. S	1896	Translation by F. C. S. missionaries. Printed at the Livingstonia Press, with aid from the N. B. S. S. A language apparently identical with Chitonga.
Tonga	Tongaland, Southeast Africa	New Testament (Old Testament in preparation)	A. B. S	1890	Translated by the Rev. E. H. Richards (M. E. M. S.). First portions printed at Mongwe, in 1888, by Christian Tonga natives, and subsequent printing by the A. B. S.
Toro (Lutoro)	Kingdom of Toro, west of Uganda	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S	1900	Translation of St. Matthew by Mr. H. E. Maddox (C. M. S.). Printed under the editorship of the Rev. B. Wigram. It resembles strongly the Nyoro, and on the authority of Mr. Maddox it is stated to be virtually the same.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Tumbuka	British Central Africa (District of West Nyassa)	St. Mark	F. C. S.	1897	Translated by Free Church missionaries, and printed at the Livingstonia Press. Financial aid by N. B. S. S.
Umon	Old Calabar.	St. Mark and the Sermon on the Mount	N. B. S. S.	1895	Translated by the Rev. Ebenezer Deas, a missionary of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
Wanda	British Central Africa (Tanganyika Plateau)	Jonah and St. Mark	F. C. S.	1897	The Rev. J. A. Bain (F. C. S.) was the translator.
Yao	British Central Africa, near Blantyre	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1889	Bishop Maples (U. M. C. A.) translated St. Matthew into Swahili Yao, which was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1880. Another translation into a purer Yao was made by the Rev. A. Hetherwick (C. S. M.), and the Gospels were published by the B. F. B. S. in 1889. Mr. Hetherwick has since completed the New Testament, which he carried through the press in 1898.
Yoruba	Yorubaland, West Africa	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1850	Early translation by Bishop Crowther, Rev. T. King, and others (C. M. S.). First revision, by Dr. Hinderer (C. M. S.), issued in 1880. Second revision, by a committee of missionaries and native scholars, issued in 1884. A third revision, by another committee, was issued in 1888. Still a fourth revision has just been issued (1900) under the care of Bishop James Johnson.
Zulu[1]	Basutoland, Cape Colony, and Orange Free State	Bible	A. B. S. 1861; B. F. B. S. 1872	1861, 1872	The language received literary form at the hands of the missionaries. The first translation of the New Testament, by German missionaries, was published in 1857. Another translation, by the Rev Mr. Wilder of the American Board, was published, at the expense of the A. B. S., in Natal (1861-66). Several editions and revisions have followed. The B. F. B. S. issued the translation of the American missionaries in 1872. The entire Bible, the work of A. B. C. F. M. missionaries, was published by the A. B. S. in 1883. Revision of the New Testament by the Rev. I. Rood was issued jointly by the British and American Bible Societies in 1889.

[1] In addition to the above African versions there are several languages and dialects in which missionaries have begun to translate the Scriptures, but their work has not as yet been completed in a form suitable for publication. The following fall within the class above described: Bakete, Bakuba, Bonginda, Buguha, Chicunda, Hadendowa, Nuba, Shuna, Somali, Sus, and Tamachek.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
ARCTIC COAST.					
Eskimo — Greenland	Greenland	New Testament	Copenhagen	1766	Translation of the New Testament in the eighteenth century by Hans Egede and his son Paul. It was published at Copenhagen in 1766. A second version by Fabricius was printed in 1799. Owing to defects in both these translations, Moravian missionaries supplemented them by a third version issued in 1822 by the B. F. B. S., which was republished by the D. B. S. in 1829, with the addition of the Old Testament. The translation of the Old Testament was the work of Danish missionaries. A revision by Moravian missionaries was published at Herrnhut, at the expense of the B. F. B. S., in 1851.
		New Testament and large portion of Old Testament	B. F. B. S.	1822	
		Bible	D. B. S.	1829	
Eskimo — Labrador	Labrador	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1810	Translation begun by Moravian missionaries early in the nineteenth century. The Gospel of St. John was published in London in 1810. The remaining books followed at intervals, until the complete New Testament was issued in 1826. The entire Bible was printed in Prussia in 1871, and a revised edition of the New Testament in 1879. All of the preceding were in Roman character. An edition of St. Luke was issued (1880) by the B. F. B. S in the syllabic character, and of the four Gospels (1897) in the same character, for the natives on the eastern shore of Hudson Bay.
CANADA.					
Beaver	British Columbia (Indians on Peace River)	St. Mark	B. F. B. S. 1886; S. P. C. K. 1886	1886	Translation by the Rev. A. C. Garrioch (C. M. S.).
Blackfoot (Siksika)	Indians in Alberta	St. Matthew (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1890	Translated by the Rev. J. W. Tims (C. M. S.), and revised by him with the help of a native Indian.
Chipewán (Chipewyan)	Indians in Keewatin and Athabasca	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1878	Gospels issued in 1878, under the editorship of the Rev. E. A. Watkins (C. M. S.). Archdeacon Kirkby (C. M. S.) edited the New Testament, which was published in 1881.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
CANADA.					
Cree — Western	Indians in Rupert's Land	Parts of New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1855	St. Mark and St. John were issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1855. Other portions of the New Testament were published in 1876, translated into Roman characters by the Rev. H. Budd and Archdeacon Hunter (C. M. S.).
Cree — Eastern	Indians in Hudson Bay Territories	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1860	Translated by the Rev. W. Mason (C. M. S.), who superintended its publication in England about 1860. A thorough revision is now in process by a Union Committee of missionaries, with the Archbishop of Rupert's Land as Chairman.
Haida (Hydah)	Indians on Queen Charlotte Islands	St. Matt., St. Luke, St. John, and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1891	Translators as follows: St. Matthew by the Rev. C. Harrison (printed in 1891), St. Luke, St. John, Acts, and portions of Genesis, Psalms, and I. Corinthians by the Rev. J. H. Keen, both missionaries of the C. M. S. St. Luke, St. John, and Acts printed in 1899.
Iroquois	Indians in Quebec and Ontario	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1880	Published by the B. F. B. S. in Montreal in 1880. Translation by an Indian chief. Revised by Jean Dion and the Rev. T. Laforte.
Kwagutl (Qwagutl)	Indians on Vancouver Island	St. Matt., St. Luke, St. John, and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1882	Portions of the New Testament were translated by the Rev. A. J. Hall (C. M. S.), and printed at intervals by the B. F. B. S.
Maliseet	Indians in New Brunswick	St. John	B. F. B. S.	1870	Translated by the Rev. S. T. Rand, with the aid of a native.
Micmac — Abenaqui	Indians in Nova Scotia	St. Mark	Montreal	1845	The Abenaqui dialect of Micmac was reduced to writing by missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. The Gospel of St. Mark was translated by the Rev. P. P. Osunkhirhine, a native Indian in the employ of the American Board. It was printed at Montreal in 1845.
Micmac — Standard	Indians in Nova Scotia	Portions of Old and New Testaments	B. F. B. S.	1854	The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John were first printed in 1854, and St. Luke in 1856. Romans, Galatians, Hebrews, and Exodus were published in 1871. The Rev. S. T. Rand was the translator.
Neshga (Nishkah)	Nishkah Indians on Skeena River, British Columbia	St. Matthew (New Testament in preparation)	C. M. S.	1900	The Rev. J. B. McCullagh (C. M. S.) was reported in 1894 as engaged in the preparation of the New Testament. The Report of the C. M. S. for 1900 (p. 489) speaks of the printing of a final revision of the Gospel of St. Matthew at Aiyansh, British Columbia, and the expectation that the other Gospels would soon be ready for the press.
Ojibwa (Chippewa)	Chippewa or Saulteur Indians in Canada and U. S.	Genesis, Psalms, Minor Prophets, and St. John	B. F. B. S.	1832	The Gospel of St. John, translated by two native Ojibwas, in connection with the Canadian Methodists, was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1832. The A. B. S. published the same Gospel in 1838, and the New Testament in 1844. A revised edition by the Rev. Sherman Hall (C. M. M. S.) was issued in 1856. The S. P. C. K. published the New Testament and Psalms at Toronto in 1854, translated by the Rev. Dr. F. A. O'Meara (S. P. G.). The Minor Prophets and Genesis, translated by the Rev. R. McDonald (C. M. S.), were published by the B. F. B. S. in 1875 and 1886 respectively.
		New Testament	A. B. S.	1838	
		New Testament and Psalms	S. P. C. K.	1854	
Tinné (Slavé)	Indians on Mackenzie River	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1871	Translation by the Rev. W. W. Kirkby and Bishops Reeve and Bompas (C. M. S.).
Zimshi (Shimshi or Tsimshi)	Metlakahtla, British Columbia	Four Gospels	S. P. C. K.	1885	The four Gospels were translated by Bishop and Mrs. Ridley, and printed in England by the S. P. C. K.—St. Matthew in 1885, and the other Gospels in 1887.
UNITED STATES (Including Alaska).					
Aliout (Aleutian)	Alaska (Aleutian Islands)	St. Matthew	R. B. S.	1840	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated into the language spoken on the Aleutian Islands by Innocent, Metropolitan of the Russian State Church, and printed at Moscow in 1840. Another and later translation of St. Matthew, and also portions of St. Luke and Acts, was made by Joan Veniaminoff, otherwise known as John Benjaminoff, a missionary of the Greek Church to the inhabitants of the islands. He first reduced their language to writing, and published a grammar at St. Petersburg in 1846.
Cherokee (Cheroki)	Indian Territory, U. S. A.	New Test. and portions of Old Test.	A. B. S.	1832	The earliest edition in Cherokee was the New Testament, translated by David Brown, in the employ of the A. B. M. U., which was printed about 1828, under the supervision of the Rev. S. A. Worcester, at the mission press of the A. B. C. F. M., located at the mission station of New Echota, near Brainerd, in what is now the State of Tennessee. The Gospel of St. Matthew was subsequently (1832) printed at the mission press of the A. B. C. F. M. in Park Hill, Arkansas, and other editions in 1840 and 1844. An edition of the New Testament was published under the same auspices in 1860. The American Bible Society aided in these later issues, which were published under the care of the Rev. S. A. Worcester and the Rev. C. C. Torrey (A. B. C. F. M.). The A. B. S. has now the entire charge of the version.
Choctaw (Choktau)	Indian Territory, U. S. A.	New Testament, Genesis to II. Kings, and Psalms	A. B. S.	1831	The Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, translated by the Rev. A. Wright (A. B. C. F. M.), were printed in 1831. Subsequent portions of the New Testament followed until 1848, when the entire New Testament was issued by the A. B. S. Later Genesis to II. Kings and Psalms were printed, having been translated by the Rev. J. Edwards of the American Board.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
UNITED STATES (Including Alaska).					
Dakota (Sioux)	Indians in Dakota and Minnesota	Bible	A. B. S.	1839	The first portion of Scripture published was the Gospel of St. Mark, in 1839, translated by missionaries of the American Board. The entire New Testament, translated by Dr. S. R. Riggs and Dr. T. S. Williamson, was published by the A. B. S. in 1865, and the complete Bible, translated by Drs. Williamson and Riggs, was issued by the A. B. S. in 1879.
Delaware (Munsée)	Delaware Indians (chiefly in Indian Territory)	St. Matthew, St. John, and Epistles of St. John	A. B. S.	1818	The Rev. C. F. Dencke, a Moravian missionary in Canada, translated the Epistles of St. John, which were printed in 1818, or soon after, by the A. B. S. The same Society and translator issued the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John at a little later date.
Massachusett Dialect (O.)	Early Indians of New England	St. John and Psalms	Boston	1709	This translation into an Indian dialect of New England differed somewhat from Eliot's version. The translator was Mr. Experience Mayhew, at that time a missionary to the New England Indians. It was printed at Boston in 1709.
Mohawk	Mohawk Indians in New York and Canada	Isaiah, St. Luke, St. John, and several Epistles (Pentateuch and Psalms translated)	B. F. B. S. A. B. S.	1805 1818	Translation begun by the Rev. Mr. Freeman of New York as early as 1700. Portions of St. Matthew were printed in New York, at the expense of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1714. Another edition with the Gospel of St. Mark, translated by Joseph Brant, a native chief of the Mohawks, was printed in London in 1787, at government expense. The Gospel of St. John, translated by another Mohawk chief, was printed by the B. F. B. S. in London in 1805, and by the A. B. S. in New York in 1818. Several books of the New Testament, by different translators, were published at intervals by the A. B. S., and also the Book of Isaiah.
Mohegan or Mohican (O.)	Aboriginal Indians of Algonquin stock	Bible	Boston	1661	The first Bible translated for the North American Indians. It was also the first copy of the Scriptures printed on the American Continent and the pioneer Bible of modern missions. The Mohegan Tribe inhabited the Hudson Valley and portions of New England. The Rev. John Eliot was the translator. The New Testament was published at Boston (or more exactly at Cambridge) in 1661, and the entire Bible in 1663, the type having been sent from England. Another edition appeared in 1685. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, now known as the New England Company, bore the expense of printing. Eliot reduced the language to writing, and with patient toil completed a translation, which, although useful in its day, can be read by few, if any, of those now living, owing to its utter extinction as a spoken tongue.
Muskokee (Muskoki or Creek)	Creeks and Seminoles in Indian Territory	New Testament (R. V.), Genesis, and Psalms	A. B. S.	1867	The earliest translators were Dr. H. F. Buckner, a Baptist missionary, and the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Robertson (A. B. C. F. M.). The Gospel of St. Matthew was first printed in 1867. The entire New Testament, largely translated by Mrs. Robertson, was issued by the A. B. S. in 1887. Later she prepared the Book of Psalms and edited the Book of Genesis, which had been translated by the Rev. J. R. Ramsay. The latter was published by the A. B. S. in 1893, and the former in 1896. A revision of the New Testament was issued in 1891.
Nez Perces (Sahaptin)	Indians in Idaho	St. Matthew St. John (Presb. Board of Publication)	A. B. S. Philadelphia	1871 1876	St. Matthew was translated by the Rev. H. H. Spaulding (A. B. C. F. M.), and printed in Oregon in 1845. It was reprinted by the A. B. S. in 1871. The Gospel of St. John, translated by the Rev. George Ainslee, was printed by the Presbyterian Board of Publication at Philadelphia in 1876.
Ottawa (O.)	Indians along St. Lawrence River and in Michigan	St. Matthew and St. John	A. B. M. U.	1841	The translator was Jonathan Meeker. The language is a dialect of the Chippewa or Ojibwa. The printing was done at the Shawnee Baptist Mission Press.
Pottawattomie (O.)	Early Indian tribes around Lake Michigan	St. Matthew and Acts	Louisville		The translation was made by Jonathan Lykins. The language is cognate to the Chippewa.
Seneca	Seneca Indians in New York	Four Gospels	A. B. S.	1829	The Gospel of St. Luke, translated by the Rev. T. S. Harris (A. B. C. F. M.), was issued in 1829 by the A. B. S. The Gospels, translated by the Rev. Asher Wright, were published by the same Society in 1875.
Shawanoe (Shawnee) (O.)	Indians of the Central Southwest, U. S. A	St. Matthew	A. B. M. U.	1836	Translated by Baptist missionaries, and printed at the Shawnee Baptist Mission Press.
Tukudh (Loucheux)[1]	Alaska (Tukudh or Loucheux Indians)	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1874	The earliest portions published were the four Gospels and St. John's Epistles by the B. F. B. S. in 1874, translated by Archdeacon Robert McDonald (C. M. S.). He finished the New Testament, which was printed in 1884, and the Bible, completed by the same translator, was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1899.

[1] In several other Indian languages translations of the Scriptures were begun, and in some instances one or more books of the New Testament were finished, but the manuscript seems to have remained unprinted. Among these languages are the following: Iowa (portions of St. Matthew); Pawnee (St. Mark); Misteco, spoken by a Mexican tribe (Gospels and Epistles, translation made about 1568); Moskito (one Gospel translated by the Rev. A. Henderson, a Baptist missionary at Belize, about 1846); Guarani (entire Bible by an English minister at Pernambuco, about the middle of the seventeenth century).

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.[1]					
Cakchiquel	Guatemala	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1900	Translated by Mr. F. Castells, Agent of the B. F. B. S. in Central America. The language is spoken by about 300,000 of the aboriginal Indians of Guatemala.
Karíb (Caríb)	British Honduras and Dutch Guiana	St. Matthew St. Mark (St. John in preparation)	Edinburgh B. F. B. S.	1847 1896	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated by the Rev. Alexander Henderson, a Baptist missionary of Belize, who reduced the language to written form. The Gospel was published in Edinburgh in 1847. St. Mark, translated by the Rev. J. F. Laughton, a missionary of the S. P. G. in British Honduras, was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1896. He has also finished the translation of St. John.
Maya	Yucatan and British Honduras	St. Luke and St. John	B. F. B. S.	1862	St. Luke, translated by Mr. Kingdon, a Baptist missionary, was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1862. St. John, translated by the Rev. R. Fletcher (W. M. S.), was printed in 1870, and again by the B. F. B. S. in 1899.
Mexican (Aztec or Nahuatl)	Mexico	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1832	Very early translations of the Gospels, Epistles, and Book of Proverbs are said to have been made by Dominican and Franciscan friars in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but these were not printed, nor are they at present extant. A translation of St. Luke by Dr. Pazos Kanki, under the direction of Mr. Thomson, Agent of the B. F. B. S., was printed by that Society about 1832. It has since been reprinted in Mexico by the Methodist press. The Spanish Version is used almost entirely throughout that country.
Moskíto	Moskíto Coast	Four Gospels and Acts	M. M. S.	1864	Portions of the Bible were translated by Mr. Grünwald (M. M. S.), and published in 1864 by the Herrnhut Bible Society. Another translation of the Gospels and Acts was made by the Rev. W. Sieboerger (M. M. S.) about 1890, but there seems to be no record of its having been printed.
Quiché	British Honduras	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1898	The Gospel of St. Mark was translated by Don Felipe Silva, under the direction of Mr. F. Castells, Agent of the B. F. B. S. in Central America.
Spanish — Modern Version	Mexico, Central and South America	Bible	A. B. S.	1893	The Valera translation, after frequent revisions, having failed to furnish a satisfactory Bible in Spanish, the Rev. H. B. Pratt, formerly a missionary of the American Presbyterian Church in Colombia, South America, was engaged by the A. B. S. to prepare an entirely new translation. While completing his task he resided for several years in Mexico, and finished the work in New York City in 1893. For missionary purposes it is far more serviceable than any previous issue.
WEST INDIES.					
Creolese	Danish West Indies	New Testament St. Mark	D. B. S. A. B. S.	1818 1864	The earliest translation of the New Testament was published in Copenhagen, at government expense, in 1781. Creolese is the language of the Negroes of the Danish West Indies, and seems to be a mixture of the Dutch and Danish. Another edition of the New Testament was printed at the same place in 1818 by the D. B. S. A new translation of St. Mark was made by Dutch missionaries, and issued, with the aid of the A. B. S., in 1864.
Curaçao (Negro)	Curaçao Island, Dutch West Indies	St. Matthew	Neth. B. S.	1846	A translation of St. Matthew by the Rev. Mr. Conradi was published at the expense of the Neth. B. S. at Curaçao in 1846.
Dominica — French Patois	Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, and Trinidad	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1894	Translation of St. Mark by Dr. J. N. Rat, and published, at the request of the Bishop of Antigua, by the B. F. B. S. in 1894. The language is a French patois, a relic of the French sovereignty in Dominica, which came to an end about the middle of the eighteenth century. It is to a certain extent vernacular in Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada, and Trinidad.

[1] The standard Spanish (Valera) and Portuguese (Almeida) versions of Scripture are largely used in Mexico, Central and South America; but as these translations were not made by missionaries, they are not included in the list. The modern versions in both these languages, representing the work of missionaries, are inserted.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
SOUTH AMERICA.					
Aimará (Aymará)	Bolivia	St. Luke (New Testament translated)	B. F. B. S.	1829	Nearly the entire New Testament was translated into Aimará as early as 1827 by Dr. Pazos Kanki, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomson, Agent of the B. F. B. S. Only the Gospel of St. Luke, however, was printed in 1829. An unexpected demand for copies of this Gospel, through the Argentina Agency, led to its reproduction by the B. F. B. S. in 1898 by the photo process.
Akkawáy (Acawaio)	Dutch Guiana	Genesis and St. Matthew	S. P. C. K.	1864	Translation of Genesis and St. Matthew by the Rev. W. H. Brett (S. P. G.). Published by the S. P. C. K. 1864–71. Mr. Brett, an indefatigable missionary, reduced to writing four languages of Dutch Guiana, and translated portions of the Scriptures into two of them.
Arawák (Arrawack)	Dutch Guiana	Acts	A. B. S.	1850	Translation of Genesis, the Gospels, and Acts by the Rev. W. H. Brett (S. P. G.). Printed by the S. P. C. K. about 1856. The A. B. S. also published a translation of the Acts in 1850 — the work of Moravian missionaries.
		Genesis, four Gospels, and Acts	S. P. C. K.	1856	
Gúarani	Paraguay	Sermon on the Mount	B. F. B. S.	1888	St. Matthew was translated by a native scholar of Paraguay in 1885, but the Sermon on the Mount only was printed in 1888.
Negro-English (Surinam)	For Negroes in Surinam	New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S.	1829	Translated by Moravian missionaries, and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1829. Revised editions issued by the same Society in 1846 and 1889. The latter revision was by the Rev. Andreas Bau and the Rev. E. Langerfield (M. M. S.). In 1846 the Neth. B. S. printed an edition of the New Testament. Another revised edition is in preparation, to be printed by the B. F. B. S.
		New Testament	Neth. B. S.	1846	
Portuguese — Modern Version	Portugal and Brazil	St. Matthew to Philemon (New Testament translated)	B. F. B. S.	1886	The Portuguese versions of Almeida (of which the New Testament was issued in 1663 and the Old Testament in 1719) and Figueiredo (1778–90) have been published in numerous revised editions, but have not proved satisfactory. The B. F. B. S. and A. B. S. arranged for a new translation by union committees in Europe and Brazil, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Robert Stewart, Agent for twenty-four years of the B. F. B. S. in Lisbon. The Gospel of St. Matthew was issued in 1886, and most of the New Testament is now in print. Mr. Stewart reports (1900) his work on the New Testament as completed. The A. B. S. has issued (1900) the Gospel of St. John for the blind.
		St. John for the blind	A. B. S.	1900	
Quichúa	Argentina	St. John	B. F. B. S.	1880	The Gospel of St. John was translated by the Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (S. A. M. S.), and printed at Buenos Ayres in 1880, at the expense of the B. F. B. S. Further translation with a view to a new version is in process.
Yahgan	Tierra del Fuego	St. Luke, St. John, and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1881	The Rev. Thomas Bridges (S. A. M. S.) translated the Gospel of St. Luke, which was printed in 1881. The Acts followed in 1883, and St. John in 1886.

I. BIBLE TRANSLATIONS — Continued.

ASIATIC CONTINENT.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
BURMA.[1]					
Burmese	Burma	Bible	A. B. M. U.	1817	The translator of this early and important version was Dr. Adoniram Judson (A. B. M. U.). Dr. Felix Carey and Mr. Chater had previously translated St. Matthew, which was printed in 1815 at Serampore; but this proving unsatisfactory, Dr. Judson began the work anew. He prepared largely his own dictionary and grammar, and had translated and printed St. Matthew at Moulmein in 1817. He had also printed the New Testament at the same place in 1832. All of this was done upon a hand-press supplied by the Serampore Mission. The entire Bible was issued in 1834, for which financial aid was rendered by the A. B. S. A new edition followed of the New Testament in 1837, and of the Old Testament in 1840, and numerous editions have since been issued. The American Baptist Mission Press is now at Rangoon. A revision committee under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., composed of representatives of the Anglican and Wesleyan Missions in Burma, has recently undertaken a new version of the Burmese Bible, but in this project the Baptist Mission is not coöperating.
		Genesis and Exodus	B. F. B. S	1864	
Chin	For the Chins in Burma	Parts of New Testament	A. B. M. U.	1896	Translated by Mrs. B. C. Thomas, assisted by her son the Rev. W. F. Thomas.
Kachin	For the Kachins in Burma	Genesis, Exodus, Obadiah, Jonah, St. Luke, and St. John	A. B. M. U.	1896	The Gospel of St. John was published in Burma in 1896. The Rev. Ola Hanson (A. B. M. U.), who translated it, has also prepared Genesis and St. Luke, and has just issued (1901) Exodus, Obadiah, and Jonah.
Karen — Sgaw-Karen[2]	For the Sgaw-Karens, the Paku-Karens, and the Red Karens in Burma	Bible	A. B. M. U.	1843	The New Testament was translated by Dr. Francis Mason (A. B. M. U.) and issued in 1843. The Old Testament, by the same translator, was issued in 1853. All the printing was done at the Rangoon Mission Press. The entire Bible has been revised by the Rev. E. B. Cross, D.D. (A. B. M. U.).
		Pentateuch	B. F. B. S	1864	
Karen — Pwo-Karen	For the Pwo-Karens in Burma	Bible	A. B. M. U.	1853	The Old Testament was translated by the Rev. D. L. Brayton (A. B. M. U.), assisted by his daughter Mrs. A. T. Rose. Entire Bible issued in 1883. The New Testament had been previously translated by Mr. Brayton, and was issued complete in 1853.
		Psalms, Isaiah, Daniel, and Jonah	B. F. B. S	1802	
Karen — Bwe-Karen (Bghai-Karen)	For the Bwe-Karens in Burma	Genesis, Psalms, James, three Epistles of John, and a portion of Exodus	B. F. B. S	1859	The Bghai, or Bwe, Karen dialect differs very little from the Sgaw-Karen. Several portions in so-called Bghai-Karen were printed at an early date, but were never used to any extent. The Sgaw-Karen Bible soon came into general use, and is now the standard for the Sgaw, Bghai, Paku, and Red Karens. The Sgaw-Karen Bible, as above stated, was translated by Dr. Francis Mason and revised by Dr. E. B. Cross.
		New Testament	A. B. M. U.	1863	
Shan	Shan States	Bible	A. B. M. U.	1871	Dr. J. N. Cushing (A. B. M. U.) was the translator of the Bible into Shan. He published St. Matthew in 1871, the New Testament in 1882, and the Bible entire in 1891. The printing was done at the Rangoon Mission Press. Dr. Cushing is the author of a grammar and dictionary in the same language.
Talaing (Pegu or Mon)	Province of Pegu	New Testament	A. B. M. U.	1847	The Talaing Version was one of the earliest translations into the languages of Burma. Mrs. Sarah Boardman (A. B. M. U.), aided by Kamambok (or Koman-poke), a learned native, began the work before her marriage to Dr. Judson, and completed the New Testament, which she committed to the care of Dr. Haswell (A. B. M. U.), who edited and printed it at Moulmein in 1847. Mr. R. Halliday, of the Churches of Christ Evangelistic Committee, received from Miss Haswell the manuscript of the Book of Psalms, prepared by Kamambok and edited by Dr. Haswell, and an edition was printed in 1900 by the B. F. B. S. Another edition of the New Testament, edited by Dr. Haswell in 1847, was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1874.
		Psalms	B. F. B. S	1900	

[1] The Scriptures in the Burmese section credited to the A. B. M. U. were almost all printed at the Baptist Mission Press in Burma, established first at Moulmein and subsequently at Rangoon. It is at present a splendidly equipped press, able to execute fine work in the various languages of Burma.

[2] There are several dialects among the Karen clans, the variations in some instances being so slight that the Sgaw-Karen and Pwo-Karen translations named above suffice for all the Karen tribes. A Red Karen, or Karennee, translation of portions of the New Testament is sometimes erroneously mentioned, but it seems to be simply the Sgaw-Karen Bible as used by the Red Karens.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
CHINA (Including Tibet and Formosa).					
Amoy	Amoy and the Island of Formosa	Bible (R. V.) (St. Matthew and Ephesians for the blind)	A. B. S B. F. B. S	1868 1884	The first translation of the New Testament into the Amoy Romanized Colloquial, or Vernacular, was by missionaries of the American Reformed [Dutch] and English Presbyterian Churches, chiefly Dr. Talmage and the Rev. Messrs. J. Macgregor, W. S. Swanson, H. Cowie, and J. L. Maxwell. The Gospels were issued in 1853, and the N. T. was published in complete form at Glasgow in 1873. The printing of the O. T., translated by a committee of missionaries, was carried through the press by the B. F. B. S. in 1884, under the care of the Rev. J. L. Maxwell. The initial printing of both Testaments began at a much earlier date. The Report of the A. B. S. for 1868 states that the Acts and St. Luke were that year issued from the mission press of the Reformed Church at Amoy, at the expense of the A. B. S. A revision committee was appointed in 1885, and the entire Bible in revised form is soon to be issued (1901) at the joint expense of the British and American Bible Societies. The revision of the Psalms by the Rev. J. Macgowan (L. M. S.) amounts to an entirely new version.
Canton (Punti or Kwangtung)	Province of Kwangtung	Genesis, Psalms, and New Testament (St. Luke for the blind) Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Deuteronomy, and New Testament	B. F. B. S A. B. S	1870 1872	The first translator into the Canton Colloquial was the Rev. Mr. Louis (R. M. S.), who printed St. Luke in the Roman character at Hong Kong in 1867. Missionaries of different nationalities have continued the work, until the New Testament entire (1880), and several books of the Old Testament, in the Chinese character, are in print. A Baptist translation of the New Testament, in charge of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Graves (S. B. C.), is approaching completion.
Foochow (Fuhchau)	Province of Fuhkien	Bible (R. V.)	A. B. S B. F. B. S	1867 1884	The first translation of the New Testament into the Foochow Colloquial in Chinese characters was by the Rev. W. Welton (C. M. S.), and was issued in 1856, from the Methodist Press at Foochow. Another translation by a joint committee was published by the A. B. S. in 1867. The Old Testament in the same character was issued entire in 1884. Romanized versions of portions have followed, until the entire New Testament was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1889, under the editorship of the Rev. R. W. Stewart (C. M. S.). A joint revision committee of American and English missionaries was formed in 1888, and the revised Bible in the Chinese character was published in 1892. A revision committee for a new Romanized version was formed in 1899.
Formosan	Island of Formosa	St. Matthew St. Luke and St. John	Amsterdam C. P. M	1661 1889	The earliest translation into the Formosan was by Gravius, a Dutch missionary, whose version of St. Matthew was printed at Amsterdam in 1661. It was not available, however, for missionary purposes, as the Dutch were at that time expelled from the island. It was reprinted by the Rev. William Campbell (E. P. C. M.) at London in 1889, and the Canadian missionaries have since published editions of St. Luke and St. John.
Hainan	Island of Hainan	Four Gospels (Genesis, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, and Acts to Jude in preparation)	B. F. B. S	1891	The translation into the Hainan Colloquial was by Mr. C. C. Jeremiassen, an American Presbyterian missionary in Hainan. St. Matthew was printed at the mission press in Nodoa in 1891, at the expense of the B. F. B. S., and the four Gospels in 1896. Mr. Jeremiassen has several other books of both Testaments in manuscript.
Hakka	Province of Kwangtung	Genesis, Exodus, Psalms, Isaiah, and New Testament (St. Matthew R. V.)	Ba. M. S B. F. B. S	1861 1866	Translation by missionaries of the Basel Missionary Society. St. Luke was printed at Basel in 1861, St. Matthew by the B. F. B. S. in 1866, and the entire New Testament in 1883, all in Roman characters. The B. F. B. S. issued the New Testament in Chinese characters in 1887, and has since published several books of the Old Testament in the same form.
Hangchow (Hangchau)	Province of Chekiang	St. Matthew and St. John	S. P. C. K.		Translated by C. M. S. missionaries, and printed by the S. P. C. K. between 1891 and 1895.
Hinghua	Province of Fuhkien	Genesis, Exodus, and New Testament through Jude	A. B. S	1892	Translated by missionaries of the American Methodist Mission. St. John was printed in 1892, and the entire New Testament, with the exception of the Revelation, is now (1900) issued.
Kien-ning	Province of Fuhkien	New Testament (Genesis and Exodus in press)	B. F. B. S	1896	Translation by ladies of the C. E. Z. M. S. Printed under the supervision of Miss B. Newcombe, of the same Society, by the B. F. B. S. Miss Bryer was the principal translator.
Kien-yang	Province of Fuhkien	St. Mark (St. Matthew in press)	B. F. B. S	1899	Translated by the Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Phillips of the Church Missionary Society.
Kinhwa	Province of Chekiang	St. John		1866	The Gospel of St. John in the Kinhwa dialect is mentioned in the Records of the Shanghai Conference of 1890 (p. 706), but no information is given concerning the translator, or the society by which it was issued
Manchu	Manchuria	New Testament	B. F. B. S	1822	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated by Mr. Lipoffzoff of the R. B. S., and an edition printed in 1822 at St. Petersburg, at the expense of the B. F. B. S. An edition of the New Testament, apparently by the same translator, was published under the editorship of Mr. George Borrow by the B. F. B. S. in 1835. A translation of almost the entire Old Testament, presumably by the same translator, was discovered by Mr. Swan (L. M. S.) at St. Petersburg in 1834. Mr. Swan copied and revised it, but it seems never to have been published.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
CHINA — Continued.					
Mandarin — Peking or North	North China	Bible New Testament	B. F. B. S. A. B. S. N. B. S. S.	1872 1895	The Mandarin is named also *Kuanhua*. It is preëminently the *spoken* language of China, being, moreover, the most extensive vernacular used in the world. The New Testament was translated by a committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Blodget, Burdon, Edkins, Martin, and Schereschewsky, and issued by the British and American Bible Societies in 1872. The Old Testament, translated by Dr. Schereschewsky, was issued in Peking in 1874 by both societies. A committee of revision was appointed by the Shanghai Conference in 1890, with Dr. Mateer as Chairman, and a revised portion was going through the press in 1899. The services of Dr. Schereschewsky upon both the original translation and the revision have been of the greatest value. The New Testament, prepared by missionaries of the C. I. M., has also been printed in Roman characters by the B. F. B. S. The N. B. S. S. has issued through the Hankow Press a Reference New Testament, prepared by the Rev. C. G. Sparham (L. M. S.) in revised Mandarin, and has printed annotated editions of St. Matthew and St. Mark. It has also published portions of the New Testament for the blind.
Mandarin — Nanking or South	East Central China	New Testament	B. F. B. S. A. B. S.	1856	The translation of the New Testament was by the Rev. J. Stronach and Dr. W. H. Medhurst (L. M. S.), with native coöperation, and was issued entire at the joint expense of the B. F. B. S. and the A. B. S. in 1856. Dr. Medhurst has also translated the Old Testament, on which Mr. Wylie, Agent of the B. F. B. S., devoted considerable labor several years later, but it seems never to have been printed. The Rev. Griffith John (L. M. S.) has rendered his Wenli New Testament into the Nanking Mandarin.
Mandarin — Shantung	Province of Shantung	Three Gospels	A. B. S.	1894	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated by the Rev. C. H. Judd (C. I. M.), and published by the A. B. S. in 1894.
Mongol — Literary	Mongolia	New Testament Bible	R. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1824 1840	The earliest translation of the New Testament was published by the R. B. S. in 1824. A revision of this, so thorough as to be practically a new translation, was made by the Rev. Messrs. William Swan and Edward Stallybrass (L. M. S.), whose work on the Old Testament was printed at St. Petersburg in 1840, and on the New Testament in 1846. A new edition was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1879 at St. Petersburg, under the supervision of Messrs. Schiefner and Podznieff, the latter being Professor of Mongol in St. Petersburg University.
Mongol — Southern or Kalkhas	Chinese Mongolia	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1872	The Gospel of St. Matthew, translated by the Rev. J. Edkins (L. M. S.) and Bishop Schereschewsky (P. E. M. S.), was printed at Peking by the B. F. B. S. in 1872. The B. F. B. S. is about to issue (1899) another edition of this Gospel, revised by the Rev. D. Stenberg of the Scandinavian Alliance. The revision will be based upon the Swan and Stallybrass version, and adapted to the Kalkhas vernacular, which is spoken by about four million people.
Ningpo	Ningpo and vicinity, Province of Chekiang	Bible	A. B. S. A. B. M. U. B. F. B. S.	1860 1868	The earliest translation of the New Testament was by the Rev. Josiah Goddard (A. B. M. U.), and was completed in 1853. It was published by the A. B. S. between 1853 and 1860. The Rev. J. K. Goddard (A. B. M. U.), his son, was the chief translator of the Old Testament, and in association with the Rev. J. C. Hoare (C. M. S.), now Bishop of Victoria, and other co-revisers, is preparing a revised version of the entire Bible, which was partially printed in 1900 by the B. F. B. S. A version of the New Testament in Roman characters, translated by a representative committee and revised by the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor (C. I. M.) and the Rev. F. F. Gough (C. M. S.), was published entire in 1868. A revised edition of the same was issued in 1880 by the A. B. S. The A. B. S. published the early edition of the New Testament by the Rev. Josiah Goddard, and at various intervals has continued to issue revised versions of the Old and New Testaments by different translators.
Shanghai	Shanghai and vicinity, Province of Kiangsu	Pentateuch, Psalms, Isaiah, Daniel, and New Testament (New Testament R. V.) Psalms	A. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1872 1886	The Rev. Messrs. Medhurst and Milne (L. M. S.) translated St. Matthew and St. John, the latter being published in Chinese characters at Shanghai as early as 1846, and in Roman characters in 1853. The entire New Testament, translated by a joint committee of missionaries, was published in both the Chinese and Roman characters by the A. B. S. in 1872. Various books of the Old Testament have since been published at intervals by the same Society. The Rev. W. Muirhead (L. M. S.) prepared for the B. F. B. S. the Book of Psalms in the Mandarin character, and other portions of the Old Testament in a simpler colloquial. The Psalms were printed in 1886. A large representative committee of British and American missionaries has (1900) a complete and revised version of the Bible in preparation.
Soochow (Suchau)	Soochow and vicinity, Province of Kiangsu	New Testament (Old Testament in preparation)	A. B. S.	1881	Portions of the New Testament in the Soochow vernacular, prepared by the Rev. Messrs. G. F. Fitch (P. B. F. M. N.) and A. P. Parker (M. E. M. S.), were printed in 1881, and the entire New Testament was published by the A. B. S. in 1882. A representative committee of missionaries is now engaged in the translation of the Old Testament. Joshua, Judges, and Ruth are now (1900) passing through the press of the A. B. S.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
CHINA — Continued.					
Swatow (Chaochow)	Swatow and vicinity, Province of Kwangtung	New Testament and Genesis	A. B. M. U. / A. B. S.	1879	St. Luke, translated by the Rev. William Duffus (E. P. C. M.), was published in Roman characters at Edinburgh in 1877. The New Testament and a large part of the Old Testament, translated by English Presbyterian missionaries, have been issued by the B. F. B. S. at intervals since 1882, some at the mission press in Swatow, and others in Great Britain. The translators, besides Mr. Duffus, have been the Rev. Messrs. J. C. Gibson, G. Smith, H. L. Mackenzie, and P. J. Maclagan. Another version of the New Testament and portions of the Old in the Chinese character has been prepared by American Baptist missionaries. Genesis, translated by the Rev. Dr. William Ashmore and Miss A. M. Fielde (A. B. M. U.), was published in 1879. The New Testament, translated by missionaries of the same Society, was published complete in 1895, with the financial help of the A. B. S.
		New Testament and twenty-eight books of Old Testament	B. F. B. S.	1882	
Taichow (Taichau)	Taichow and vicinity, Province of Chekiang	New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S.	1892	The Book of Psalms, translated by the Rev. W. D. Rudland (C. I. M.), was printed in Roman characters by the Taichow Press of the C. I. M., at the expense of the B. F. B. S., in 1892, and an edition of the New Testament by the same translator appeared in 1898. A revised edition is now under way, in charge of Mr. Rudland, aided by the Rev. Edward Thomson (C. M. S.) and Mr. Urry and Chinese assistants.
Tibetan (Bhutian)	Tibet and border-lands	New Testament, Pentateuch, Psalms, and Isaiah	M. M. S.	1859	The first translation was by the Rev. H. A. Jäschke (M. M. S.), and consisted of the New Testament, with the exception of three books, which was printed at Lahore during 1859–65. A revised edition, by the aid of the B. F. B. S., was issued at Berlin during 1882–85. Another revision of the New Testament has been undertaken by a committee, and has resulted in a tentative edition of St. Mark, issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1899. The Pentateuch, Psalms, and Isaiah had been published in 1889, and the Moravian missionaries are now at work on the Old Testament. The version is sometimes called Bhutian, from the fact that the language is that of the Bhutias in Bhutan.
			B. F. B. S.	1882	
Wenchow (Wenchau)	Wenchow and vicinity, Province of Chekiang	Four Gospels and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1891	Translation by the Rev. W. E. Soothill (U. M. F. M. S.), and Mr. E. H. Parker of the consular service. Printing in Roman characters begun at Shanghai in 1891, and finished in England in 1895.
Wenli — Classical or High	China	Bible (New Test. R. V. issued. Old Test. R. V. in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1822	There seem to be no authentic remains of any translation of the Scriptures by the Nestorians, who first brought Christianity to China in the seventh century (possibly the sixth), although a somewhat vague intimation of a translation, perhaps in the sense of an exposition, is found on the Nestorian Tablet of Singanfu. Roman Catholic missionaries in later times translated portions only; the Russian Church mission has issued the New Testament. "The Bible of Every Land" states that the Rev. David Brown, Provost of the College of Fort William, began a Chinese translation with Joannes Lassar, an Armenian Christian and Chinese scholar at Calcutta, a short time before Dr. Marshman took up the work; and in 1807 Dr. Brown sent a copy of St. Matthew in manuscript to the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed in 1808 by a single sheet of printed copy, struck off from wooden blocks. The earliest Protestant translator of the entire Scriptures into the Classical Wenli, or Book Language of China, was Joshua Marshman of the Baptist Mission at Serampore, where he published the Bible in 1822, translated with the coöperation of Joannes Lassar. This version is now practically obsolete. Dr. Robert Morrison (L. M. S.) printed the Book of Acts in 1810 from manuscript copy which he obtained from the British Museum, said to be from Jesuit sources. He proceeded with all diligence, in conjunction with Dr. William Milne (L. M. S.), to translate the entire Bible, the New Testament being published in 1814, and the complete Bible in 1823, at Malacca. Drs. Medhurst, Gutzlaff, and Bridgman were the next in order, and translated the New Testament, which was published in 1835; the Old Testament was issued some years later. They afterwards separated, and Dr. Medhurst united with Dr. Bridgman, Mr. Stronach, and Dr. Milne in producing the so-called Delegates' Version of the entire Bible, which was published, the New Testament in 1852, and the Old Testament in 1855. Dr. Bridgman (A. B. C. F. M.) and Dr. Culbertson (P. B. F. M. N.) next produced, in 1862, another version of the Bible. This latter version was accepted and circulated by the A. B. S., the date of initial printing being 1859. The Baptists, finding that the Marshman version was superseded by others, now prepared an entirely new translation by Messrs. Goddard and Dean, which was revised by Dr. Lord. It is said to be an excellent version. The Shanghai Conference of 1890 appointed a committee, consisting of Drs. Chalmers, Edkins, Sheffield, and Wherry, and the Rev. M. Schaub, to prepare a Union Version in Classical Chinese, or High Wenli. In 1900 the New Testament was substantially ready, and it will shortly be published. The work on the Old Testament is progressing.
			A. B. S.	1859	

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
CHINA — Continued.					The High Wenli Bible, in the written language of China, on account of its scholastic style, was not available for general instruction, so it was found desirable to prepare a Simple or Low Wenli version, in popular literary style, for practical use. Two efforts in this direction were made previous to the Shanghai Conference of 1890. One was by members of the original Wenli Committee, who translated the New Testament and large parts of the Old, and the other by Dr. Griffith John (L. M. S.), who, at the request of the N. B. S. S., began the task in 1883. The New Testament, translated by Dr. John, was published by the N. B. S. S. at the Hankow Press in 1886. Portions of the Old Testament were translated, and in some instances published. At the Shanghai Conference of 1890 a Union Committee, consisting of Bishop Burdon, Dr. Blodget, Dr. Graves, the Rev. J. C. Gibson, and the Rev. I. Genähr, was appointed to prepare a Simple Wenli version, and thus secure three standard Union Versions, namely, Classical Wenli, Simple (Easy or Low) Wenli, and Mandarin, which should correspond in rendering and be acceptable to all denominations. This Committee has finished the N. T. A Simple Wenli version of the Bible by Bishop Schereschewsky is also about (1901) to be issued by the A. B. S.
Wenli — Simple or Low ..	China	New Testament, Psalms, and Proverbs (Dr. John's translation) ..	N. B. S. S ...	1886	
		New Testament (Union Version)	B. F. B. S . A. B. S ...	1900	
INDIA[1] (Including Assam and Ceylon).					
Assámi, or Assamese (S. V. O.)	Province of Assam	Bible	Serampore .. B. F. B. S .	1819	The New Testament, the work of Serampore missionaries, was issued in 1819, and the Old Testament in 1833. The version is now obsolete. The B. F. B. S. aided financially in its publication.
Assámi (Assamese)	Province of Assam.....	Bible (R. V.)	A. B. M. U. B. F. B. S ..	1850	The later translation of the New Testament into Assamese was by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Brown (A. B. M. U.). It was printed at Sibsagor about 1850, with the aid of the B. F. B. S. Dr. Brown translated also portions of the Old Testament, but the Rev. A. K. Gurney (A. B. M. U.) completed it in 1889. A revision of the entire work has been completed, and was passing through the press in Calcutta in 1900, at the expense of the B. F. B. S.
Balúchi (S. V. O.)	Baluchistan and frontier districts of the Punjab.....	Three Gospels (St. Matthew R. V.)	Serampore ...	1815	An early translation into the Balúchi, extending to three Gospels, made by the Orientalist, Dr. John Leyden, was published at Serampore. It is now obsolete, with the exception of St. Matthew, which was revised into practically a new translation by the Rev. A. Lewis (C. M. S.), and issued in 1885.
Balúchi	Baluchistan and frontier districts of the Punjab.....	New Testament (portions of O. T. in preparation)..... ..	B. F. B. S .	1900	The Rev. T. J. Lee Mayer (C. M. S.) is engaged upon a new translation, and has finished the New Testament and portions of the Old Testament, which have been printed in the Roman character. Portions of both Testaments have been lithographed (1901) in the Arabic character.
Baghelkhandi (S. V. O.) .	Between Bundelkhand Province and Nerbudda River	New Testament.....	Serampore .. B. F. B. S ..	1821	A translation of the New Testament into Baghelkhandi was made by the Serampore missionaries, and published at their press in 1821, with the aid of the B. F. B. S. The language was the vernacular of the province of Baghelkhand (variously spelled Bhagelkandi, Bhogulcundi, or Baghelcundee), which was located between the province of Bundelkhand (also spelled Bundelkand or Bandalkhand), on the northwest, and the sources of the Nerbudda River. Confusion has arisen between these two similar names of adjacent provinces, so that the Baghelkhandi version has frequently been named the Bandalkhandi. The version is now obsolete.
Bengáli — Standard .	Province of Bengal	Bible	Serampore ...	1801	Dr. Carey translated the New Testament, which was published at Serampore in 1801, and the Old Testament was issued by him in 1809. Mr. Fountain, one of the Serampore missionaries, aided in the translation of the Old Testament. Various editions with repeated revision followed at intervals, until the eighth edition of the New Testament was published in 1832. The Calcutta Bible Society printed in 1818 another translation of the New Testament by Mr. Ellerton. A standard version was subsequently made by a translation committee appointed in 1830. The Book of Genesis was issued in 1833. Dr. Yates, a Baptist missionary, also published an edition of the New Testament in 1833, and of the Old Testament in 1844, the B. F. B. S. assisting financially. A subsequent revision of Dr. Yates's version was made, chiefly by Dr. Wenger (E. B. M. S.), aided by Messrs. Rouse and Lewis of the same Society. It was first issued in 1867. Various editions have been prepared in the Roman character. A revision committee of missionaries and native Christian scholars was appointed in 1883, and their work has proceeded since that date; but difficulties seem to have arisen, which have caused delay. The New Testament has been published (1900) as far as Romans, and the work on the Old Testament, being a revision by Dr. Rouse of Dr. Wenger's version, is soon (Reports of 1900) to be issued by the B. F. B. S. and the B. T. S.
		Bible (New Testament R. V. to Romans)	B. F. B. S ...	1818	
		Bible (R. V.)	B. T. S	1867	

[1] There are several Indian versions which were made by Carey and other early missionaries at Serampore, which in some instances have gone out of print, and are no longer in use. Their place has been taken by wholly new or thoroughly revised translations; yet as these original versions were useful in their day, and represent a contribution of missionary toil to the service of Christ's Kingdom, they have been retained in this list, but are marked by the initials S. V. O. (Serampore Version Obsolete) placed after their names. Some extent of the work done is indicated by the fact that the British and Foreign Bible Society made grants to the amount of not less than £13,500 to aid the Bible translation work at Serampore, and the net result up to the time of Carey's death in 1834 was the whole Bible "published in six of the Indian languages; the New Testament in twenty-three of the Indian languages more, and portions of Scripture in ten languages in addition." ("The Centenary Celebration of the Baptist Missionary Society, 1892–93," p. 337.) The Serampore translation work was also aided by the Salem Bible Translation and Foreign Missionary Society, which was organized at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1812.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
INDIA — Continued.					
Bengáli — Musalmani	Province of Bengal	Portions of the Old and New Testaments	B. F. B. S	1855	The Moslem population of Bengal use a dialect of Bengáli in which Persian and other foreign words appear to such an extent as to render a distinct version of at least portions of the Scriptures desirable. The B. F. B. S. through its Calcutta Auxiliary published St. Luke in 1855, translated by the Rev. J. Paterson (L. M. S.), and St. John in 1856, followed by the remaining Gospels, Acts, Genesis, Psalms, and Isaiah, translated by the Rev. S. J. Hill (L. M. S.). Further translation was deferred until 1876, when the B. F. B. S. published new or revised versions of St. Luke and St. Matthew. The Rev. R. J. Ellis (E. B. M. S.) translated St. Matthew, which was published by the B. T. S. in 1877. The same Society has since issued the remaining Gospels.
		Four Gospels	B. T. S	1877	
Bhatniri, Bhatti, or Virat (S. V. O.)	Bhatnir, west of Delhi	New Testament	Serampore . B. F. B. S.	1824	Translated by Serampore missionaries, and printed at their press in 1824, with the aid of the B. F. B. S. Never reprinted, and now obsolete.
Bikaniri (S. V. O.)	Bikanir, north of Marwar	New Testament	Serampore . B. F. B. S.	1823	Translated by Serampore missionaries, and printed at their press in 1823. Now obsolete.
Bruj, Bruj-bhasa (S. V. O.)	Province of Muttra	New Testament	Serampore . B. F. B. S.	1822	Translated by the Rev. John Chamberlain (E. B. M. S.), and the New Testament issued from the Serampore press between 1822 and 1832, with financial aid from the B. F. B. S. It was never reprinted, and is now obsolete.
Garo (Kachari)	Province of Assam	New Testament and Genesis (R. V.)	A. B. M. U.	1875	Translated by the Rev. M. C. Mason and the Rev. E. G. Phillips (A. B. M. U.). St. Matthew published in 1875, the entire New Testament and Genesis following. A revision of the New Testament and the published portions of the Old Testament, by the Rev. Messrs. Mason and Phillips, is in hand, and a revised version is about to be issued. The B. F. B. S. has published the Gospels and three Epistles.
		Four Gospels, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians	B. F. B. S	1886	
Gond (Gondi)	Central India (for the Gonds)	Genesis and four Gospels	B. F. B. S	1872	Presbyterian missionaries in Chindwala began the translation, but subsequently the Rev. J. Dawson (F. C. S.) translated St. Matthew, which was printed at Allahabad in 1872, and St. Mark, printed by the Calcutta Auxiliary in 1875. In 1894 missionaries of the C. M. S. began the translation of the Gospels in the Gondi dialect, spoken near Mandla. Baba Phailbus, a C.M.S. teacher, with the coöperation of the Rev. Messrs. H. D. Williamson, E. P. Herbert, and H. J. Molony (C. M. S.), completed the four Gospels in 1899.
Gujarati — Standard	Surat and Province of Gujarat	New Testament	Serampore	1820	The Serampore missionaries published the New Testament in 1820. The Rev. Messrs. Skinner and Fyvie (L. M. S.) also published the N. T. in 1821, and the O. T. in 1823. Several revised editions followed in rapid succession. The B. F. B. S. through its Bombay Auxiliary issued a version of the N. T. in 1856, revised by a full committee, and one of the O. T. in 1861. A revision committee, chiefly of Irish Presbyterian missionaries, was formed about 1882, and the N. T. was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1888. A tentative edition of the entire Bible was issued at the Surat Press in 1900.
		Bible (New Testament R. V. and Genesis)	B. F. B. S	1856	
Gujarati — Parsi	Bombay Presidency (for the Parsis)	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1864	The New Testament, translated by the Rev. Dunjeebhoy Nouroji (F. C. S.), was published at Bombay in 1864. An effort is now being made to adapt the Standard Gujarati to Parsi readers.
Haraoti (S. V. O.)	For the Hara Rajput Tribe, occupying the region now known as Kotah and Bundi	New Testament	Serampore . B. F. B. S.	1822	A translation of the New Testament was made by the Serampore missionaries into the Haraoti dialect of the Hindi, spoken by tribes occupying a tract in Central India. This version was published at Serampore in 1822, but is now obsolete.
Hindi — Standard	Hindustan, or upper provinces of Bengal Presidency	Bible	Serampore	1809	This is a translation made by Dr. Carey himself. The Gospels were published in 1809, the N. T. in 1811, and the O. T. in 1818. Several editions of the N. T. followed at intervals. Another version of the N. T., by the Rev. W. Bowley (C. M. S.), was published by the Calcutta Bible Society in 1826, and the O. T. in 1834. A revision of the former, by a committee, was issued in 1851, and the entire Bible in the Nagari (Devanagari) and Kaithi (Kayasthi) characters has since been published by the B. F. B. S. At the time of the Mutiny the Depository at Agra was destroyed, and with it numerous copies of the Hindi Scriptures. The N. T. was reprinted in London in 1860. Another committee, consisting of Messrs. Schneider, Kennedy, Leupolt, and Owen, had been appointed to revise and republish the O. T., which was issued in 1855. It also was reissued in 1866 after the Mutiny. The Rev. J. Parsons (E. B. M. S.) prepared a translation of the N. T., which was published in 1868 by the B. T. S. at the Calcutta Mission Press. The B. T. S. also publishes the Gospels and Acts in the Kaithi (Kayasthi) character. In 1883 a Union Revision Committee of missionaries and native Christians was formed, and the N. T. was prepared as far as the end of the Acts, but only the four Gospels have been published. In the meantime a Revision Committee, consisting of Dr. W. Hooper (C. M. S.), Dr. S. H. Kellogg (P. B. F. M. N.), and the Rev. J. Bate (E. B. M. S.), began work upon the O. T. The Rev. J. A. Lambert (L. M. S.) subsequently took the place of Mr. Bate, who had resigned. The O. T. revision was completed in 1900, and several books are already in print. Dr. Kellogg died in 1899, leaving Dr. Hooper and Mr. Lambert to bring out the final revision.
		Bible (Old Testament and four Gospels R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1826	
		New Testament	B. T. S.	1868	

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
INDIA — Continued.					
Hindi—Hindustáni (Urdu or Northern)	For the Hindus and Mohammedans in N. India	Bible New Testament (Dr. Yates' version)	B. F. B. S. B. T. S	1814 1847	The Hindustáni is a Persianized Hindi which arose as the result of the Mohammedan invasion and the establishment of the Mogul Kingdom. It is named also Urdu (Encampment) because it was the language of the military camp. The first translation of the New Testament was by the Danish missionary Schultze. It was completed in 1741, and published by the University of Halle. The Rev. Henry Martyn finished in 1808 a most valuable translation of the New Testament, which was published in 1814 by the B. F. B. S. at the Baptist Mission Press in Serampore. Several subsequent editions, revised by competent committees, followed. An edition of the Old Testament by a committee, based largely upon preliminary drafts made by Henry Martyn, was published in 1844. A version by Dr. Yates (E. B. M. S.) was issued from the Calcutta Baptist Mission Press in 1847. Other versions and rescensions of the 1844 version followed, especially one by Dr. R. C. Mather (L. M. S.) in 1870. A large and representative revision committee was formed December, 1892, with the Rev. H. E. Perkins (C. M. S.) as chief reviser, and after his retirement the Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, Ph.D. (C. M. S.). The New Testament was completed in 1898, and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1900. An edition of Jonah has been issued for the blind.
Hindi—Hindustáni (Dákhani or Southern)	For the Mohammedans in Madras Province	New Testament, Genesis, Exodus, and Proverbs (Psalms, Proverbs, St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. John, and Acts R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1863	The Hindustáni-Dákhani (meaning Southern) is the Urdu as used by Mohammedans in the Madras Presidency. The New Testament and Genesis were issued by the B. F. B. S. at Madras in 1863. The Gospels and some books of the Old Testament were revised and republished at intervals at Madras between 1886 and 1899, by the lithographic process. Further revision is now suspended in the expectation that the revised Urdu (Northern) version will prove all that is needed.
Hindi—Gurhwali (S.V.O.)	Province of Gurhwal	New Testament	Serampore	1832	Translated by Serampore missionaries, and published at their press in 1832. Now obsolete.
Hindi—Gurhwali (Tehri dialect)	Province of Gurhwal	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S	1895	A new version of St. Matthew, translated by the Rev. T Carmichael (C. M. S.), was printed by the B. F. B. S. at the Secundra Mission Press in 1895.
Hindi — Jaunsari	Dehra Dun, N. W. P.	St. Matthew (Psalms, Gospels, and Acts in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1895	A translation of St. Matthew, by the Rev. T. Carmichael (C. M. S.), was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1895. Mr. Carmichael is proceeding to translate other portions of the Old and New Testaments.
Hindi—Kumáoni (S.V.O.)	District of Kumaon, west of Palpa	New Testament	Serampore B. F. B. S.	1826	A translation of the New Testament was commenced at Serampore in 1815, but completed only as far as Colossians. It was issued in 1826, but has since become obsolete.
Hindi—Marwari (S.V.O.)	Rajputana	New Testament St. Luke	Serampore B. F. B. S.	1821 1866	The New Testament was translated by Serampore missionaries, and published at their press in 1821, with the aid of the B. F. B. S. The latter Society, through its Bombay Auxiliary, published St. Luke in 1866.
Indo-Portuguese	For Portuguese residents in Ceylon and India	New Testament, Pentateuch, and Psalms	B. F. B. S.	1826	The Rev. Robert Newstead (W. M. S.), with Messrs. Fox and Armour as coworkers, translated the New Testament, Pentateuch, Psalms, and Proverbs. They were published by the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society (St. Matthew in 1819) and the B. F. B. S., the latter Society having printed the New Testament in London in 1826. Several editions were afterwards issued at Colombo. Subsequently portions of the Old Testament were translated by the Rev. Benjamin Clough (W. M. S.). A revised edition of the New Testament was issued at Colombo in 1853.
Jaipuri (S. V. O.)	Jaipur (Jeypore), Eastern Rajputana	St. Matthew	Serampore B. F. B. S.	1815	Translated by the Serampore missionaries, and printed at their press, with the aid of the B. F. B. S., in 1815. Now obsolete.
Kanarese (Karnáta)	Mysore and the district of Kanara	Bible (R. V.) New Testament	B. F. B. S Serampore	1821 1822	The New Testament was translated by Serampore missionaries and published at their press in 1822. Another translation of the New Testament and a version of the Old Testament were prepared by the Rev. John Hands and the Rev. William Reeve (L. M. S.), and completed and published, the former at Bellary in 1821, and the latter at Madras in 1832. A revised edition of both the Old and New Testaments, in charge of the Rev. G. Weigle (Ba. M. S.), representing a committee of revision, was published at Bangalore in 1860. Another revision committee, composed of members of the Basel, Wesleyan, and London Missionary Societies, was appointed in 1891, and has proceeded with the work. In 1898 the Rev. H. Haigh (W. M. S.) was appointed chief reviser of the reconstituted committee, which now (1900) reports several books of the New Testament as ready for printing.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
INDIA — Continued.					
Kanarese — Bádaga	For the Bádaga Tribe in the Nilgiri Hills	St. Mark and St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1852	The first translators were the Rev. Mr. Moericke (Ba. M. S.) and Mr. Casamajor of the Madras Civil Service, who prepared St. Luke, which was issued in 1852 by the B. F. B. S. A new translation of St. Luke, based on this previous version, was prepared by the Rev. W. Lütze (Ba. M. S.), and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1887. Mr. Lütze began the translation of St. Matthew, but it seems never to have been printed. In 1890 Tamil was made the official language of the Nilgiris, and the Rev. W. Sikemeier (Ba. M. S.) prepared St. Mark, which was published in the Bádaga character in 1896, and in 1897 as a diglott with the Bádaga and the Tamil transliteration in parallel columns.
Kanauyi, or Canoj (S. V. O.)	At the junction of the Ganges and Jumna Rivers	New Testament	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1822	Translated by Serampore missionaries, and published at their press in portions, between 1815 and 1822, with the aid of the B. F. B. S. It is now obsolete.
Kashmiri (S. V. O.)	Kashmir	New Testament, Pentateuch, and the Historical Books	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1820	Translated by Serampore missionaries, and printed at their press in 1820, with the aid of the B. F. B. S., but never reprinted.
Kashmiri	Kashmir	New Testament (Wade's version revised). Bible (Knowles' version)	B. F. B. S.	1885	A recent translation of the New Testament was completed by the Rev. T. R. Wade (C. M. S.) in 1884, and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1885. The Rev. J. H. Knowles (C. M. S.) has translated the Old Testament and revised the New Testament. The entire Bible, prepared by Mr. Knowles, has been printed (1900) by the B. F. B. S.
Kausali (S. V. O.)	Western part of Oudh	St. Matthew	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1820	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated by Serampore missionaries, and published at their press in 1820, with the aid of the B. F. B. S. It was subsequently found that the Hindi Scriptures would answer, and no further translation was made. It is now obsolete.
Khasi	Khasia Hills, Assam	New Testament Bible	Serampore B. F. B. S.	1824 1846	A translation of the New Testament was made by Dr. Carey, with native aid, and published at Serampore in 1824. A revised edition of St. Matthew in the Roman character was issued also at Serampore in 1834. Another translation of the New Testament, by the Rev. Thomas Jones of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, was printed (St. Matthew in 1846) in the Roman character by the B. F. B. S., under the care of the Rev. W. Lewis and the Rev. T. W. Meller, in 1870. Since then the New Testament has been revised and the Old Testament translated by the Rev. H. Roberts and the Rev. Griffith Hughes (W. C. M. M. S.), and others of the same mission. The entire Bible was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1892.
Khondi	For the Khonds in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Hills, Madras	St. Mark and a portion of the Old Testament	B. F. B. S.	1893	St. Mark, translated by the Rev. A. B. Wilkinson, a missionary among the Khonds at Ganjam, was printed at Cuttack by the B. F. B. S. in 1893. One book of the Old Testament, by the same translator, was also published in 1897. The death of Mr. Wilkinson has interrupted the progress of the translation.
Koi	For the Kois on the Godavery River	St. Luke and I. John	B. F. B. S.	1883	St. Luke and the First Epistle of John were translated by General Haig (C. M. S.), and issued in the Roman character by the B. F. B. S. in 1883. St. Luke was transliterated into the Telugu character by the Rev. and Mrs. J. Cain (C. M. S.), with native assistance, and published in 1891. No further translation has been undertaken, as the people understand the Telugu sufficiently well.
Kortha	Province of Bengal	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. John	F. C. S.	1894	Translated by the Rev. Andrew Campbell (F. C. S.), and printed at the mission press in Toundee — St. Mark in 1894, St. John in 1896, and St. Matthew in 1897.
Kurku	Central India	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1900	The Rev. J. Drake, a missionary among the Kurkus, translated St. Mark, which was published in the Nagri character by the B. F. B. S. in 1900.
Kurukh (Uráon)	Chhota Nagpur, North India	Four Gospels (St. Mark and St. John R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1895	St. John was translated by a native Christian, aided by the Rev. F. Hahn (G. M. S.), and was published in 1895. St. Mark soon followed. St. Luke and St. Matthew, translated by the Rev. F. Hahn, were printed at the Gossner Mission Press at Ranchi by the Calcutta Auxiliary in 1896. A revision of St. Mark and St. John was made, and the Gospels will soon be reissued. St. Matthew and the Epistles of St. John are now (1901) passing through the same press.
Lepcha	Sikkim, near Darjeeling	St. Matthew, St. John, Genesis, and twenty chapters of Exodus	B. F. B. S.	1874	St. Matthew, St. John, Genesis, and portions of Exodus were printed in 1874 at Calcutta by the B. F. B. S. The translation was by the Rev. William Start and the Rev. C. J. Niebel, independent missionaries.
Lushai	Province of Assam	St. Luke, St. John, and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1899	Translation by Mr. J. H. Lorrain and Mr. F. W. Savidge, independent missionaries among the aborigines in Assam. Published in England by the B. F. B. S. in 1899.
Mághadi	Province of South Behar	New Testament (St. Matthew and St. Mark R. V.)	Serampore B. F. B. S.	1824 1867	The New Testament was translated by Dr. Carey, and puhlished at Serampore in 1824. A revised version of Carey's translation of St. Matthew and St. Mark, edited by G. A. Grierson, Esq., a British magistrate of Gaya, was published by the B. F. B. S. at Calcutta in 1887–91. Another version of the Gospel of St. Matthew was prepared by the Rev. William Start, and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1867.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
INDIA — Continued.					
Malayálam	Travancore and Malabar	Bible (New Testament R. V.), and Jonah for the blind	B. F. B. S. ... Ba. B. S.	1813 1868	The first translation was the New Testament by Timapah Pillay, a priest of the Syrian Church. It was made from the Tamil version of Fabricius, and was printed in 1813, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, at Madras. This was subsequently revised by Mr. Spring, in coöperation with Mr. Pillay, in the dialect of Malabar, and again by Mr. Benjamin Bailey (C. M. S.), in the dialect of Travancore. The latter was printed about 1830, and was published at Cottayam. Mr. Bailey also translated the Old Testament, and the entire Bible was printed about 1842. A revision appeared in 1859. Another translation, by the Rev. Mr. Gundert (Ba. M. S.), was published in 1868 by the Basel Bible Society. A further effort at revision by a joint committee resulted in the printing of the New Testament in 1883, and of the Old Testament in 1890. Later another revision committee, with a view to harmonizing the German or Basel translation with the Southern or Syrian, brought out the New Testament in 1898, and the Old Testament has been revised (1900) as far as the end of the Pentateuch. A Union Version satisfactory to all concerned seems to be in sight.
Malto (Pahári, Rajmahali, or Maler)	For the Paharis in the Rajmahal District, Bengal	Four Gospels, Acts, and Psalms	A. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1875 1880	The American Methodist Episcopal missionaries translated St. Matthew, which was published at the Lucknow Mission Press in 1875, at the expense of the A. B. S. Another translation was by the Rev. E. Droese (C. M. S.). St. Luke was published by the B. F. B. S. through its Calcutta Auxiliary in 1880. The other Gospels, Acts, and Psalms, published by the B. F. B. S., followed at intervals until 1889.
Manipúri (S. V. O.)	Manipur, south of Assam	New Testament	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1824	A version of the New Testament was prepared by Dr. Carey, and printed at Serampore in 1824, with the aid of the B. F. B. S.
Manipúri	Manipur, south of Assam	St. John and St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1896	A translation of St. John in the Bengáli character was made by the Rev. William Pettigrew (A. B. M. U.), and published by the B. F. B. S. at Calcutta in 1896. St. Luke was printed in 1899. Mr. Pettigrew is continuing his translation of the New Testament.
Marathi — Standard	Bombay Presidency	Bible Bible (Genesis and fourteen books of the New Testament R. V.)	Serampore ... B. F. B. S. ... A. B. S.	1811 1819 1845	Dr. Carey's translation of the New Testament was published at Serampore in 1811, and of the Old Testament in 1820, with the assistance of the B. F. B. S. Another translation was commenced by Dr John Taylor, but St. Matthew only was prepared, and printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1819. A translation of the New Testament by American missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Gordon Hall and Samuel Newell (A. B. C. F. M.), was published at Bombay in 1826, with the coöperation of the B. F. B. S. It was revised by the Rev. Henry Ballantine of the same mission, and republished in 1845, with the aid of the A. B. S. The entire Bible was issued in 1847, and a revision completed in 1855. The A. B. S. also aided in printing subsequent editions. Revised editions of the Bombay version have been issued by the B. F. B. S. in different characters. An Old Testament revision committee, under the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan (F.C.S.), commenced its sessions in 1883. Owing to unforeseen delays, the progress was slow until 1893, when a new committee was constituted, with Dr. Mackichan as Convener, and with competent native co-workers, especially the Rev. Baba Padmanji. Several books of the New Testament have been printed, and the revision of the Old Testament is progressing.
Marathi — Konkani (S. V. O.)	The Konkan, Bombay Presidency	New Testament and Pentateuch	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1819	The New Testament in the Konkani dialect of the Marathi was prepared by Serampore missionaries, and published at their press in 1819, aided by the B. F. B. S. The Pentateuch followed in 1821.
Marathi — Konkani	The Konkan, Bombay Presidency	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. John	B. F. B. S.	1884	A revision of Dr. Carey's version of St. John was issued by the Madras Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1884, and in 1886 a committee was formed to proceed with the revision of St. Mark and St. Luke. This revision committee seems to have translated and revised the four Gospels, and to have commenced the translation of the Old Testament, which was undertaken by the Rev. P. Ott (Ba. M. S.). The death of two members of the committee and the disability of another have rendered further advance impossible for the present.
Mondári (Kol)	For the Kols of Chhota Nagpur	New Testament, Genesis, and Exodus	B. F. B. S. ...	1876	An unwritten language up to 1875. St. Mark, translated by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Nottrott (G. M. S.), was issued by the Calcutta Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1876, and St. Luke in 1879. The complete New Testament, translated for the most part by Dr. Nottrott, was issued in 1896. In 1899 the same translator began work on the Old Testament, and the books of Genesis and Exodus have been printed at the Gossner Mission Press in Ranchi.
Naga	Southern Hills of Assam	Portions of New Testament	A. B. M. U.		The Naga language has been reduced to written form quite recently, and a translation of portions of the New Testament has been made by the Rev. William Pettigrew (A. B. M. U.). The author has found no statement indicating that anything has been printed as yet.
Nepali (S. V. O.)	Kingdom of Nepal	New Testament	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1821	A translation by Serampore missionaries was published at their press in 1821, with the aid of the B. F. B. S. It is now obsolete.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
INDIA — Continued.					
Nepali (Parbuti)	Kingdom of Nepal	New Testament (R. V.) and portions of Old Testament	B. F. B. S.	1850	The Rev. William Start began a new translation in Nepali, and finished St. Luke and the Acts, which were published by the B. F. B. S. at Calcutta in 1850. The Rev. A. Turnbull (C. S. M.), aided by a native scholar, commenced another translation at Darjeeling in 1892. St. Matthew was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1895, and the four Gospels in 1897. The translators are proceeding with other portions of both Testaments, the New Testament being now (1900) practically finished.
Pali	Sacred and learned language of Buddhists in Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Laós, Pegu, and Ava	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1835	A translation was undertaken in 1813 by Mr. W. Tolfrey, a government officer, under the auspices of the Colombo Bible Society. He was assisted by learned natives and Don Abraham de Thomas, a Sanskrit and Pali scholar. The translation was from Dr. Carey's Sanskrit New Testament. Mr. Tolfrey died in 1817, having translated through the Book of Philemon. The whole New Testament was issued in 1835.
Palpa (S. V. O.)	States north of Oudh	New Testament	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1832	Dr. Carey, aided by native pundits, translated the New Testament, which was published at Serampore in 1832. It is now obsolete.
Pashtu (Pushtu or Afghani)	Afghanistan and frontier districts of the Punjab	Bible	Serampore... B. F. B. S.	1819 1863	A translation of the New Testament by Serampore missionaries was published at their press in 1819, and the Historical Books of the Old Testament were issued in 1832. A new translation of St. John by the Rev. R. Clark (C. M. S.) was published at Agra in 1857. Another translation of the New Testament by the Rev. I. Loewenthal, a Christian convert from Judaism, was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1863. In 1874 a translation of the Old Testament was undertaken by the Rev. T. P. Hughes (C. M. S.). He was followed by the Rev. T. J. Lee Mayer (C. M. S.), who in 1880 translated the Psalms. Various revisions took place, and the complete Bible was published in 1896.
Punjabi, or Panjabi (S. V. O.)	Northern portion of Punjab Province	New Testament, and Genesis to Ezekiel	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1815	The earliest translation in the Punjabi was by Serampore missionaries, who published the New Testament in 1815, and the Pentateuch and Historical Books in 1822, with the aid of the B. F. B. S. This version is now obsolete.
Punjabi—Standard (Gurmukhi character)	Punjab	New Testament and portions of Old Testament	B. F. B. S. A. B. S.	1850	A new translation of the Punjabi in the Gurmukhi character was undertaken by American missionaries, especially the Rev. John Newton (P. B. F. M. N.), and the New Testament, with several books of the Old Testament, was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1850, the A. B. S. coöperating financially by grants to the Presbyterian Mission. A revision committee was formed in 1890, and work upon the New Testament commenced. The Rev. E. P. Newton (P. B. F. M. N.) became chief reviser in 1894, and the New Testament to the end of the Acts was issued in 1895. It was finished and published in 1899. The translation of the Old Testament, chiefly through the efforts of the Rev. H. E. Perkins (C. M. S., Honorary), the Rev. E. Guilford (C. M. S.), and J. Harvey, Esq., Inspector of Schools at Delhi, has been accomplished, and portions were printed in 1899.
Punjabi — Chamba (Thakri)	For the Rajputs in the Chamba State	St. Matthew and St. John	B. F. B. S.	1878	The translation of St. Matthew and St. John was by the Rev. Sohan Lal, a native pastor (C. S. M.). The Rev. J. Hutchison (C. S. M.) edited and revised the work. It was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1878.
Punjabi — Dogri (S. V. O.)	For the Gurkhas in Kashmir	New Testament	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1826	Dr. Carey, with native assistance, prepared a translation of the New Testament in the Dogri dialect of the Punjabi, which was published at Serampore, with the aid of the B. F. B. S., in 1826. It is now obsolete.
Punjabi—Multani (S. V. O.)	West Punjab, between the Indus, Chenab, and Ghara Rivers	New Testament	Serampore. B. F. B. S	1819	The Serampore missionaries translated and printed a version of the New Testament, which was issued in 1819, but never reprinted.
Punjabi — Multani, or Derwal, or Jatki	West Punjab, between the Indus, Chenab, and Ghara Rivers	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1887	A new version was commenced by Dr. Andrew Jukes (C. M. S.) in 1883. St. Mark, revised by Mr. O'Brien of the Civil Service and Colonel Millett, and edited by the Rev. A. Lewis (C. M. S.), was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1887. The four Gospels were printed in 1899, the translation being by Dr. Andrew Jukes and the Rev. T. Bomford (C. M. S.).
Punjabi — Urdu (Musalmani)	Northern portion of the Punjab	Four Gospels and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1894	Two Gospels were prepared by missionaries of the United Presbyterian Mission. The other Gospels and the Acts were translated by the Rev. R. Bateman (C. M. S.), and first published by the B. F. B. S. in 1894.
Sanskrit (S. V.)	The sacred and classical language of the Brahmans	Bible	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1808	Dr. Carey translated the New Testament into Sanskrit, the ancient and classical language of India, and published it at Serampore in 1808. The entire Bible, translated by him, with the aid of Dr. Yates, was published in 1818. The B. F. B. S. aided financially in both cases. Another edition of the New Testament was issued in 1820, and one of the Old Testament followed some years later.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
INDIA — Continued.					
Sanskrit	The sacred and classical language of the Brahmans	Bible (Yates and Wenger version)	B. T. S	1846	Dr. Yates (E. B. M. S.) undertook a new translation in 1840. In 1846 the New Testament, Psalms, and Proverbs had been issued by the B. T. S. Dr. Yates died in the midst of his work on the Old Testament, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Wenger. The Old Testament was issued by the B. T. S. in 1873. This is the only translation at present in use. In addition portions of the Sanskrit translation have been issued in the Bengâli character and in the Devanagari and Uriya characters.
Santali (Sontál)	For the Santals in Santalia, Bengal	New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S	1868	St. Matthew was prepared by the Rev. E. L. Puxley (C. M. S.), and printed by the B. F. B. S. at Calcutta in 1868. Other portions followed, until the Psalms and several books of the New Testament were issued. In 1881 a committee for revision and further translation was formed, with the Rev. F. T. Cole (C. M. S.) as chief reviser, and the complete New Testament was issued by the B. F. B. S., through its Calcutta Auxiliary, in 1888. The Roman character was used, but several books of the New Testament have been printed also in the Bengali character. A representative committee was formed to further revise and translate. Some difficulty has arisen owing to a difference of opinion between this committee and the missionaries of the Indian Home Mission to the Santals as to the proper term for the Deity. The Rev. L. O. Skrefsrud and the Rev. Olaf Bodding, of the latter Society, give preference to the word *Thakur* as the term for God, while missionaries of other societies prefer *Isor*. The prospect is that these difficulties will be reconciled, and a version of the Bible printed which will be acceptable to all parties. Mr. Bodding has already translated the Old Testament, and is now (1900) engaged in revising it.
Sindhi — Katchi (S. V. O.)	Province of Katch (Cutch)	St. Matthew	Serampore / B. F. B. S.	1825	St. Matthew was translated by Serampore missionaries, and published at their press, with the aid of the B. F. B. S., in 1825. The same Gospel was translated by the Rev. James Gray, a chaplain at Bombay, and printed there in 1835. Further portions of the New Testament have been issued in the Gujarati character.
Sindhi — Standard	Province of Sindh	New Testament, Genesis, Psalms, and Isaiah	B. F. B. S	1868	The New Testament, translated by the Rev. Messrs. A. Burn, C. W. Isenberg, and G. Shirt (C. M. S.), was issued entire in the Arabic character in 1889, the Gospels and the Acts having been published first in 1868. Messrs. Burn and Shirt have also translated Genesis, Psalms, and Isaiah, which were published in 1883. Several other books of the Old Testament are in manuscript. A revision of the New Testament has been completed, and some portions are published. A representative committee is to proceed with the revision and further translation of the Old Testament.
Singpho (Singhpo)	Northeast Assam	Two Gospels and Acts	B. F. B. S	1901	Two young missionaries who went to Ledo in Northeast Assam in 1895 have recently prepared two Gospels and the Acts for publication by the B. F. B. S. Their translation will probably be issued in 1901.
Sinhalese (Sinháli)	Southern Ceylon	Bible (portions of Bible R. V.)	Colombo	1739	The Sinhalese version dates from 1739, when the four Gospels were translated by the Rev. W. Konym of the Dutch Church in Ceylon, and printed at Colombo in that year. The other books of the New Testament were issued at intervals, until all were published in 1776. Of the Old Testament Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus were printed in 1783. Soon after the formation of the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society in 1812, a thorough revision was undertaken by Messrs. Armour and Tolfrey and the Rev. Messrs. Chater and Clough, and the revised N. T. was issued from the Colombo press in 1817. The entire Bible was published in 1823. In the meantime a reprint of the old version of the N. T. passed through the Serampore press in 1813, to supply the demand during the preparation of the revised version. The B. F. B. S. printed another revised edition of the entire Bible in 1830. An additional translation of the N. T. was prepared by the Rev. S. Lambrick (C. M. S.) of Cotta, near Colombo, and published in 1833, followed by the O. T. in 1834, all at the expense of the C. M. S. This translation has been named the "Cotta Version." A revision committee appointed in 1853 harmonized the Colombo and Cotta versions, and published a revised edition of the Bible in 1856. Still another revision committee, with the Rev. S. Coles (C. M. S.) as chief reviser, was appointed in 1885. The work has proceeded slowly, and in 1899 the O. T. as far only as Ezekiel had been prepared. In that year the Rev. S. Coles (C. M. S.) and the Rev. C. W. de Silva (W. M. S.) were set apart to devote themselves exclusively to this service, so that much more rapid progress is now (1901) reported. The Rev. Charles Carter (E. B. M. S.) made another translation of the N. T., which was finished in 1860, and the same translator completed the O. T. in 1876, when it was printed by the B. T. S. A revised edition of this N. T. appeared in 1881, and another in 1898. Mr. Carter is now engaged in revising the O. T.
		Bible (New Testament R. V.)	B. F. B. S / B. T. S	1817 / 1860	

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
INDIA — Continued.					
Tamil[1]	Karnatic District, Southeast India, and North Ceylon.	Bible (R. V.)	S. P. C. K. B. F. B. S. A. B. S.	1714 1813 1844	Ziegenbalg's translation of the N. T. was printed by the S. P. C. K. at Tranquebar in 1714. He began the O. T. in 1717, but owing to his death in 1719 it was completed by Benjamin Schultze (D. M. S.) in 1727. Johann Philipp Fabricius (D. M. S.) retranslated the N. T. and revised the O. T. The Bible thus revised was issued from the Tranquebar Press in 1782. In the first decade of the nineteenth century the Tamil Bible had become so scarce that the B. F. B. S. printed a new edition of the Fabricius text at the Serampore Press in 1813. The Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius (C. M. S.), aided by other missionaries, now revised the N. T. of Fabricius, and it was published in 1827 by the Madras Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. The entire Bible revised was issued in 1844, the A. B. S. aiding financially. The Rev. P. Percival (W. M. S.), with the co-operation of a large representative committee, was the chief translator and reviser of another Tamil Bible, and this has been further revised, with the use of all previous issues, by the Rev. H. Bower (S. P. G.), and issued in 1868. It was subsequently accepted by Ceylon missionaries, and became known as the "Union Version." Still another revision committee now has the work in hand, but the death in 1892 of Bishop Caldwell (S. P. G.), an important member, has delayed the progress. Jonah has been prepared for the blind.
Telugu, or Telinga (S. V. O.)	Madras Presideney (North) and part of Hyderabad	New Testament and Pentateuch	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1818	Translated by Serampore missionaries. The New Testament was issued at their press in 1818, and the Pentateuch in 1820, with financial aid from the B. F. B. S. This version is no longer extant. A translation even earlier than this one, of the entire Bible into the Telugu, was commenced by Benjamin Schultze, the Danish missionary, in 1726. He completed the N. T. in 1727, and the O. T. in 1732. This version, however, for some unexplained reason, was never published, and even the whereabouts of the manuscript is apparently unknown at present.
Telugu, or Telinga	Madras Presidency (North) and part of Hyderabad	Bible (New Testament and large part of Old Testament R. V.) New Testament	B. F. B. S. A. B. S. A. B. M. U.	1828 1874 1885	Another translator, a contemporary of the Serampore missionaries, the Rev. Augustus Des Granges (L. M. S.), stationed at Vizagapatam, assisted by the Rev. George Cran (L. M. S.) and a learned Christian Brahman, translated a large part of the New Testament at Serampore in 1812. After the death of Mr. Des Granges the Rev. Messrs. Pritchett, Lee, and Gordon (L. M. S.) continued the work. A translation of the New Testament, chiefly by Mr. Pritchett, was printed by the Madras Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1828, and the Old Testament, based upon the Pritchett and Gordon version, was issued at Madras in 1855. A thorough revision was undertaken by a large representative committee subsequently appointed (1874–1901), with the Rev. J. Hay (L. M. S.) as chief reviser. The revision of the New Testament was completed in 1879, and the Old Testament is nearly ready. The A. B. S. has aided financially by grants to the Revision Committee. Dr. Hay died in 1891, and the Rev. Edwin Lewis (L. M. S.) took his place as chief reviser. An edition of Jonah has been issued for the blind. Another version of the New Testament was completed by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Jewett (A. B. M. U.) in 1885.
Toda	For the Todas in the Nilgiri Hills	Jonah and St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1896	The Todas are a small tribe said to number about 765 souls. Miss C. F. Ling (C. E. Z. M. S.) of Ootacamund, with the aid of a native, prepared a translation of St. Mark and Jonah, which was published by the Madras Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1896. It was revised by her in 1898.
Tulu (Tuluva)	For the Tulus west of Mysore	New Testament New Testament and Psalms (R. V.), and Proverbs	Ba. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1847 1893	A Basel missionary, the Rev. G. B. Greiner, began a translation of the New Testament soon after his arrival at Mangalore in 1834. The Rev. Messrs. F. Ammann and A. Bührer, of the same Society, aided him in completing the New Testament in 1847. A revision by Mr. Ammann was printed in 1858. A further revision was undertaken by a committee of Basel missionaries in 1885, and the New Testament was issued in 1893 by the B. F. B. S.
Udipuri (S. V. O.)	Province of Mewar or Udipur	St. Matthew	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1815	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated by the Serampore missionaries, and printed at their press in 1815, with aid from the B. F. B. S. It is now obsolete.
Ujaini (S. V. O.)	Province of Malwa	New Testament	Serampore. B. F. B. S.	1820	A version of the New Testament was translated and partially printed at Serampore in 1820. It was subsequently fully issued in 1824, but is now obsolete.
Uriya (Orissa)	Province of Orissa, Bengal	Bible Bible (New Testament and Old Testament to Ezekiel R. V.) Bible	Serampore B. F. B. S. B. T. S.	1811 1844	The New Testament was translated by Dr. Carey, and published at Serampore in 1811, being the first book printed in the Uriya language. Dr. Carey also translated the Old Testament, which was issued in 1819. The Serampore version was carefully revised by the English Baptist missionaries, Drs. Sutton, Noyes, and Buckley, and several editions were printed, one at Calcutta in 1844, and another at Cuttack in 1872. Both these versions were at the expense of the B. F. B. S. A further revision is now proceeding, in charge of the Rev. Thomas Bailey (E. B. M. S.), aided by the Rev. J. G. Pike. The revised version of the New Testament was printed in 1899, and the Old Testament as far as Ezekiel, both at the Cuttack Baptist Press, and at the expense of the B. F. B. S. The B. T. S. has also published numerous editions of this version.

[1] The Tamil version has the distinction of being, after Eliot's Mohegan version (1661), the initial translation of the modern missionary era. The translation of the New Testament was made by Ziegenbalg, whose nationality was German, although he was in the service of the Danish Missionary Society in South India early in the eighteenth century. The Bible was subsequently completed by Schultze and Fabricius, who succeeded Ziegenbalg, and the version made by these three pioneer translators has survived to the present day, although it has undergone much careful revision. Drs. Carey, Marshman, and Thomas follow on the roll of missionary translators.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
INDO-CHINA AND SIAM.					
Annam (Anam)	Cochin-China	St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John (Acts in preparation)	B. F. B. S	1890	St. Luke was translated from the revised Ostervald French version by Mr. Bonet, a resident in Annam for twenty years, and published in the Roman character by the B. F. B. S. in 1890. Mr. Bonet is now the Chief Government Interpreter in the Paris School of Oriental Languages. The demand for further translation has increased, and Mr. Walter James, Sub-Agent of the B. F. B. S. at Saigon, translated St. Mark, which was printed at Singapore by the B. F. B. S. Mr. James has also translated St. John and St. Matthew, and is now (1901) at work upon the Acts. It is hoped that he will be able to proceed with the translation of the entire New Testament for the Annamese.
Cambodian (Kambojan)	Cambodia	St. Luke St. Luke and Acts	B. F. B. S A. B. S.	1899 1900	The translator of St. Luke is Mr. Walter James, Sub-Agent of the B. F. B. S. at Saigon. He was aided by Mr. Vong, a native scholar, and the translation was made from the Ostervald French version. The manuscript, owing to the lack of type, was published tentatively in England by the B. F. B. S., by the photo process, in 1899. Another effort to prepare a translation in Cambodian was inaugurated in 1896 by the Rev. John Carrington, Agent of the A. B. S. in Siam. He also began with St. Luke, employing a native scholar as translator, and that Gospel was finished in 1897. The Book of Acts has been (1899) translated. These two books of the New Testament, and also the Ten Commandments, were being printed at San Francisco in 1900, under the direction of Mr. Carrington.
Laos	For the Lao tribes of Laos and Siam	Four Gospels, Acts, Genesis, and Psalms	A. B. S	1891	The first efforts at translation into the Laos language, as distinguished from the Siamese, were made by Dr. and Mrs. Daniel McGilvary (P. B. F. M. N.) about 1887. Nothing, however, was offered for publication until 1890, when St. Matthew, translated by Mrs. McGilvary, was accepted by the American Bible Society, and printed in 1891 in the Siamese character, at the new mission press in Chieng Mai. The Rev. Jonathan Wilson (P. B. F. M. N.) next translated the Psalms, and Mrs. McGilvary and her son, the Rev. E. B. McGilvary, have proceeded with the books of the New Testament. The Book of Psalms was printed in 1895. Mr. Wilson has also translated Genesis, which was issued in 1899 from the Chieng Mai Press. The Gospel of St. Matthew in the Laos character was published in 1893, and St. Luke, St. John, and the Acts in 1894. Several of the Epistles have been translated (1901) by Dr. J. W. McKean (P. B. F. M. N.), and will soon be ready for the press.
Siamese (Tai)	Siam	Bible St. Luke and St. John	A. B. S B. F. B. S	1846	The first translator into the Siamese was Mrs. Ann Hasseltine Judson, who prepared St. Matthew about 1819, but apparently it was never printed. Another early effort at translation was made by Dr. Karl Gutzlaff (Neth. M. S.) and the Rev. Jacob Tomlin (L. M. S.), who visited Bangkok in 1828. Later Dr. Gutzlaff prepared the New Testament and revised this work. In 1833 the Rev. J. T. Jones, an American Baptist missionary, was sent to Siam. He thoroughly revised and perfected the translation, and the New Testament was printed under his supervision at Bangkok in 1846, with financial aid from the A. B. S. and the American and Foreign Bible Society. The latter organization was formed in New York in 1836, under Baptist auspices, but in 1883 it disbanded, when its foreign Bible work was committed to the A. B. M. U., and its home Bible work to the American Baptist Publication Society. Another translation of the New Testament was begun by the Rev. S. Mattoon (P. B. F. M. N.) about 1860, and subsequently his work was subjected to a thorough revision by the Rev. Messrs. N. A. McDonald and J. W. Van Dyke (P. B. F. M. N.). The Gospel of St. Matthew thus revised was printed in Bangkok in 1879, and St. Mark and St. Luke in 1881, by the A. B. S. The translation and revision of the Siamese Bible was continued by American Presbyterian missionaries, especially the Rev. Messrs. McDonald, Van Dyke, and Bradley, and published book by book, until in 1887 the entire Bible was reported as printed by the A. B. S. at the Bangkok Press. Still further revision has been carried on, as subsequent editions have been printed. In 1896 the Presbytery of Siam appointed a committee, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. John Carrington, E. P. Dunlap, and W. G. McClure, to give further attention to the revising and perfecting of the version. At some period in the history of the Siamese versions the B. F. B. S. has rendered financial aid in the printing of St. Luke and St. John, but the author has not been able to identify the date.
JAPAN.					
Ainu	The Island of Hokkaido, or Yezo, Japan	New Testament, Psalms, and Jonah.	B. F. B. S. A. B. S N. B. S. S	1887 1894 1894	The Rev. J. Batchelor (C. M. S.) translated St. Matthew, which was published in part in 1887, and completely, with the addition of Jonah, in 1889. The printing was at Tokyo, at the expense of the B. F. B. S. The remaining Gospels were published in England in 1891 by the same Society. The Epistles of Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians were published in Yokohama in 1894, at the joint expense of the British, American, and Scotch Bible societies. In 1895 the Psalms were issued, and in 1897 the entire New Testament, translated and revised by Mr. Batchelor, was published at Yokohama. The Psalter was also issued in 1897 by the S. P. C. K.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks—Historical and Descriptive.
JAPAN—Continued.					The first translator of any portion of the Scriptures into Japanese was Dr. Karl Gutzlaff (Neth. M. S.), who, with the aid of three shipwrecked Japanese at Macao, translated the Gospel of St. John, which was printed at Singapore in 1839. He subsequently completed the translation of the New Testament, but only the Acts and the Epistles of John appear to have been printed. A translation of St. Luke, St. John, and the Acts was prepared by Dr. Bettelheim, a missionary to the Luchu Islands. St. Luke was issued at Hong Kong in 1855, under the care of the Bishop of Victoria and at the expense of the S. P. C. K., and St. John, St. Luke, and the Acts were also printed in Vienna in 1872–73, after being transliterated into the Hiragana character by Professor Pfizmayer. In 1872 a translation committee was formed at Yokohama, which began its task in 1874, and finished in five and a half years. A Permanent Committee for revision and reference was appointed in 1878, and acted in that capacity during the whole period of the work. With slight revision they prepared the New Testament for printing, which was accomplished in 1880, at the expense of the A. B. S. Numerous editions in various styles have been since issued by the different Bible societies. The Old Testament Committee continued their work, publishing portions at intervals until 1888, when the entire Old Testament was issued by the American, British, and Scotch Bible societies. The year 1888 is signalized by the issue, also at joint expense, of the first edition of the complete Bible. The principal workers upon the Japanese Bible were J. C. Hepburn, M.D., LL.D., Chairman, the Rev. Drs D. C. Greene, G. F. Verbeck, S. R. Brown, R. S. Maclay, Bishop P. K. Fyson, the Rev. Messrs. M. Okuno and F. Matsuyama, and Mr. Takahashi Goro. The Rev. Dr. Nathan Brown (A. B. M. U.) was engaged for a time with the Committee, but finally prepared a special translation of the New Testament for the A. B. M. U., which was completed in 1878.
Japanese	Japan	New Testament	A. B. M. U.	1878	
		Bible (four Gospels and Acts for the blind)	A. B. S.	1880	
			B. F. B. S.	1881	
			N. B. S. S.	1881	
Luchuan—Japanese	Luchu Islands	St. Luke to Romans	S. P. C. K.	1855	Dr. Bettelheim, a missionary to the Luchu Islands, translated St. Luke, St. John, the Acts, and Romans about 1849. They were published at Hong Kong in 1855, by the S. P. C. K. The B. F. B. S. also printed an edition of the same.
			B. F. B. S.	1881	
KOREA.					The Rev. John Ross (U. P. C. S. M.) of the Mission in Manchuria translated the New Testament into Korean, which was issued in 1885, the British and Scotch Bible societies uniting in the publication of it. As Mr. Ross' version was not suitable for Southern Korea, a translation of St. Matthew was prepared for use at Seoul by Mr. Rijntei, which was published by the A. B. S. in 1885, and reissued by the N. B. S. S. in 1887. In 1890 a committee of missionaries was appointed to revise the work of Mr. Ross, but subsequently a representative board of translators was designated to make an entirely new version. St. Matthew was printed in 1895, and the New Testament was issued from the Trilingual Mission Press at Seoul in 1899, at the joint expense of the American, British, and Scotch Bible societies. A revision of the New Testament is in progress, and the translation of the Old Testament is well advanced. The committee of translators consists of the Rev. Dr. H. G. Underwood, Chairman, and the Rev. Messrs. J. S. Gale, W. B. Scranton, M D., H. G. Appenzeller, W. D. Reynolds, and M. N. Trollope.
Korean	Korea	New Testament (Old Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1885	
			N. B. S. S.	1885	
			A. B. S.	1885	
MALAYSIA (Including the Philippines).					
Alfura (Alfuor)	Celebes	St. Matthew	Neth. B. S.	1852	The Alfuras, or Alfurs (variously called also Alfures, Alfuros, Alforas, Alforias, Arafuras, or Harafuras), is a name given, presumably by the Portuguese, to wild tribes in Celebes, the Moluccas, and adjacent islands. A translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew was made by the Rev. J. Hermann, and published by the Netherlands Bible Society in 1852. Further information is lacking.
Bali, or Balinese	Bali Island, east of Java	Portions of New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1877	The B. F. B. S. engaged the Rev. R van Eck (U. M U.) in 1877 to translate the New Testament into the Bali language. The work proceeded slowly, and only portions were prepared. Further information is lacking, and no definite statement as to the portions which have been printed is at hand.
			Neth. B. S.		
Batta, or Battak—Toba	For the Battas of North Sumatra	Bible	Neth. B. S.	1859	The earliest translation of the New Testament was by Messrs. Burton and Ward, Baptist missionaries who went to Sumatra in 1820, but it was never published. The N. B. S. printed portions of the Old and New Testaments, St. John appearing in 1859. The translator was Dr H. Neubronner van der Tuuk Another translation was made in 1875 by the Rev. J. L. Nommensen (R. M. S.), edited by the Rev. Dr. Schreiber of the same mission. The Gospels were printed in the Batta character at Elberfeld in 1879, and the B. F. B. S. published the entire New Testament in the Roman character in 1885. The entire Bible followed, under the supervision of Dr. Schreiber, in 1892–93.
			B. F. B. S.	1885	
Batta, or Battak—Mandailing	For the Battas of South Sumatra	New Testament	R. M. S.	1873	The Mandailing dialect of Batta is quite distinct from the Toba, and is spoken in Southern Sumatra by nearly 100,000 people, of whom over 4000 are Christians. The Rev. Dr. Schreiber and Mr. Betz translated St. Luke and St. John, which were printed at Batavia in 1873 by the Rhenish Missionary Society. The entire New Testament by Dr. Schreiber and Mr. Leipoldt was published at Elberfeld in 1879. The Psalms, translated by the Rev. C. Schütz of Bungaboudar, Sumatra, appeared in 1889. A revised New Testament in the Roman character is in course of preparation by the same translator.
			B. F. B. S.	1879	

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
MALAYSIA — Continued.					
Batta, or Battak — Angkola	For the Battas of Sumatra	St. Mark	Neth. B. S.	1895	The Angkola dialect of Batta is spoken in a province of the same name on the west coast of the Island of Sumatra, south of Lake Toba. The Gospel of St. Mark was translated by Mr. J. W. Dammerboer, Agent of the Neth. B. S. in Angkola, and published in the Roman character about 1895.
Bicol (Vicol)	Philippine Islands	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1899	The Gospel of St. Luke was translated in 1898 by Señor Don F. D. Cayetano Lucban, a lawyer exiled from the Philippines, and the Rev. R. O. Walker, Agent of the B. F. B. S. in Madrid. It was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1899.
Bugi (Bughi or Buginese)	Celebes	New Testament and greater part of Old Testament	Neth. B. S.	1863	Dr. B. F. Matthes (Neth. M. S.) went to Celebes in 1840, and translated both Testaments. The printing of the N. T. was begun by the Neth. B. S. in 1863, and the N. T. entire, and a large part of the O. T., have been issued. The B. F. B. S. aided financially.
		St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1874	
Cebuan (Visayan de Cebu)	Philippine Islands	Gospels in preparation	A. B. S.		The Cebuan is a dialect of Visayan spoken in the islands of Cebu and Negros. The A. B. S. authorized its Agent, the Rev. J. C. Goodrich, to secure a translation of the Gospels into this dialect, and St. Luke is now being prepared under the care of U. S. Chaplain Southerland.
Dyak, Dhyak, or Dajak — Standard	Borneo	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1846	The entire Bible has been translated by Dr. A. Hardeland (R. M. S.). The New Testament was published at Singapore, at the expense of the B. F. B. S., in 1846. A revised edition was issued at Borneo in 1858. The Old Testament by the same translator was published at Amsterdam in 1858, and the Neth. B. S. issued simultaneously Hardeland's version of the whole Bible. A revision is in progress in charge of the Rev. F. E. Braches (R. M. S.), and St. Matthew was published in 1898 by the Neth. B. S. for the B. F. B. S.
		Bible	Neth. B. S.	1858	
Dyak — Sea	Borneo	Psalms	S. P. C. K.	1879	The Psalter was translated into Sea Dyak by Mr. Pershore, and published by the S. P. C. K. in 1879.
Ilocano	Philippine Islands	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1899	The Gospel of St. Luke was translated by Señor Don Isabelo de los Reyes, an exiled journalist and author, the Rev. R. O. Walker, Agent of the B. F. B. S. in Madrid, supervising its publication, in 1899. The A. B. S. is securing a translation of the Gospels by Mr. S. Mendoza and Professor Y. Villamor, under the supervision of its Agent in Manila, the Rev. J. C. Goodrich, but nothing has as yet (1901) been published. St. Luke (R. V.) and St. Mark are, however, ready for the press. St. Matthew and St. John await revision.
		Gospels in preparation	A. B. S.		
Javanese	Java	Bible	Neth. B. S.	1831	The first translator was the Rev. G. Bruckner, a minister of the Dutch Church at Samarang. The N. T. was printed in 1831 at Serampore, at the joint expense of the translator and the Neth. B. S. The translator of the O. T. was the Rev. Dr. C. Gericke (Neth. M. S.), and it was published by the Neth. B. S. between 1848 and 1856. Another translation of the N. T. was prepared by the Rev. P. Jansz of the Mennonite Missionary Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Netherlands Colonies. St. Luke was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1885, and the N. T., in the Roman character, in 1890. A transliteration into the Arabic character was subsequently issued. The entire Bible by the same translator was printed in the Javanese character in 1883 by the B. F. B. S. Its revision was completed by Mr. Jansz in 1898.
		Bible	B. F. B. S.	1883	
Macassar	Celebes	The Gospels and Acts, and the greater part of the Old Test.	Neth. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1863	The Gospels, Acts, and most of the O. T. were translated by Dr. B. F. Matthes, and published by the Neth. B. S., with financial aid from the B. F. B. S.
Madura (Madoerese)	Madura Island	Four Gospels and Acts	Neth. B. S.	1895	Drs. J. P. Esser and A. C. Vreede have translated the Gospels and the Acts into the language of Madura Island, situated north of Java. The Netherlands Bible Society published the translation about 1895.
Malay — High or Standard	North Celebes, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1819	Translations of portions of the N. T. were prepared between 1612 and 1688. The latter date marks the issuing of the first complete edition of the N. T., translated by Daniel Brower, a Dutch minister residing in the East, and printed at Amsterdam. The present Standard Malay version of the Bible was commenced in 1685 by Dr. Leidekker, and after his death in 1701 it was completed by Petrus van der Vorn before the close of that year. This translation was subjected to a revision by a committee of four ministers appointed by the Dutch Government in 1722. Subsequently editions were printed in both the Roman and Arabic characters: the former was completed in 1733, and the latter in 1758. Other editions followed in 1814, 1817, and 1822. The B. F. B. S. issued an edition of the N. T. in 1819, and in connection with the Neth. B. S. the entire Bible was published in 1822. Another translation of portions of the N. T., and the Book of Genesis, by the Rev. H. C. Klinkert, was published by the Neth. B. S. about 1872, and the entire Bible by the same translator in 1889. The N. B. S. S. published the N. T., translated by Mr. Roskott, in 1877. Still another version was undertaken by the Rev. B. P. Keasberry (L. M. S.), and the N. T. was issued in 1863. The translator died in 1875, when the O. T. was nearly completed. A revision committee, consisting of the Rev. W. H. Gomes (S. P. G.), Archdeacon J. Perham (S. P. G.), and the Rev. W. G. Shellabear (M. E. M. S.), was appointed in 1890. Subsequently Mr. Shellabear became chief reviser, and the work is now in progress.
		Bible	Neth. B. S.	1822	
		New Testament	N. B. S. S.	1877	

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
MALAYSIA — Continued.					
Malay — Low or Soerabayan	Batavia	New Testament, Exodus, and Psalms	B. F. B. S. / Neth. B. S.	1833 / 1847	Soon after the formation of the Java Auxiliary Bible Society in 1814, a translation of the New Testament into Low Malay was projected. St. Matthew and St. John were prepared by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, a Baptist missionary, and the New Testament was completed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Medhurst (L. M. S.), and published at Singapore by the B. F. B. S. in 1833. The Psalms were printed by the Neth. B. S. at Amsterdam in 1847, and the New Testament in 1853. Exodus, translated by the Rev. J. L. Marten, was brought in manuscript from Java to Great Britain, and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1878. The Gospels and the Acts, under the care of the Rev. H. C. Klinkert, were issued in 1888. In the same year the Neth. B. S. published Mr. Klinkert's New Testament entire. A transliteration of St. Matthew into the Roman character was prepared by Miss Macmahon, and issued by the B. F. B. S. from the Methodist Press in Singapore in 1891.
Malay — Sámarang	Malaysia	New Testament	Neth. B. S.	1895	A translation of the New Testament into the Sámarang dialect was published by the Neth. B. S. between 1891 and 1895.
Nias	Island of Nias	New Testament	Neth. B. S.	1875	The New Testament was translated by Mr. H. Sundermann (R. M. S.), and published by the Neth. B. S. at some date between 1875 and 1895. Another translation of the New Testament was commenced by the Rev. E. Denniger, and St. Luke was published in 1875 by the B. F. B. S. Genesis was prepared by the same translator.
		St. Luke	B. F. B. S.		
Nicobar	Nicobar Islands	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1890	The Rev. F. A. Roepstorff, while engaged in 1879 in translating the New Testament, discovered an earlier translation of St. Matthew in the Nankauri dialect of the Nicobar Islands, which was the work of Moravian missionaries formerly laboring there. It was published in 1890, and another edition in the Roman character was issued in 1891; all by the B. F. B. S.
Pampanga	Luzon, Philippine Islands	Gospels in preparation	A. B. S.		The A. B. S. has authorized its Agent at Manila, the Rev. J. C. Goodrich, to secure a translation of the Gospels in Pampanga. This, as well as other versions for the Philippine Islands now in preparation, will be made from the modern Spanish Version of the A. B. S. The translator is Mr. Leon Gamboa, a native scholar acquainted with Spanish, and entirely familiar with the local dialects. He has (1901) finished the translation of St. Luke, and is at present engaged on St. Mark. St. Luke is now passing through the press in Japan.
Pangasínan	Luzon, Philippine Islands	Four Gospels and Acts (New Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1886	In 1873 Señor P. Manrique Alonzo of Seville, who had long resided in the Philippines, presented a manuscript of St. Luke in Pangasinan, the language of Luzon, to the B. F. B. S. It was revised and published in 1886. Señor Alonzo continued the translation of the New Testament, which was completed, except the Revelation, in 1889, when the translator died. Only the four Gospels and the Acts seem to have been published, but steps are being taken by the B. F. B. S. to perfect and complete the translation with a view to early publication.
Rotti	Rotti Island	St. Luke	Neth. B. S.	1894	A translation of St. Luke into Rottinese was made by the Rev. Johannes Fanggidaej, and published by the Neth. B. S. in 1894.
Sangir (Sangi or Sanghir)	Sangir Islands	New Testament, Psalms, and Proverbs	B. F. B. S. / Neth. B. S.	1880	The Rev. F. Kelling of the Gossner Mission prepared a translation of the New Testament, and presented portions of it for publication to the B. F. B. S. in 1879. St. Luke and St. John were printed in 1880. The New Testament entire was issued by the B. F. B. S. about 1882 or the following year. Psalms followed in 1886, and Proverbs in 1888. A revised version of the New Testament has been prepared by Mr. Kelling, but no statement as to its publication is at hand. Another translation of the Gospels has been prepared in the Roman character by Miss Clara Steller, and published by the Neth. B. S.
Sunda (Sundanese)	Western part of Java	New Testament and Genesis	B. F. B. S.	1866	The Rev. G. J. Grashuis translated St. Luke, which was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1866. Another translation of the New Testament, by the Rev. S. Coolsma, was issued by the Neth. B. S. in 1878. The entire Bible, by the same translator, was published later. The B. F. B. S. began the publication of the Old Testament by printing Genesis in 1878, and followed with an edition of the New Testament in 1882.
		Bible	Neth. B. S.	1878	
Tagalog (Tagálo)	Luzon, Philippine Islands	St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1899	The Rev. R. O. Walker, Agent of the B. F. B. S. in Madrid, secured a translation of St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and the Acts, by Don Pasquale H. Poblete, an editor and political exile from the Philippines, which was printed in 1899. The entire N. T. is now (1901) translated.
Visayan de Iloilo (Bisayan)	Iloilo, Philippine Islands	Gospels in preparation	A. B. S.		The American Bible Society has authorized its Agent in Manila, the Rev. J. C. Goodrich, to secure a translation of the Gospels into the Visayan dialect of Iloilo. The Rev. Eric Lund is now at work on the New Testament, but no record of its publication is yet at hand. The B. F. B. S. has also in preparation the Gospel of St. Mark.
		St. Mark in preparation	B. F. B. S.		
Zambal	Luzon, Philippine Islands	Gospels in preparation	A. B. S.		The American Bible Society has in preparation the Gospels in the Zambal dialect of the Philippines, but they are not yet ready for publication.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
PERSIA.					
Armenian — Ararat	Northern Persia and Russian Caucasia	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1835	The so-called Ararat dialect of the Armenian is spoken in Russian Caucasia and Northern Persia. A translation of the New Testament was made in 1834 by the Rev. A. H. Dittrich (Ba. M. S.). It was printed at Moscow by the B. F. B. S. in 1835, and revised and republished at Constantinople in 1879. The revision was by the Rev. Abraham Amirkhanianz, and the New Testament and the Psalms were examined and approved by Dr. Elias Riggs (A. B. C. F. M.) before publication. The Old Testament was also translated by Mr. Amirkhanianz, and published by the B. F. B. S. at Constantinople in 1882. A Reference Bible with some further revision was passing through the press at Constantinople in 1896.
Persian	Persia, Kurdistan, and Afghanistan	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1812	Several early versions of the Gospels, and also a translation of the Pentateuch, date from medieval times, but they were imperfect and unsatisfactory. The first edition of the four Gospels in the nineteenth century was made under the supervision of Colonel Colebrooke, and printed in 1804 at Calcutta. Another version, including many of the Epistles, by the Rev. L. Sebastiani, was issued at Serampore for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society in 1812. The next version was of the New Testament, by native scholars, under the superintendence of Henry Martyn, the translation of which was completed in 1808. The results, however, were so unsatisfactory that Martyn himself journeyed to Shiraz, Persia, in 1811, and there produced a remarkable translation, which was subsequently printed with the Psalter at Calcutta in 1816. Another copy of the manuscript was published at St. Petersburg a short time previous. Subsequent editions of the Psalter and the New Testament were issued in London, under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lee, an English clergyman and linguist. The New Testament was again reprinted in London in 1837, and in Edinburgh in 1847. The Old Testament was commenced by the Rev. Dr. William Glen, a Scotch missionary at Astrakhan, in 1826. It was eventually published in complete form at Edinburgh in 1847, by the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Associate Synod of Scotland, aided financially by the B. F. B. S. Another version of the Old Testament was prepared by Archdeacon Robinson, and printed at Calcutta in 1838. A revision of Martyn's New Testament was commenced in 1871 by the Rev. Dr. R. Bruce (C. M. S.), and completed in 1878. It was printed in 1881. The revision of the Old Testament was accomplished by Dr. Bruce, with the aid of other missionaries, in 1892, and was published under his personal supervision at Leipzig in 1895. The Persian Scriptures are printed either in the Arabic or Hebrew character.
Syriac — Modern or Chaldaic	For Nestorians in Persia and Kurdistan	Bible	B. F. B. S. ... 1829 A. B. S. ... 1846		There are several ancient Syriac versions (notably the Peshito), dating from a very early period. For missionary purposes they have been supplanted by the Modern Syriac translation. The first issue in Modern Syriac was of portions of the Scriptures, printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1829. The original manuscripts were purchased from Nestorians by Dr. Joseph Wolff, a missionary to the Jews, during a journey in Persia. The first effective attempt, however, to produce the Scriptures in the Modern Syriac vernacular was by the American missionaries, who entered Persia in 1834. To this work Dr. Justin Perkins (A. B. C. F. M.) and his colleagues devoted themselves for many years. An edition of the New Testament with the Ancient and Modern Syriac in parallel columns was published at Urumiah in 1846, and the Old Testament in similar form was printed at the same press in 1852. Subsequent editions, containing the modern text only, were issued in 1858 and 1863. The A. B. S. assumed the expense of these publications. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree (P. B. F. M. N.), with the aid of Nestorian scholars, accomplished a thorough revision of the Modern Syriac Bible, upon which he was engaged for several years. He completed the work in 1891, and brought it to America to be printed, where it was issued from the press of the A. B. S. in 1893.
Transcaucasian Turki (Azerbijani)	Northwestern Persia and Transcaucasia	Bible New Testament	B. F. B. S. .. A. B. S.	1836 1882	The Transcaucasian Tartar is spoken south of the Caucasus and in the northwestern section of Persia. It is called also Azerbijani, from the fact that it is the vernacular of Azerbijan Province, in the extreme northwest of Persia. The first translators of the New Testament were Messrs. Zaremba and Pfander (Ba. M. S.), aided by Mirza Ferukh, an Armenian scholar. St. Matthew only seems to have been printed in 1836 by the B. F. B. S. In 1875 the B. F. B. S. issued a reprint of the Gospels by these same translators. The services of the Rev. A. Amirkhanianz were secured in 1881 for the translation of the Old Testament. Genesis and Psalms were issued in 1883 by the B. F. B. S. Meanwhile another translation of the New Testament was commenced by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Labaree (P. B. F. M. N.), and portions were printed in Urumiah by the A. B. S. as early as 1882. In the preparation and revision of the Old Testament the American missionaries united with Mr. Amirkhanianz, the Rev. Drs. J. N. Wright and B. Labaree acting as responsible revisers. The printing was completed at Leipzig in 1893, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S. A single Gospel of the Azerbijani Version has been printed by the A. B. S. in the Hebrew character for the many Jewish people who use the dialect as a vernacular.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
RUSSIA IN ASIA[1] (Including Georgia, Chinese Turkestan, and Russian Mongolia).					
Georgian	Transcaucasia	Bible (Ancient Version) New Testament, Pentateuch, and Psalms	Moscow R. B. S. B. F. B. S	1743 1815 1878	A Georgian translation of the Scriptures was executed between the sixth and eighth centuries, but it became so corrupted that in the eighteenth century a revision was undertaken, of which an edition was printed at Moscow in 1743. The revision was under the superintendence of Georgian princes temporarily in exile in Russia. Another edition of the New Testament, based upon this revision, was printed by the Russian Bible Society in 1815, and still another in 1818. The latter was in the civil or common (Mkedvuli) character, as distinguished from the sacred or ecclesiastical (Khutsuri) character. The B. F. B. S. reprinted the Psalms at Tiflis in 1878, also in the civil character. An edition of the Pentateuch, revised by ecclesiastical scholars of the Greek Church, is passing through the press at Tiflis, at the expense of the B. F. B. S. A commission of the Synod of the Russian Church is now at work on the revision of the whole Old Testament. An edition of the New Testament with marginal references was published in 1895.
Jaghatai Turki (Tekke Turcoman)	For Usbegs and other Turkish tribes of Turkestan and Central Asia	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S	1880	The language is the vernacular of Usbeg (written also Uzbek) and Turkish tribes in Central Asia. The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated by the Rev. J. Bassett (P. B. F. M. N.), and printed by the B. F. B. S. in London in 1880. Another edition was published at Tiflis under the supervision of the Rev. A. Amirkhanianz in 1884.
Kashgar Turki (Omkish)	Eastern or Chinese Turkestan	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S	1898	The Kashgar Turki differs to a considerable extent from the Jaghatai Turki used by the Usbegs. The translation was prepared by Ohannes Aveterianz, under the direction of Mr. M. A. Morrison, the Transcaucasia Agent of the B. F. B. S., in 1893. The Rev. L. E. Högberg, a Swedish missionary at Kashgar, was eventually associated with Mr. Aveterianz, and Dr. G. Sauerwein also aided in the revision. The four Gospels were printed at Leipzig in 1898, at the expense of the B. F. B. S., and, proving satisfactory, the entire New Testament, already prepared by the same translators, will probably be issued at an early date.
Kirghiz Turki (Kara or Southern)	Southern Siberia and Turkestan	New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S	1879	The Kirghiz Turki, or Southern, was not an original translation, but an adaptation of the Nogai, or Karass, Turki Version, with idioms and other peculiarities so altered as to render it useful to a people named the Kara, or Black, Kirghiz of Southern Siberia. The New Testament was prepared from the translation of the Nogai, or Karass, Version of the Rev. Charles Frazer, and printed in 1879 at the Kazan University Press, under the supervision of Professor Gottwald. Another edition was issued in 1887.
Kirghiz Turki (Altai or Northern)	Government of Tomsk, Siberia	St. Mark (Gospels in preparation)	B. F. B. S	1893	A translation of St. Mark was prepared by Makari, Bishop of Tomsk, and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1893. This is the first version in the language. It is sometimes designated as Altai-Kirghiz, but the more proper title is simply Kirghiz-Northern. An edition of the four Gospels, translated by Inspector Katerinski, is now passing through the press at Kazan, at the expense of the B. F. B. S.
Kúmuk Turki (Kúmuki)	Daghestan or Eastern Caucasia	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke	B. F. B. S	1888	The language is spoken in Daghestan and in the region northwest of the Caspian Sea. Mr. M. A. Morrison, the Transcaucasia Agent of the B. F. B. S., employed in 1880 an educated young mollah named Kazan Bey to translate St. Matthew from the Arabic into the Kúmuki. It was completed in 1885, and, after revision by Major Tchekanoff, and a comparison with the original Greek by the Rev. A. Amirkhanianz, was printed in 1888. St. Mark was published in 1893, and St. Luke in 1899.
Mongol (Western or Kalmuk)	For Kalmuks in Russia, and the Eleuths, Kalmuks, and Soungars of Mongolia	St. Matthew, St. John, and Acts New Testament	R. B. S. B. F. B. S	1815 1887	A missionary translation into the Mongolian was reported as having been made early in the fourteenth century by John de Monte Corvino, a Franciscan monk, who spent nearly forty years (1292–1330) in the Tartar kingdom, and was said to have been very successful in introducing Christianity among the people. He translated the New Testament and Psalms, but the version is now entirely extinct. The first attempt at a modern translation was made by Conrad Neitz, of the Moravian Mission at Sarepta on the Volga, about the middle of the eighteenth century. Only scattered fragments of the Scriptures were translated. In 1808 the Moravians at Sarepta appealed to the B. F. B. S. for aid in preparing a Kalmuk Version. Dr. James Schmidt, one of their number, translated St. Matthew, which was printed at St. Petersburg by the R. B. S. and the B. F. B. S. conjointly in 1815. The Gospel of St. John followed in 1820 by the same translator, and in 1822 the Book of Acts was issued at St. Petersburg. In 1880 a new translation was begun under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., with Professor Pozdnieff and Archpriest Smirnoff as translators. The Gospels were published in 1887, and the entire New Testament in 1895.

[1] The Russian Bible Society was formed in 1812, but suspended in 1826 by Imperial Ukase. It was instrumental in providing several important translations during the few years of its existence, but some of them are now entirely out of print. They have been indicated by the initials R. O. P., signifying "Russian out of print" Since the suspension of the Russian Society the B. F. B. S. has established Agencies in Russia, and has been active in supplying the Scriptures to its vast populations. Other Bible societies were established temporarily in Russia, but were eventually suspended.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
RUSSIA IN ASIA — Continued.					
Mongol (Northern or Buriat) (R. O. P.)	Russian Mongolia	St. Matthew, St. John, and Acts	R. B. S.	1818	The Buriat Mongolians inhabit the Province of Irkutsk, in the vicinity of Lake Baikal. The translation of the Western, or Kalmuk, Mongolian was found to be unavailable for the Buriats. Prince Galatzin, President of the Russian Bible Society, requested the Governor of Irkutsk to send two learned men to St Petersburg to prepare a translation in their own dialect, based upon the Kalmuk. This service resulted in their conversion. In 1818 St. Matthew was printed at St. Petersburg; St. John followed in 1819, and the Acts in 1822. The whole New Testament was issued under the superintendence of Dr. James Schmidt (M. M. S.) in 1824. It is stated that subsequently Messrs. Swan and Stallybrass (L. M. S.), at Selinginsk, united with one of these Buriat translators (the other having died) in preparing the Old Testament and revising the New Testament. The entire Bible was printed in Siberia, at the joint expense of the B. F. B. S. and the A. B. S. The Old Testament was issued about 1840, and a revised version of the New Testament, by Swan and Stallybrass, was published in 1846, at the expense of the B. F. B. S. This last statement as to the participation of Messrs. Swan and Stallybrass is made upon the authority of "The Bible of Every Land" (p. 340), but it seems probable that the Swan and Stallybrass Version referred to is the same as that called elsewhere the Mongol-Literary, and entered in these tables under China.
Ossét (R. O. P.)	Central Regions of the Caucasus	Four Gospels, James, and Psalms	R. B. S. / B. F. B. S.	1824	A translation of the four Gospels was made by a member of the Greek Church, and published by the Russian Bible Society at St. Petersburg in 1824, with aid from the B. F. B. S. The Psalms were issued in 1869, and the Epistle of St. James in 1882.
Ossét	Central Regions of the Caucasus	Four Gospels and Acts / Gospels and Acts R. V. in preparation	Tiflis / B. F. B. S.	1864	Another version of the Gospels and the Acts is reported as having been made by the Society for the Reëstablishment of Christianity in the Caucasus, and was printed at Tiflis in 1864. A revision of this version was undertaken, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., in 1895, by Father Tokaieff of Ordonsk. The Book of Acts was finished in 1896, but there is no report as yet (1900) of the completion of the Gospels.
Ostjak (Ostyak)	Governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk, Northwest Siberia	St. Matthew translated	B. F. B. S.		A translation was projected in 1820, under the direction of Werguno, Primate at Beresov. St. Matthew was prepared for publication and forwarded to the R. B. S., but was not printed. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, it is said, printed it in 1868. The B. F. B. S. has instituted inquiries as to the desirability of reprinting St. Matthew, but it has not yet been issued.
Uzbek Turki (Sart)	Turkestan and Central Asia	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1890	A translation of the New Testament was commenced in 1886 by Mr. Ostrumoff, Russian Inspector of Schools. St. Luke was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1890, and the four Gospels in 1891. The proof-sheets were revised by Dr. Radloff, the Rev. A. Amirkhanianz, and Dr. G. Sauerwein.
Wogul	Woguls in Western Siberia	St. Matthew and St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1881	St Matthew and St. Mark were translated by Greek ecclesiastics as early as 1820. The Russian Bible Society, however, for some reason, failed to print them. An edition of St. Matthew by Professor A. E. Ahlquist, a Finnish philologist, was printed for the B. F. B. S. at Helsingfors in 1881, and St. Mark was issued in 1883.
Yakút Turki	Northern Siberia	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1897	The Gospels were prepared by the Kazan Missionary Society of the Greek Church, at the expense of the B. F. B. S. Two Gospels were issued in 1897, and the four Gospels in 1899. The printing was done at Kazan, Russia.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
SYRIA (Including Palestine and Arabia).					
Arabic	Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and North Africa	Bible	S. P. C. K. B. F. B. S. A. B. S.	1727 1820 1857	The earliest authentic Arabic Version is ascribed to John, Bishop of Seville, about 750. It was translated from the Vulgate of Jerome, and included probably the entire Bible. Several versions of portions of the Scriptures in Arabic date from the Middle Ages. The Gospels were issued at Rome in 1591, but the most important translation of the entire Bible was printed at Rome in 1671. This proved, however, to be only a servile imitation of the Vulgate. An earlier edition of the New Testament was printed by Erpenius at Leyden in 1616. Walton's Polyglot, published in 1657, also contained an Arabic Version, and the S. P. C. K. republished it in 1727. The B. F. B. S. reprinted the N. T. (Roman edition of 1671) in 1820, and the O. T. in 1827. A translation of the N. T. was completed in India by Henry Martyn and Nathaniel Sabât, and printed at Calcutta in 1816. An entirely new version was prepared by Professors Lee and Jarrett, with the aid of Fares es-Shidiac, a native scholar, and published by the S. P. C. K. in 1856. The N. T. was printed in 1851, and the Bible in 1857, but the translation was unsatisfactory in style, and substantially a reproduction of the King James Version. The noble modern version prepared by the American Board missionaries in Syria was the work of the Rev. Drs. Eli Smith and C. V. A. Van Dyck (P. B. F. M. N. since 1870), aided by accomplished Arabic scholars, chief among whom was Mr. Butrus ul-Bistany, Sheikh Nasîf ul-Yazijy, and Sheikh Yusuf ul-Asir. The translation of the Pentateuch was finished by Dr. Smith in 1852, and was published under his immediate supervision up to the end of Exodus, chap. xxxix., at the time of his death, January 11, 1857. The first printed form of eight pages of Genesis was issued in April, 1854. Dr. Smith also translated a great part of the Old Testament and the entire New Testament, but did not live to issue them from the press. He expressed a desire not to be held responsible except for the Pentateuch as far as printed, and Dr. Van Dyck was appointed to finish the task. The latter thoroughly revised and to a considerable extent retranslated the New Testament, and also those portions of the Old Testament which Dr. Smith had left in manuscript. This was done with a view to perfecting the translation, as well as securing conformity to the textus receptus, as required by the A. B. S. He also translated twelve books of the Old Testament which Dr. Smith had not attempted. The New Testament translation as revised was finished in 1860, and that of the Old Testament in 1864. The first printed copy of the New Testament was also ready in 1860, and the printed edition of the entire Bible was issued March 29, 1865. The work was completed by the A. B. S. The B. F. B. S. later purchased a set of the electrotype plates. The Bible, either entire or in portions, is now printed at the American Mission Press, Beirut, for both the A. B. S. and the B. F. B. S., in thirty-seven different editions, from electrotype plates. These plates were finally revised by Dr. Van Dyck, 1884-86. Arabic is the vernacular of Syria, Southeastern Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, the Soudan, and Northern Africa. It is the sacred language of the Moslem world. The entire Old Testament in the Moon type for the blind was issued in 1887 by the B. F. B. S., and portions of the New Testament in the Braille type have also been published.
TURKISH EMPIRE (Including European Turkey, Bulgaria, Asia Minor, and Kurdistan).					
Albanian—South or Tosk.	Southern Albania	New Testament and six books of Old Testament (other books of Old Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S.	1825	The first effort to prepare an Albanian Version was under the direction of Dr. Pinkerton, Agent of the B. F. B. S., who in 1819 engaged a native scholar named Evangelos Mexicos to translate the New Testament. St. Matthew was published in 1825, and the entire New Testament was issued at Corfu in 1827, the Greek being printed in parallel columns. It was published at the expense of the Ionian Bible Society, an auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. Another edition was issued at Athens in 1858, and a revised edition of the New Testament, by Mr. Christoforides, was printed at Constantinople in 1879. The same translator has prepared portions of the Old Testament, several books of which have been printed. A later translation into the adapted Roman character was made by the Rev. Gerasim Kyrias. The four Gospels, Genesis, and Psalms have been published.
Albanian—North or Gheg.	Northern Albania	New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S.	1866	The Gospels and Acts were issued in the Gheg, or Northern, dialect in 1866, the Psalms in 1868, and the New Testament entire in 1869. The printing was by the B. F. B. S., and was all in the Roman character. The Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D., Agent of the B. F. B. S. at Constantinople, supervised both the translation and printing.
Armenian — Ancient (R. O. P.)	For the Armenian people in Western Asia	Bible New Testament and Psalms Bible (R. V.)	R. B. S. B. F. B. S. A. B. S.	1817 1817 1838	A translation into Armenian from the Syriac dates from early in the fifth century. This manuscript version, however, became so scarce that in 1662 a council of Armenian bishops took steps to secure the printing of an edition in Europe. It was issued at Amsterdam in 1666. Other and more highly valued reprints were made, one at Constantinople in 1705, and another at Venice in 1733. The Scriptures were again printed at Serampore by the Calcutta Committee in 1817, for the use of Armenians in India. The R. B. S. did the same for Armenians in Russia, in 1817. Several editions have since been published by the B. F. B. S., but only of the N. T. and Psalms. A diglot edition of the Ancient Armenian and the Armenian Ararat was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1895. The Ancient Armenian N. T. was also published at Smyrna by the A. B. S. in 1838, and the entire Bible, after revision by a native committee, was issued at Constantinople by the same Society in 1896.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
TURKISH EMPIRE—Continued.					
Armenian—Modern	For the Armenian people in Western Asia	Bible, and St. John for the blind	B. F. B. S. A. B. S	1825 1845	The first translator into the Modern Armenian was Dr. Zohrab of Constantinople, who also rendered valuable assistance in connection with the Ancient Armenian Version. He completed a translation of the New Testament at Paris in 1824, and an edition with the Ancient Armenian in parallel columns was published there in 1825, at the expense of the B. F. B. S. This edition was thoroughly revised by the Rev. J. B. Adger (A. B. C. F. M.) at Smyrna, and printed in 1842 by the B. F. B. S. The translation of the Old Testament was then commenced by the Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs and Mr. Adger at Smyrna, and a tentative edition, with aid from the A. B. S., was issued in 1845. Dr. Riggs completed and perfected the task after Mr. Adger's departure from Smyrna, and the translation of the entire Bible was published in 1852, at the expense of the A. B. S. Electrotype plates were prepared by Dr. Riggs and Dr. Pettibone in New York during 1857-62, and the Modern Armenian Bibles for both the B. F. B. S. and the A. B. S. have since been printed from these plates. Some further revision of the Bible by Dr. Riggs has been accomplished. St. John is issued for the blind by the B. F. B. S.
Bulgarian—Western	Bulgaria, Rumelia, and Macedonia	Bible	B. F. B. S. A. B. S	1823 1864	A Bulgarian translation was undertaken in 1820 by Theodosius, an ecclesiastic who had been recommended to Dr. Pinkerton, Agent of the B. F. B. S., by the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople as one competent for the task. He completed it in 1822, and St. Matthew was published at St. Petersburg in 1823. The translation, however, was not satisfactory, and nothing further seems to have been printed. Another translation of the New Testament was prepared by Sapounoff in 1827, but only the four Gospels were issued. A third attempt at a translation was made in 1836, under the direction of Mr. Barker, Agent of the B. F. B. S., and was printed at Smyrna in 1840. The Old Testament was subsequently translated in 1858 by Mr. Constantine Photinoff at Smyrna, but he died as he was about to revise it with Dr. Riggs. Both the Old and New Testaments, however, were found to be unsatisfactory, owing to a distinction having arisen between what were then designated as the Eastern and Western dialects. This distinction subsequently disappeared in connection with the translation begun in 1859 by Dr. Elias Riggs (A. B. C. F. M.), in coöperation with the Rev. Dr. A. L. Long (M. E. M. S.), and with the aid of two Bulgarian scholars. They proceeded to revise, and in fact retranslate, the whole Bible into Bulgarian. This version was issued in parts at various times, until completed in 1864. The New Testament was electrotyped by the A. B. S. in 1868, under the supervision of Dr. Long, in New York City. The complete Bible, as revised by Dr. Riggs and electrotyped, was issued at Constantinople in 1871. A recent revision (1898) has been undertaken by the B. F. B. S., upon which Dr. Riggs was engaged at the time of his death, January 17, 1901.
Bulgarian—Eastern	Bulgaria, Rumelia, and Macedonia	New Testament, Genesis, Psalms, and Proverbs	B. F. B. S.	1840	The distinction between the Western and Eastern dialects of Bulgarian, which was so marked about the middle of the nineteenth century as to call for two separate versions, seems to have diminished to such an extent that one version — the Western — is now all that is needed. The translation made by Drs. Riggs and Long has been influential in giving such unity and currency to the etymological forms and the grammatical usages adopted in it that the language is becoming fixed in accordance with its standards. An Eastern Bulgarian New Testament was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1840, but it is now superseded by the later version, which is neither Eastern nor Western, but simply Bulgarian.
Judæo-Spanish	Spanish Jews of the Turkish Empire	New Testament Old Testament	B. F. B. S. A. B. S.	1829 1843	This version is in the dialect spoken by the Sephardim, or Spanish Jews who were banished from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492, and from Portugal in 1497. They took refuge in Constantinople and neighboring parts of Turkey, and are said to number at present about 45,000. The dialect is the Spanish of the fifteenth century adjusted to Hebrew idioms. An edition of the Old Testament, said to be the work of Edward Pinel, was issued from the press at Ferrara in 1553, and reprinted at Amsterdam in 1611, and again at Venice in 1617. A revised edition appeared at Amsterdam in 1661, and several other editions were put into circulation. A version of the New Testament, under the supervision of the Rev. H. D. Leeves, Agent of the B. F. B. S. in Turkey, was prepared by Athias Leone, a Jew, and printed by the B. F. B. S. at Corfu in 1829. It was revised and reprinted at Athens in 1844. The modern version, by Dr. W. G. Schauffler (A. B. C. F. M.), especially for the Spanish Jews in Turkey, was based upon the Ferrara Version of 1553, and was printed at Vienna by the A. B. S. in 1843, and again in 1850. A still further revision, under the care of the Rev. Dr. J. Christie of the Church of Scotland Mission to the Jews, was accomplished for both the American and British Societies, and was issued in 1878. Another and yet more thorough revision was undertaken by the Rev. D. B. Spence, also of the Church of Scotland Jewish Mission in Constantinople, and was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1896.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
TURKISH EMPIRE — Continued.					
Kurdish	Turkey, Kurdistan, and Persian frontiers	St. Matt., St. Mark, and St. John in Armenian character (N. T. in Arabic character in preparation)	B. F. B. S	1856	The first Kurdish translation was prepared by Bishop Schevris at Tabriz in 1827. It was subsequently revised by missionaries at Shushi, but no definite statement as to its printing has been found. It proved to be not intelligible to the Kurdish population of Persia, as it was in a dialect called Hakkari, with which they were not generally familiar. Subsequently a translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into Armeno-Kurdish was prepared, and issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1856, which was followed soon by the four Gospels. A committee of American missionaries residing in Harpoot and vicinity, consisting of the Rev. Dr. A. N. Andrus, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton, and two native scholars, now commenced a translation in the Armenian character, and St. Matthew was printed in 1892 by the A. B. S.; but, although the translation is still proceeding, nothing further has been issued. A new translation into Kurdish was begun in 1894 by a native scholar, under the supervision of the Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall (C. M. S.), and St. John was printed in 1896. It is in the Arabic character, and is in the language used along the Kurdish and Persian frontiers, and in the vicinity of Kermanshah. The four Gospels were completed in 1899.
		St. Matt. in Armenian character (other books in preparation)	A. B. S	1892	
Turkish (Osmanli-Turkish)	Turkish Empire	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1828	The Osmanli-Turkish Version is the Turkish Scriptures printed in Arabic or Osmanli characters. A translation by an Englishman named Seaman was made in 1666, and was in the dialect of Central Asia. Another, at about the same date, in the Western or Osmanli dialect, was made by Ali Bey, an official in the court of Sultan Mohammed IV. The manuscript was sent to Leyden, but remained in the University Library until 1819, when the N. T. was issued. A revision was found necessary, and was completed in 1828, when the entire Turkish Bible was printed at Paris by the B. F. B. S. Other revisions followed, but owing to the classical style of these changes they proved not to be helpful. In the meantime the Moslem population of Turkey needed a more perfect version of the Turkish Scriptures in the Arabic or Osmanli character. This was prepared by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Schauffler (A. B. C. F. M.), and finished in 1873. Electrotype plates of the New Testament were prepared in New York under the supervision of Dr. Long, by the A. B. S., in 1867, but a revision was found necessary in the interest of greater linguistic simplicity, and a committee was appointed by the British and American Bible societies to undertake this task. Dr. Schauffler himself was chairman, and associated with him were Drs. Riggs, Weakley, and Herrick, and also the Rev. Avedis Constantian, with two Moslem scholars. Subsequently Dr. Schauffler withdrew, and the revised Bible, under the direction of the remaining members of the committee, was issued in 1878. An important function of the above-mentioned committee was the unification of the existing Osmanli and Armeno-Turkish versions. These versions were originally made independently, and represent distinct individual labors for the benefit of the Turkish-speaking populations. The result of their efforts was in a measure successful, but a still more complete unification has been accomplished by a subsequent revision committee consisting of the Rev. Drs. Riggs, Herrick, Weakley, and H. O. Dwight, with the coöperation of the previously mentioned native scholars. This latter revision was undertaken in 1883, with the support of both the American and British Bible societies, and the Bible was published in 1887. A still further revision is now in progress, with a view to harmonizing the two before-mentioned versions with the Græco-Turkish.
			A. B. S	1867	
Turkish (Armeno-Turkish)	Turkish Empire, for Armenians speaking Turkish	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1819	The earliest version in the Armeno-Turkish (Turkish language in Armenian characters) was commenced in 1815 by two Armenian scholars, one an archimandrite named Seraphim, and an edition of the New Testament was published at St. Petersburg by the B. F. B. S. in 1819. A revised edition appeared subsequently, prepared by the Rev. H. D. Leeves, Agent of the B. F. B. S. An entirely new translation, with a view to supplying a simpler version of the Scriptures to the Armenians using the Turkish language in the Armenian character, and hence called the Armeno-Turkish Version, was prepared by the Rev. Dr. Goodell (A. B. C. F. M.), with the assistance of native scholars, chief among whom was the Rev. P. Constantinides. The New Testament was published at Malta in 1831, and the Old Testament at Smyrna in 1841, both by the A. B. S. The differentiating feature of this version is that it is in the more colloquial dialect of the Turkish, as commonly used by the Armenian people. Dr. Goodell prepared and issued a new and revised edition of the entire Bible in the same character at Constantinople about 1858, and finally revised it in the issue of 1863, having devoted thirty years to perfecting this important task. The subsequent development of literary culture in the Armenian nation seemed, however, to call for a revision of Dr. Goodell's translation, bringing it into literary harmony with the more classical Turkish Version. With this end in view, a committee, consisting of the Rev. A. T. Pratt, M.D., and the Rev. Avedis Constantian, was formed, and a version of the Armeno-Turkish New Testament, more classical in style, which has proved most acceptable to the Armenians, was issued in 1870. The success of this attempt at unification stimulated subsequent efforts to harmonize the substance and style of all the Turkish versions. This has been accomplished by the committee named in connection with the Osmanli-Turkish revision (Drs. Riggs, Herrick, Weakley, and Dwight), whose labors have resulted in the absolute harmony of both the Armeno-Turkish and Osmanli-Turkish versions.
			A. B. S	1831	

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
TURKISH EMPIRE—Continued.					
Turkish (Græco-Turkish)	Turkish Empire, for Greeks speaking Turkish	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S. / A. B. S	1826 / 1901	The first edition of the Turkish Testament in the Greek character was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1826. It was subsequently revised by the Rev. H. D. Leeves, Agent of that Society, aided by Christo Nicolaides, a Greek of Asia Minor, and published at Athens. The Armeno-Turkish Version of Dr. Goodell was eventually issued in the Greek character, but in 1881 a revision was thought to be necessary by the B. F. B. S., and was undertaken by the Rev. G. Casakos and Pastor A. Asadourian. It amounted to substantially a new translation, and was completed in 1884. This version, however, has now been supplanted by the harmonized Græco-Turkish Version, issued jointly by the two Bible Societies, under the direction of the committee for unification already mentioned in connection with the Osmanli-Turkish and Armeno-Turkish revisions.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Aneityum	Aneityum, New Hebrides	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1854	The language of Aneityum, an island of the New Hebrides, was reduced to writing by the Rev. Dr. John Geddie (N. H. M.), who went there as a missionary in 1848. He translated St. Matthew and St. Mark, the latter of which was printed by the B. F. B. S. at Sydney in 1854. This was the first portion of the Scriptures printed in any of the languages of Western Polynesia. In 1852 the Rev. Dr. John Inglis joined Dr. Geddie, and together they completed the translation of the New Testament, which was issued in London by the B. F. B. S. in 1862. The Old Testament was also prepared by the same translators, and issued in 1878, under the care of Dr. Inglis, Dr. Geddie having died in 1872. The natives contributed about six thousand dollars to the B. F. B. S. to pay the expenses of publication.
Aniwa (Niua)	Aniwa, New Hebrides	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1877	The entire New Testament was translated by the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton (N. H. M.), and printed by the Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. at Melbourne in 1899. The expenses of printing were provided by the natives of the New Hebrides, being raised from the sale of arrowroot prepared by them. St. Matthew and St. Mark were printed at Melbourne in 1877, and other books followed at intervals.
Bierian	Epi, New Hebrides	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1898	St. Luke was translated by the Rev. R. M. Fraser (N. H. M.), and printed by the B. F. B. S. in Tasmania in 1898. The Bierian is one of the dialects of the Island of Epi, New Hebrides.
Dieri	Cooper's Creek, South Australia	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1900	The B. F. B. S. in 1899 agreed to print a translation of the New Testament, which had been made by two German Lutheran missionaries of the Lake Kopperamana, or Bethesda, Mission among the natives of Cooper's Creek, South Australia. It was printed at Tanunda, South Australia, in 1900, at the expense of the B. F. B. S.
Dobu	British New Guinea	Four Gospels and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1895	The Rev. W. E. Bromilow (A. W. M. S.) translated St. Mark, which was published at Sydney by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1895. The other Gospels and the Acts by the same translator were also issued at Sydney in 1898.
Duke of York Island	Bismarck Archipelago	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1882	The Duke of York Islands consist of a small group, situated northeast of New Guinea, midway between the islands formerly named New Britain and New Ireland. The whole number, including the two latter, have been named the Bismarck Archipelago since they became a German possession in 1885. The language was reduced to writing by the Rev. George Brown (A. W. M. S.), who translated St. Mark, which was published at Sydney by the B. F. B. S. in 1882. St. Matthew and the Acts were printed in 1887, the former being translated by the Rev. B. Danks and the Rev. Isaac Rooney, and the latter by the Rev. R. H. Rickard, all of the A. W. M. S.
Ebon (Marshall Islands)	Marshall Islands	New Testament, Genesis, and Psalms	A. B. S.	1862	The Rev. George Pierson and the Rev. Edward T. Doane (A. B. C. F. M.), translated the Gospel of St. Matthew, which was printed in 1862 on the Island of Ebon, with financial aid from the A. B. S. St. Mark by Mr. Doane was printed at Honolulu in 1863. The remaining books of the New Testament were translated by the Rev. B. G. Snow and the Rev. Dr. E. M. Pease (A. B. C. F. M.), and the entire New Testament was printed in New York by the A. B. S. in 1885. Genesis, translated by the Rev. J. F. Whitney (A. B. C. F. M.), was printed in 1881, and the Psalms, by the Rev. Dr. Pease, in 1899, all by the A. B. S.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Epi — Baki or Western	Western Epi, New Hebrides	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. John.	B. F. B. S	1886	The Island of Epi is sometimes called Api. The Rev. R. M. Fraser (N. H. M.) translated St. Mark, which was printed in 1886 by the Sydney Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. St. Matthew, and St. Mark revised, were issued in 1892, and St. John, translated by the Rev. T. Smaill (N. H. M.), was printed at Dunedin in 1896.
Epi — Tasiko or Eastern	Eastern Epi, New Hebrides	St. Matthew (St. Luke in manuscript)	B. F. B. S	1892	The Rev. O. Michelsen (N. H. M.) translated St. Matthew, which was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1892. Rev. T. Smaill has also translated St. Luke, and it is now about ready for publication.
Eromanga	Eromanga, New Hebrides	Genesis, Jonah, four Gospels, and Acts (New Testament in preparation)	B. F. B. S N. H. M.	1865 1879	The Rev. G. N. Gordon (N. H. M.) just before his martyrdom translated St. Luke, Acts, and Jonah, and St. Luke was printed at Aneityum in 1865. Genesis, by his brother, the Rev. J. D. Gordon, was issued at Sydney in 1868, and St. Matthew, by the latter translator, was published in London in 1869. He was engaged in a revision of the Acts when he, too, was martyred in 1872. Another translation of the Acts was prepared by the Rev. H. A. Robertson (N. H. M.), and printed at Sydney in 1879, at the expense of the natives of Eromanga, who provided the funds mostly through the sale of arrowroot. Mr. Robertson has also translated St. Matthew and St. Mark, which were carried through the press at Toronto in 1885, under his own supervision. He is now engaged in printing the New Testament.
Fanting	Ambrym, New Hebrides	St. Luke	B. F. B. S	1899	St. Luke, translated by Dr. Robert Lamb (N. H. M.), was published at Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1899. Half of the expense was borne by the B. F. B. S.
Faté, or Efatese — Erakor	Efaté, New Hebrides	Genesis, St. Mark, St. John, and Acts	B. F. B. S	1866	The Rev. Donald Morrison (N. H. M.) translated St. Mark, which was printed by the Sydney Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1866. St. John, by the Rev. Dr. James Cosh (N. H. M.), was printed at Sydney in 1871, and also Genesis, by the same translator, in 1875. The Rev. J. W. Mackenzie (N. H. M.) added the Book of Acts in 1880.
Faté — Havannah Harbor	Efaté, New Hebrides	New Testament (combined dialect)	B. F. B. S	1877	The Rev. Daniel Macdonald (N. H. M.) prepared St. Luke in the slightly divergent dialect of Havannah Harbor, and it was printed by the Sydney Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1877. Subsequently it was decided, in view of the slight variations in several dialects of the islands, that a compromise, or combination, dialect should be used for the New Testament. The Rev. Messrs. Macdonald and Mackenzie, therefore, undertook to complete the New Testament in a dialect which could be used in common, and this was printed in 1888 by the B. F. B. S. The natives contributed largely toward the expenses of publication.
Fiji	Fiji Islands	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1854	The translation of the New Testament into Fiji was begun in 1843 by the Rev. Messrs. John Hunt, John Watsford, and R. B. Lyth (W. M. S.), and printed at Viwa in 1847, at the expense of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, with some subsequent financial aid from the B. F. B. S., which assumed the entire expense a few years later. The Old Testament, by the Rev. Messrs. John Hunt, David Hazelwood, and Thomas Williams, was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1854. A new edition of the Bible, under the superintendence of the Rev. James Calvert (W. M. S.), was issued in 1883. A carefully revised edition of the Bible was begun in 1889 by the Rev. Messrs. Frederick Langham and James Calvert (W. M. S.). The New Testament was printed in 1890, and the Old Testament is now under revision by Mr. Langham, the Rev. Mr. Calvert having died in 1892.
Florida	Florida, Solomon Islands	Four Gospels and Acts Exodus i.–xx. translated	S. P. C. K. B. F. B. S.	1882 1894	The Rev. A. Penny, formerly a missionary in Florida Island, translated the first twenty chapters of Exodus, but the B. F. B. S. has not yet printed them. The S. P. C. K. in 1882 printed St. Luke and St. John, translated by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Codrington of the Melanesian Mission, and in 1887 St. Matthew, St. Mark, and the Acts were published by the same Society.
Futuna (Futunese)	Futuna, New Hebrides	Jonah, Gospels, Acts, and Catholic Epistles Genesis, Exodus, St. Mark, and Acts	N. H. M. B. F. B. S	1869 1883	The Rev. Joseph Copeland (N. H. M.) translated St. Mark, which was printed at Sydney in 1869, presumably at the expense of the New Hebrides Mission. Mr. Copeland also prepared the remaining Gospels, which were published at Sydney about 1876. The B. F. B. S. issued St. Mark in 1883. Dr. William Gunn (N. H. M.) prepared the Book of Acts, which was printed by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1888, and Genesis, also by Dr. Gunn, was accepted by them for publication in 1894.
Gilbert Islands	Gilbert Islands	Bible	A. B. S.	1860	The Rev. H. Bingham, Jr. (A. B. C. F. M.), after much preliminary work upon the language, translated and printed the first eleven chapters of St. Matthew at Honolulu in 1860, with aid from the A. B. S. The New Testament was completed by him in 1873, at the close of fourteen years of labor. He then gave nineteen years of toil, aided by his wife and some native assistants, to the translation of the Old Testament, which was printed in New York by the A. B. S., under Mr. Bingham's personal supervision, in 1893, at which date the whole Bible in revised form was issued.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Hawaiian	Hawaiian Islands	Bible	A. B. S.	1828	The first portion of Scripture in the Hawaiian language consisted of the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. John, translated by the Rev. Messrs. H. Bingham, A. Thurston, and W. Richards (A. B. C. F. M.). It was printed at Rochester, New York, in 1828, at the expense of the A. B. S. St. Luke and the Acts were issued at Honolulu in 1829. The New Testament was published in 1833, and the entire Bible was completed February 25, 1839, and issued the same year, both at Honolulu, at the expense of the A. B. S. In 1856 that Society issued in New York an edition of the New Testament with the Hawaiian and English in parallel columns. Besides the three missionaries previously mentioned, others who have shared in the production of the Hawaiian Bible are the Rev. Messrs. A. Bishop, L. Andrews, E. W. Clark, S. Dibble, and J. S. Green, all of the A. B. C. F. M. Numerous editions have been issued during recent years.
Isabel (Ysabel or Bogotu)	Solomon Islands	St. John	S. P. C. K.	1887	The Gospel of St. John, translated by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Codrington (M. M.), was published by the S. P. C. K. in 1887.
Keapára (Kerepunu)	New Guinea	Four Gospels and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1892	The Rev. A. Pearse (L. M. S.) of Kerepunu, New Guinea, translated St. Mark, which was published by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. at Sydney in 1892. The same translator prepared the remaining Gospels and the Acts, which were printed under his supervision in London in 1898.
Kusaien	Kusaie or Strong Island in the Caroline Archipelago	Four Gospels, Acts, and several Epistles	A. B. S.	1869	The first portion of Scripture printed in the Kusaien included St. Mark, St. John, and the Acts, translated by the Rev. B. G. Snow (A. B. C. F. M.), and printed by the A. B. S. at Honolulu in 1869. The same Society issued a new edition of these portions in 1895. Several Epistles have since been prepared.
Lenakel	Tanna, New Hebrides	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1900	The Melbourne Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. has now (1900) printed one of the Gospels in Lenakel, translated by the Rev. F. H. L. Paton.
Lifu	Loyalty Islands	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1868	Translation was begun in 1855 by the Rev. William Nihill (S. P. G.), and the first chapter of St. John was printed the same year at the mission press on the Island of Maré. Other missionary translators prepared various books of the New Testament, which was issued entire by the B. F. B. S. in 1868. Those who participated in this service were Bishop J. C. Patteson (C. M. S.) and the Rev. Dr. S. Macfarlane (L. M. S.). The Psalms were prepared by the Rev. James Sleigh (L. M. S.) in 1869, and the complete New Testament and Psalms were republished in England in 1873, having been revised by the Rev. Messrs. Macfarlane and Sleigh. The Old Testament translators were the Rev. Messrs. J. Sleigh and S. M. Creagh (L. M. S.), with six native assistants. The entire Bible was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1888.
Mafur	Dutch New Guinea	Four Gospels, Acts, Genesis, and I. Samuel	U. M. U.	1871	The four Gospels and the Acts, and also Genesis and I. Samuel, have been translated by missionaries of the Utrecht Missionary Union. St. Mark, by the Rev. J. G. Geissler, was issued in 1871; Genesis, by the Rev. N. Rinnooy, in 1875; St. Luke and St. Matthew, by the Rev. J. L. van Hasselt, respectively in 1878 and 1881; and St. John, by the same translator, in 1883. The Acts, by the Rev. W. L. Jens, was issued in 1883, and I. Samuel, by the Rev. G. L. Bink, in 1888. The printing has been done entirely at the expense of the U. M. U.
Malekula, or Mallikolo — Uripiv	Northeast Malekula, New Hebrides	St. Mark and St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1893	The Rev. John Gillan (N. H. M.) prepared St. Mark, which was printed by the Victoria Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. at Melbourne in 1893. St. Luke was published in 1899.
Malekula — Aulua	Southeast Coast Malekula, New Hebrides	Four Gospels, Acts, and Jonah	B. F. B. S.	1894	The Rev. T. W. Leggatt (N. H. M.) prepared St. Matthew and St. Mark, which were printed by the Victoria Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1894. The Acts and Jonah were printed in 1899.
Malekula — Pangkumu	Malekula, New Hebrides	St. Mark St. John and Acts	Victoria B. F. B. S.	1891 1897	The Rev. Alexander Morton (N. H. M.) translated St. John, which was printed in England, under the supervision of the Rev. T. W. Leggatt, of the same Mission, in 1897, by the B. F. B. S. The Rev. F. J. Paton, son of Dr. John G. Paton, revised the translation for the press. Mr. Morton had previously translated St. Mark, which was published by the Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria in 1891. The B. F. B. S. issued the Acts by the same translator in 1900.
Malo	St. Bartholomew, New Hebrides	St. Mark, St. Luke, and Acts	B. F. B. S.	1892	St. Mark was printed at Sydney by the B. F. B. S. in 1892, the translator being the Rev. J. D. Landels (N. H. M.). In 1896 he carried St. Luke and the Acts through the press of the B. F. B. S. in London, and he is at present engaged in completing the translation of the New Testament.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Maori	New Zealand.	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1837	The New Testament was translated by the Rev. William Williams (C. M. S.), and printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1837, upon a mission press in New Zealand. The Old Testament was subsequently translated by the Rev. Robert Maunsell (C. M. S.), and published in London in 1858. A revised edition was prepared by Messrs. Williams, Maunsell, Hamlin, and Puckey (all of the C. M. S.), and printed by the B. F. B. S. in London in 1868. Still another revision occurred in 1885, and a reference edition of the Bible has since been issued.
Maré (Nengóne)	Loyalty Islands	New Testament, Pentateuch, and Psalms	B. F. B. S	1867	The New Testament was published in London by the B. F. B. S. in 1867, portions of it having been previously printed at the mission press on the Island of Maré. The translators were the Rev. Messrs. William Nihill (S. P. G.), J. P. Sunderland, S. M. Creagh, and J. Jones of the L. M. S. Messrs. Creagh and Jones have also translated several books of the Old Testament, and a careful revision is now in process.
Marquésan	Marquésas Islands	New Testament Part of St. John	H. E. A. B. F. B. S	1853	Missionaries of the L. M. S. undertook work in the Marquésas Islands early in the last century. Efforts were made by them to adapt the Tahitian to the Marquésan dialect, but only the Gospels of St. John and St. Luke are reported to have been published. Portions of the Gospel of St. John, and of other books of the New and Old Testaments, are all that has yet been printed by the B. F. B. S., but the date of publication is not at hand. The Rev. James Bicknell, a missionary of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, prepared the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, which were printed at Honolulu in 1853 and 1857 respectively. The New Testament was published in 1873 by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.
Mortlock	Mortlock Islands	New Testament	A. B. S	1880	The Gospel of St. Mark, translated by the Rev. R. W. Logan (A. B. C. F. M.), was printed at Honolulu by the A. B. S. in 1880. The Report of the A. B. S. for 1888 states that the entire New Testament had been translated by Mr. Logan, and an edition forwarded by that Society to the Mortlock Islands.
Mota	Banks Islands	New Testament (O. T. in press) Joshua, Judges, and Ruth	S. P. C. K. M. M	1885	The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge issued the New Testament in 1885, translated by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Codrington of the Melanesian Mission. Joshua, Judges, and Ruth were published later by the same Mission.
Motu (New Guinea or Port Moresby)	Port Moresby, New Guinea	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1882	St. Mark, translated by the Rev. J. Chalmers and the Rev. Dr. W. G. Lawes (L. M. S.), was issued by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1882. Dr. Lawes completed the Gospels, which were printed at Sydney in 1885, and the New Testament translated by him was issued in London in 1892. He has now undertaken the translation of the Old Testament, and has completed (1901) portions of Psalms, Proverbs, and Isaiah, which the National Bible Society of Scotland is preparing to print.
Murray Island (Mer)	Vicinity of Torres Straits	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1886	The Murray Island, or Mer, language is spoken upon Murray Island and other adjacent isles in the Torres Straits. St. Mark and St. John were translated by the Rev. Messrs. S. Macfarlane and H. Scott (L. M. S.), and were printed at Sydney by the B. F. B. S. in 1886. The same Society published the four Gospels in 1899.
Narrinyeri	South Australia	Portions of Bible	B. F. B. S	1865	The Narrinyeri language is spoken by aborigines of South Australia. Various portions of the Bible have been translated for their benefit by the Rev. George Taplin of the Aborigines' Friends Association, and were published at Adelaide, with the aid of the B. F. B. S., in 1865.
New Britain	Bismarck Archipelago	Four Gospels and Acts	B. F. B. S	1893	The Rev. R. H. Rickard (A. W. M. S.) translated the four Gospels and the Acts, which were published by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1893.
Nguna (Tongoan)	New Hebrides	Genesis, Exodus i.–xx., four Gospels, Acts, I. John, and Revelation	B. F. B. S	1882	The Rev. Peter Milne (N. H. M.) translated St. Matthew and St. John, which were issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1887. St. Mark, St. Luke, and the Acts followed in 1887. In 1891 Genesis and I. John were issued. Mr. Milne is proceeding with the translation of books of both the Old and New Testaments.
Niué	Savage Island	New Testament and thirty-five books of Old Testament	B. F. B. S	1863	St. Mark was translated from the Samoan by native Samoan teachers, who were engaged in missionary work on the Island of Niué. The manuscript was sent to Samoa and revised by the Rev. George Pratt (L. M. S.), and after the translation of the other Gospels and the Acts by Samoan pastors, and some of the Epistles by Mr. Pratt, all were printed at Sydney by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1863. The entire New Testament was published in 1867, and the Psalms appeared in 1870, followed by Genesis, Exodus, and the completed Pentateuch, which was issued in 1881. The translators were the Rev. Dr. W. G. Lawes, his brother, the Rev. F. E. Lawes, and the Rev. George Pratt, all of the L. M. S. Mr. F. E. Lawes has continued to translate the Old Testament, which is now (1901) almost entirely printed.
Panaiéti	British New Guinea	St. Mark	B. F. B. S	1895	St. Mark was published in 1895 by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. The translator was the Rev. S. B. Fellows (A. W. M. S.). The Panaiéti language is very similar to the Dobu, and it is the expectation of the missionaries that one translation will eventually serve for both.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Ponapé	Caroline Islands	New Testament, Genesis, Exodus, Joshua, I. and II. Samuel, and I. and II. Kings	A. B. S.	1862	Ponapé is one of the Caroline Islands. The Rev. Messrs. L. H. Gulick and A. A. Sturges (A. B. C. F. M.) translated St. John, which was printed on the island in 1862, with aid from the A. B. S. St. Luke and the Acts followed in 1866, and St. Matthew and St. Mark in 1870. The entire New Testament by the same translators, with the later coöperation of the Rev. E. T. Doane (A. B. C. F. M.), was published by the A. B. S. in New York in 1887. Mr. Doane has proceeded with the translation of the Old Testament, the different books of which have been issued by the A. B. S, when ready for the press. The last reported issue was I. and II. Kings, in 1890.
Ranon	Ambrym, New Hebrides	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1899	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated by the Rev. W. B. Murray and his brother the Rev. Charles Murray of the New Hebrides Mission, and printed in 1899 by the Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, the B. F. B. S. assuming half the expense.
Rarotonga	Hervey or Cook Islands	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1830	The Rev. Messrs. John Williams and Charles Pitman (L. M. S.), who went to Rarotonga in 1827, translated the New Testament, with the exception of two books which were prepared by the Rev. A. Buzacott of the same Society. After much careful revision the Gospel of St. John and the Epistle to the Galatians were printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1830, and the entire New Testament was published in 1836. The translation of the Old Testament was then begun, Genesis and Psalms being printed in 1845, and the entire Old Testament was issued by the B. F. B. S. in London in 1851. A thorough revision of the Bible was undertaken by the Rev. W. Wyatt Gill (L. M. S.) in 1884, and issued in 1887.
Rótuma	Rotuma Island	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1870	The New Testament was translated by the Rev. Messrs. Joseph Waterhouse and William Fletcher (W. M. S.), and was issued at Sydney, at the expense of the B. F. B. S., in 1870. A revised edition was carried through the press by the Rev. James Calvert (W. M. S.) in 1885.
Ruk	Ruk Island	Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Ruth, Esther, and Psalms	A. B. S	1893	A translation of Genesis and Exodus was made by the Rev. R. W. Logan (A. B. C. F. M.), and was revised after his death, and printed by the A. B. S. in 1893. The Rev. F. M. Price (A. B. C. F. M.) has completed the translation of Leviticus, Ruth, Esther, and the Psalms, which were all printed by the A. B. S. in 1900.
Saibai (Mabuiagi)	Islands in Torres Straits	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1883	St. Mark was first translated by Mr. Elia, a native teacher, and subsequently revised by the Rev. S. Macfarlane (L. M. S.). It was published at Sydney by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1883. The four Gospels have since been translated by Christian natives, under the direction of missionaries, and were edited by Mr. Sidney Ray, and printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1900.
Samoan	Samoan Islands	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1850	Translation was begun by the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Wilson and George Pratt (L. M. S.), who prepared St. Matthew, which was printed by the Rev. Charles Barff at Huahine in 1837. St. John, translated by the Rev. A. W. Murray, was issued from the Samoan Press of the L. M. S. in 1841. An edition of the entire New Testament was published in England by the B. F. B. S. in 1850, and of the Old Testament in 1855. The Rev. George Pratt was a master workman in this service. A revised edition of the whole Samoan Bible was prepared by the Rev. Messrs. Murray and Pratt, with the Rev. Dr. George Turner and the Rev. S. J. Whitmee (all of the L. M. S.) acting as referees. It was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1870, and other editions have followed. It is a remarkable fact that the B. F. B. S. has been reimbursed for these publications in almost every instance by the proceeds of sales of the Scriptures to the Samoan people.
Suau (South Cape)	South Cape, New Guinea	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and Acts	B. F. B. S	1886	This language is also designated as the South Cape Dialect. The New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. printed St. Mark in 1886, and a revised edition was carried through the press by the Rev. F. W. Walker (L. M. S.) in 1892. St. Matthew and the Acts are about to be issued (1901) under the supervision of the Rev. C. W. Abel of the L. M. S.
Tahiti	Tahiti, Society Islands	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1838	The missionaries of the L. M. S., chiefly the Rev. Henry Nott, have translated the entire Bible. The Gospel of St. Luke was issued from the mission press at Tahiti as early as 1818, and the New Testament in 1829. The entire Bible was published in London by the B. F. B. S., under the direction of Mr. Nott, in 1838. The missionaries had the assistance of competent natives in this work of translation. A revised edition by the Rev. Messrs. Howe, Joseph, and Moore (L. M. S.) was issued in 1848. Still another revision, with maps, edited by the Rev. A. T. Saville (L. M. S.), was issued in 1879, and others have since been published.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
Tanna (Tannese)	Tanna and Aniwa, New Hebrides	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and Acts New Testament	B. F. B. S. N. B. S. S.	1883 1890	The first portion of Scripture printed in the Tanna language was St. Mark, at Auckland, in 1869, which was translated by the Rev. Dr. John G. Paton (N. H. M.). St. Matthew was issued from the mission press on the Island of Tanna in 1878, Acts in 1881, Genesis in 1883, and portions of Exodus in 1884. The B. F. B. S. published St. Matthew and the Acts in 1883. The Rev. William Watt (N. H. M.) translated all these books, with the exception of St. Mark. The N. B. S. S. published Mr. Watt's version of the New Testament in 1890.
Tavara	New Guinea	St. Matthew and St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1898	St. Mark was translated by the Rev. C. W. Abel (L. M. S.), and printed by the New South Wales Auxiliary at Sydney in 1898. St. Matthew by the same translator, and also another edition of St. Mark, are about to be issued by the B. F. B. S., under the direction of Mr. Abel.
Toaripi	New Guinea	Gospels in preparation	B. F. B. S.		The Rev. J. H. Holmes (L. M. S.) has been engaged in preparing a translation of the Gospels, which will probably soon be issued by the B. F. B. S.
Tonga	Friendly Islands	Bible (New Testament R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1851	Mission work on the Tonga, or Friendly, Islands was begun by the L. M. S. in 1797, but by mutual arrangement it was transferred to the W. M. S. in 1827. Missionaries began the translation of the Scriptures in 1831, and the New Testament was issued from the Tonga Mission Press in 1849. The B. F. B. S. published a revised edition in London in 1851, and the entire Bible was printed by them in 1860. The translation was accomplished almost entirely by the Rev. Messrs. Thomas West and Thomas Adams (W. M. S.). A revised edition of the New Testament, by the Rev. James Egan Moulton (W. M. S.), was printed at private expense in 1880. The B. F. B. S. declined to publish it, owing to the failure on Mr. Moulton's part to comply with certain rules of the Society concerning the publication of all their versions. Mr. Moulton's New Testament was well received by the natives, and he is now engaged upon a revision of the Old Testament.
Torres	Torres Islands, northwest of the New Hebrides	St. Luke (R. V.)	N. B. S. S.	1900	St. Luke was translated and carefully revised by the Rev. L. P. Robin (M. M.), and published in the first instance at the Melanesian Mission Press, and subsequently by the N. B. S. S., in 1900.
Ulawa	Solomon Islands	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1900	The Rev. W. G. Ivens (M. M.) translated the Gospel of St. Luke into Ulawa, a dialect spoken on one of the Solomon Islands of the same name, and it was printed at Melbourne by the Victoria Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1900.
Uvea (Iaian)	Uvea, Loyalty Islands	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1878	The Rev. Samuel Ella (L. M. S.) printed St. Luke upon a mission press on the Island of Uvea in 1868, having been the first to reduce the language to writing. The remaining Gospels and the Acts followed in 1872. The New Testament was printed under his supervision by the New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. in 1878. The Psalms were issued by Mr. Ella in 1879. Work upon the Old Testament was taken up by the Rev. J. Hadfield (L. M. S.), and completed in 1897. The entire Bible has just (1901) been printed by the B. F. B. S. in London, under the care of Mr. Hadfield.
Weasisi	Tanna, New Hebrides	St. Luke and part of St. John	B. F. B. S.	1889	A tentative edition of portions of St. John, by the Rev. W. Gray (N. H. M.), was issued by the Adelaide Committee of the B. F. B. S., on behalf of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia, in 1889. The same Committee published St. Luke in 1896, also translated by Mr. Gray.
Wedau	British New Guinea	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.	1897	The New South Wales Auxiliary of the B. F. B. S. published St. Luke in 1897. The Rev. Copland King of the Anglican New Guinea Mission superintended the printing, which was executed for the Australian Board of Missions.

I. BIBLE TRANSLATIONS — Continued.

EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
NORTHERN EUROPE.					
Faroese	Faroe Islands	St. Matthew	D. B. S.		The translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew was begun by the Rev. Mr. Schroeter, rector of a church in the Faroe Islands, about 1817. It was revised by the Rev. Mr. Lyngbye, a Danish pastor in Jutland, and subsequently printed by the Danish Bible Society at Randers.
Finnish	Finland	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1815	A version of the New Testament was prepared by Agricola, Bishop of Abo, and printed at Stockholm in 1548. The entire Bible was issued at Stockholm, under the patronage of Queen Christina, in 1644. The translation was by professors of the University of Abo. Various editions followed. The B. F. B. S. printed the N. T. at Abo in 1815, and the entire Bible in 1816. Many editions have since been issued jointly by the Finnish and British Bible Societies.
Icelandic (Norse)	Iceland	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S. D. B. S.	1807	The first translation into Icelandic was born of the Reformation. Odd Gotskalkson, son of one of the Bishops of Iceland, became a convert to Reformation doctrines, and translated the Bible into his native language. The New Testament was printed at Copenhagen in 1539. Other translators took up the work, and the entire Bible was published in Iceland in 1584, largely at the expense of Frederic II. of Denmark. Other editions followed, but in 1806 the supply was about exhausted. The B. F. B. S. printed an edition of the Bible at Copenhagen in 1807, and other editions have since appeared in which the Danish Bible Society has coöperated with the B. F. B. S.
Lapp—Norwegian (Quanian)	Norwegian Lapland	Bible Genesis and Isaiah	Nor. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1842	The first effort at translation into Norwegian Lapp was a vote of the B. F. B. S., in 1822, granting £200 toward securing a version. The Norwegian Bible Society undertook the preparation of a translation in 1828, the translator of which was the Rev. N. J. Stockfleth, a missionary among the Quanes. The New Testament was completed in 1840, and published at Christiania by the Nor. B. S. in 1842, with aid from the B. F. B. S. A revised version by Lars Haetta, a native of Lapland, aided by co-laborers, was issued in 1875. Professor J. A. Friis completed the translation of the Bible, which was published at Christiania by the Norwegian Bible Society in 1895.
Lapp — Swedish	Swedish Lapland	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1811	The first printed edition of the Lapp New Testament was published at Stockholm in 1755. This was reproduced, with the addition of the Old Testament, by the B. F. B. S. in 1811. Another translation for Laplanders dwelling in Sweden was commenced by the Rev. Mr. Laestadius, a Swedish missionary in Lapland, who completed St. Matthew in 1878, which was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1880.
CENTRAL EUROPE (Including Austria-Hungary, France, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands).					
Basque — Labourdine	Department of Basses-Pyrénées, France	New Testament Genesis, St. Luke, and St. John	B. F. B. S. T. B. S.	1829	The Basque language seems to be a survival of an aboriginal dialect of a remote date. The New Testament was translated by John de Licarrague, a native of Béarn, a southern province of Old France, now largely identical with the Department of the Basses-Pyrénées. He is said to have been a minister of the Reformed Church, and his translation was printed at La Rochelle in 1571, in the dialect of what was then known as Lower Navarre. It is called also the Labourdine Basque, because spoken in the District of Labourd. Copies of this translation had almost entirely disappeared at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but one was found in the Library of the University of Oxford, from which the B. F. B. S. reprinted a somewhat modernized version of the New Testament in 1829. Other revised editions of portions of the New Testament have since been printed by the same Society, especially the one credited to Prince L. L. Bonaparte. The Trinitarian Bible Society published Genesis in 1899, having previously issued St. Luke and St. John.
Basque — Souletin	Department of Basses-Pyrénées, France	St. Matthew, St. John, Epistles of St. Peter, and five books of O. T.	B. F. B. S.	1886	A translation of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, and the Epistles of St. Peter, in the special dialect of Basque spoken in the district of Soule, was made by Mdlle. Anna Urruty, a resident of that locality. It was published by the B. F. B. S. at Bayonne in 1886–87. In 1888 Prince L. L. Bonaparte presented the B. F. B. S. with manuscript copies of Genesis, Psalms, Ruth, Jonah, and the Song of Solomon, translated by M. Archu, and edited by Mdlle. Urruty. These were printed about 1890 by the B. F. B. S.
Bohemian (Czech)	Czechs of Bohemia and Slovaks of Hungary	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1812	Copies of a Bohemian translation in manuscript were extant in the fourteenth century. It appears, however, to have been made in scattered portions, which were not collected until the time of Huss. The first complete Bible was issued at Prague in 1488. This edition was published by the United Brethren (Moravians), and "furnishes the first instance on record of the application of the newly invented art of printing to the multiplication of the Scriptures in a living tongue." The United Brethren, between 1579 and 1593, prepared a new translation from the original, which was printed at Kralitz in Moravia. Several editions have since been published, notably by the Berlin Bible Society. The B. F. B. S. purchased one of these editions about 1812, and since then the Society has continued to publish it. A revised version, made by a committee of Bohemian pastors and scholars, with the Rev. Dr. H. von Tardy, of Vienna, as Chairman, appeared in 1888.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
CENTRAL EUROPE — Continued.					
Breton	Province of Brittany.	New Testament (R. V.) and Psalms (Old Testament translated)	B. F. B. S.	1827	A translation into Breton was said to have been published in London in the sixteenth century, having been made in the time of the Duchess Anne. It was taken there by Welsh Bretons, but seems to have disappeared. A version of the New Testament, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., was prepared by M. Jean Legonidec, a native of Brittany, and published by that Society in 1827. M. Legonidec also translated the Old Testament, but it was not printed at that time. English missionaries entered Brittany about 1834, and the Rev. J. Jenkins prepared another translation of the New Testament, as Legonidec's version was too classical to be of use among the peasantry. This was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1847, and the Psalms, translated by the Rev. J. Williams, were issued in 1874. Still another revision, by the Rev. Alfred Ll. Jenkins, son of the former translator, assisted by others, was begun in 1883, and issued soon after. Genesis, by the same translator, was printed in 1896. The Trinitarian Bible Society published a separate translation of the New Testament in 1883, and since that date has issued the entire Bible. The translation was made by the Rev. G. Lecoat, under the auspices of the Breton Evangelical Mission.
		Bible	T. B. S.	1883	
Frisian	Friesland, the Netherlands	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1884	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated by the Rev. Dr. Halbertsma, and published by Prince L. L. Bonaparte in 1858. This portion was reprinted by the B. F. B. S. in 1884, through the courtesy of Prince Bonaparte.
Gothic	For the Gothic Nation (Ostrogoths and Visigoths)	Portions of the Bible	Dort	1665	The Gothic translation by Ulphilas, known as the "Apostle of the Goths," was one of the earliest distinctively missionary versions. It was made in the latter part of the fourth century by Bishop Ulphilas (died 388), a devoted missionary among the Goths at the time of their settlement in southeastern Europe. The fragments which remain in manuscript are highly valued. The first printed copy of the extant portions was issued at Dort in 1665. Several reproductions have since been published. It is stated that the version of Ulphilas included the entire Bible, with the exception of the Books of Kings, which were omitted as likely to inflame the warlike spirit of the Goths.
Hungarian (Magyar)	Magyars of Hungary and Transylvania	Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1837	The first reported effort at translation into Hungarian, or Magyar, was by Joannes Sylvester, a native Magyar, who prepared the four Gospels and the Acts in 1541. It was subsequently printed, and the New Testament was issued at Vienna in 1574. A translation of the entire Bible from the Hebrew and Greek, by the Rev. Gaspard Karoli of Gönz, who worked in the spirit of a missionary, was printed at Visoly, near Gönz, in 1589. A revised edition appeared in 1661, and numerous others have since been published. The B. F. B. S. in 1814 purchased some two thousand copies of an edition published at Utrecht in 1794, and was instrumental in their distribution. In 1837 the B. F. B. S. began the publication of the Bible in Hungarian, and in 1841 stereotyped plates were made. A thorough revision, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., was begun in 1875, and completed in 1899.
Palityan (Paulician)	Palityans in Hungary	St. John (New Test. in preparation)	N. B. S. S.	1899	The National Bible Society of Scotland, in response to a request from the Palityan community in Hungary, proffered through the Rev. Dr. Andrew Moody of Budapest, arranged for the translation of St. John, and efforts are now being made to issue the entire New Testament. The translator is Mr. Bratan, a Palityan evangelist. The Palityans, it is said, emigrated from the Paulician community in Bulgaria about one hundred and fifty years ago, and it is expected that this translation will be available also for the Paulicians in that country.
Piedmontese	Italian dialect, Piedmont, Switzerland	New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S.	1834	A version of the New Testament in modern Piedmontese, following the French translation by Martin, was made by the Rev. Mr. Berte, a pastor of La Tour, and Mr. Geymet of Lausanne, and printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1834. The Psalms followed in 1841. The authorities of the Church of Rome sought to hinder its circulation, but without complete success, as the policy of the Sardinian Government was one of tolerance.
Provençal (Languedocien)	Dialect of Southern France	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.	1888	A version by Waldo and his disciples was made in the latter part of the twelfth century, in the language of Southern France. This original translation seems to have disappeared, but it has been perpetuated in various manuscript copies. In 1884 a new translation into the Provençal patois spoken by the peasantry in the vicinity of Cannes and in the Canton Lasalle St. Pierre, Gard, was made by Pasteur Fesquet, and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1888.
Romansch — Upper Engadine	The Engadine, Switzerland	New Testament	Basel	1560	The New Testament was printed at Basel in 1560, and again at Coire in 1862. Another edition was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1882, which was a reprint of the Coire Version.
			B. F. B. S.	1882	

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
CENTRAL EUROPE — Continued.					
Romansch — Lower Engadine	The Engadine, Switzerland	Bible	B. F. B. S. Ba. B. S. C. B. S.	1810 1815	The Bible was published at Basel in 1679. A reprint of the New Testament was made by the Basel Bible Society jointly with the B. F. B. S. in 1810, and of the Old Testament in 1815. The latter was issued by the Coire Bible Society, and a revised edition of the entire Bible was published at Cologne by the B. F. B. S. in 1870.
Romansch — Oberland	The Grisons, Switzerland	Bible	B. F. B. S. Ba. B. S.	1813	The New Testament was published locally by L. Gabriel in 1648, and the Bible was printed in the Grisons in 1717–19, but the edition had disappeared at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Basel Bible Society in connection with the B. F. B. S. reprinted the New Testament in 1813, and a revised edition of the entire Bible was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1873.
Ruthenian (Ruthen)	Northeast Hungary and Little Russia	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1875	The Ruthenians inhabit Galicia, in Northeast Hungary, dwelling on both sides of the Carpathian Mountains, and are also found over the border, in what is called Little Russia. They belong to the Greek Church, and are Russian in their proclivities. St. Luke was first translated by Mr. Kobylanski (appears also as Kobybanski), and was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1875, in both the Roman and Cyrillian characters. St. John, by the same translator, was published in 1877. A translation of the entire New Testament from the original Greek was made by Mr. Kulisch and Dr. Puluj. The B. F. B. S. purchased the copyright, and published an edition in 1886. An edition of the Psalms was reported in 1899 as passing through the press of that Society, but no further statement concerning it appears.
Servian (Serb)	Servians of Hungary	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1824	The New Testament, translated by a native Servian, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., was published at St. Petersburg in 1824. Another translation in better literary form, by Professor Stoikovitch, was issued by the B. F. B. S. at Leipzig in 1830. The entire Bible was published in 1868. The Croatian Version differs from the Servian in the fact that it is printed in the Roman character. A recent edition of the Croatian has been revised in its orthography and modernized in its style. The B. F. B. S. issued the Croatian New Testament in 1878, and the entire Bible in 1896.
Slovák	Northwest Hungary	New Testament	B. F. B. S.	1883	The entire Bible was translated by Canon G. Palkowic, a Roman Catholic, and printed at Grau in 1831. The Protestant Slovaks have been accustomed to use the Bohemian Bible. The B. F. B. S. published an edition of Palkowic's New Testament in 1883.
Slovén	For the Slovenians in South Austria	New Testament, Genesis, Psalms, Proverbs, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Lamentations	B. F. B. S.	1868	The New Testament was translated by Canon Truber of Tübingen, and printed in 1577. The entire Bible, by Georg Dalmatyn, was published at Wittenberg in 1584. Several editions, and also two new translations (one under Roman Catholic auspices), had appeared up to 1804. The B. F. B. S., finding none of these versions satisfactory, made the effort to publish a new translation by Professor Valjavec. He prepared some of the Gospels and Epistles, but only portions were printed between 1868 and 1871. The same Society, finding that this translation did not answer all requirements, secured a new version by Mr. Stritar, a professor of Greek at Vienna, and published the New Testament in 1882. Professor Stritar has also translated Genesis, Psalms, Proverbs, Isaiah, and Jeremiah, which have been printed at intervals by the B. F. B. S., Jeremiah and Lamentations having been issued in 1898.
Wend — Upper or Saxon	Saxon Lusatia	Bible	P. B. S. B. F. B. S. S. B. S.	1820 1860 1879	The Wend belongs to the Slavonic branch, and exists in three dialects, Upper, Lower, and Hungarian. Portions of the Scriptures were printed in the Upper Wendish, the dialect of Upper, or Saxon, Lusatia, early in the seventeenth century. The entire Bible was published in 1728, translated by four pastors of the Lutheran Church. The Prussian Bible Society republished it in 1820, and the B. F. B. S. in 1860. The Saxon Bible Society issued another translation in 1879.
Wend — Lower or Prussian	Prussian Lusatia	Bible Bible (R. V.)	B. F. B. S. P. B. S.	1817 1825	The New Testament, translated by Gottlieb Fabricius into the dialect of Lower, or Prussian, Lusatia, was printed in 1709. The Old Testament, by Friedrich Fritz, was published in 1796. The B. F. B. S. aided the Dresden Bible Society in issuing the entire Bible in 1817, and the Prussian Bible Society published a revised edition at Berlin in 1825.
Wend — Hungarian	For the Wends in Hungary and Carniola	New Testament and Psalms (R. V.)	B. F. B. S.	1817	The B. F. B. S. published the New Testament, translated by Stephen Kugnitz, and Psalms, by the Rev. Mr. Trplan, in 1817, and a revised edition by Pastor Berke was issued in 1883.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
SOUTHERN AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE (Including Spain, Portugal, Italy, Malta, Greece, and Rumania).					
Basque — Spanish	Provinces of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava	St. Luke	B. F. B. S	1838	Spanish Basque differs sufficiently from the French Basque to render a special translation desirable. Mr. George Borrow, an English philologist and traveller, with the aid of the B. F. B. S., published in 1838 a translation of St. Luke which had been prepared by a physician named Oteiza, a native of the Basque Provinces. As this version did not prove entirely satisfactory, it was revised, reëdited, and reissued by the same Society in 1848.
Basque — Guipuscóan	Provinces of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava	St. Luke and St. John	B. F. B. S	1879	The Gospel of St. Luke, referred to in the previous note, was in a mixed dialect of the Spanish Basque Provinces. In 1870 the Rev. J. E. Dalton published in London, at his own expense, the same Gospel in the dialect of the Province of Guipuscoa. In 1879 he printed also St. John, and presented the plates to the B. F. B. S., but no further portion seems to have been issued since that date.
Catalan	Province of Catalonia	New Testament (Pentateuch and Psalms translated)	B. F. B. S	1832	Translations of the entire Bible were extant in the fifteenth century, but only fragments remain. The B. F. B. S. published a translation of the New Testament by Mr. J. M. Prat, a native of Catalonia, in 1832. The printing was at the expense of the B. F. B. S., under the editorial direction of Mr. Greenfield, then Secretary of the Society. Other editions were issued in 1835 and 1837, and a revised version in 1887. The latter was prepared by the Rev. E. Reeves Palmer and Señor Sala.
Gitáno	Spanish Gypsies	St. Luke (R. V.)	B. F. B. S	1838	In 1838 the B. F. B. S. published the Gospel of St. Luke, translated into the dialect of the Spanish Gypsies, or Gitano, by Mr. George Borrow, an English traveller and philologist. Another revised edition was printed in 1870, and also one in 1890 in a diglot edition with the Spanish.
Greek — Modern	Greece	Bible	B. F. B. S.	1808	The New Testament in Modern Greek was printed at Geneva in 1638. The translator was Maximus Calliergi (sometimes called Callipoli). The S. P. G. reprinted it in London in 1703, and the B. F. B. S. in 1808, as a diglot edition with the Ancient Greek. In 1819 the B. F. B. S. arranged for a thorough revision, which eventually resulted in a new version, by the Archimandrite Hilarion, afterwards Archbishop of Ternevo. This was published at Constantinople in 1828, and the same translator also prepared the Old Testament from the Septuagint. The B. F. B. S., however, desired that the translation should be from the Hebrew original, and accordingly appointed the Rev. H. D. Leeves to reside at Corfu and prepare such a version. Mr. Leeves was assisted by the Rev. I. Lowndes (L. M. S.) and Professors Bambas, Tipaldo, and Joannides, and the translation was completed in 1836, being published at intervals, and appearing in its revised form in 1847. Still another edition of the New Testament was prepared by Professor Bambas, and printed by the B. F. B. S. at Athens in 1848. This is now regarded as superior to all other existing versions. St. Luke and the Acts are published in the Latin character for Roman Catholics of Greek nationality. A diglot edition of the New Testament in Modern Greek and the Albanian Tosk has also been issued.
Maltese	Malta	New Testament St. Matthew, St. John, and Acts	S. P. C. K. B. F. B. S.	1822 1870	The Maltese dialect is a species of Arabic with a mixture of Ancient Phenician and Modern Italian. The first attempt at a translation was by the Rev. W. Jowett (C. M. S.), aided by a native Maltese. The Gospel of St. John was printed in 1822, the four Gospels and Acts in 1829, and the entire New Testament in 1848. These were all issued by the S. P. C. K. Another effort has been made by the B. F. B. S. to secure a new version, and St. Matthew, by Mr. Bonavia, was printed in 1870. St. John and the Acts have since been issued.
Rumanian — Standard	Rumania and part of Transylvania	Bible	R. B. S B. F. B. S.	1816	The Russian Bible Society, aided by the B. F. B. S., republished an edition of the New Testament in 1816. The language was called at that time Wallachian, and the original edition consisted of a portion of the entire Bible (then out of print), translated by the Metropolitan Theodotius, and printed at Bucharest in 1668. The B. F. B. S also issued an edition of the New Testament in 1817, and numerous other editions have been issued since. A new version of the Bible was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1860, the translation being by Professor Jerome, aided by others. The orthography of this edition was revised by the Rev. W. Mayer, assisted by Professor Pallade, of Jassy, and the revision was issued in 1873 by the B. F. B. S., at both Pesth and Jassy. An edition in the Cyrillian character has also been published. A later revision into the Modern Rumanian was made, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., by Professor Nitzulescu, and the New Testament was issued in 1898.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
SOUTHERN AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE — Continued.					
Rumanian — Macedon....	For the Rumans in Macedonia, Albania, and Thessaly	St. Matthew.....	B. F. B. S ...	1890	The B. F. B. S. issued in 1890 St. Matthew, translated by Lazar Demetrius, a Rumanian teacher. This is the only portion which seems to have been printed, although manuscript copies of St. Matthew and St. Mark were submitted to the B. F. B. S. in 1886, translated by Dimitri Athanasius.
Sard	Sardinia	St. Luke	B. F. B. S ...	1901	A translation of St. Luke has been made, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., by Signor Arhanasisch. The Report of the B. F. B. S. for 1900 indicates that it is being revised by Professor Bascareda, and will be published in the course of the year.
Vaudois.....	The Vaudois or Waldenses...	St. Luke and St. John.	B. F. B. S ...	1831	The Rev. Mr. Berte, a pastor at La Tour, translated St. Luke and St. John in 1830, which were published in 1831 by the B. F. B. S. This translation, however, has now been supplanted by the French, as that language is the medium of education among the Vaudois.
RUSSIA IN EUROPE.					
Bashkir Turki.	Government of Ufa, Russia ..	Four Gospels in preparation.	B. F. B. S ...		The Bashkir Turki is spoken by the Bashkirs in Orenburg, Ufa, and Perm, provinces in the extreme southeast of European Russia. The Kazán Turki can be read by educated Bashkirs, and that translation in the Russ character is used to some extent; but the B. F. B. S. has recently undertaken to prepare the Gospels, and possibly the New Testament, in the vernacular of the people, who number over half a million. The Kazan Orthodox Missionary Society has already prepared the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the B. F. B. S. will shortly issue a revised version of this Gospel, and a new translation of the remaining Gospels in the Russ character.
Cheremiss (Cheremisi) (R. O. P.).....	For the Cheremiss tribe in Kazan and Simbirsk....	New Testament.	R. B. S..... B. F. B. S ...	1820 1899	The Cheremisians dwell in the Provinces of Kazan and Simbirsk, on the banks of the Volga and Kama rivers. The Russian Bible Society undertook a translation in 1819, and the Gospel of St. Matthew was issued in 1820. The four Gospels appeared in 1821, and the entire New Testament was subsequently published. The R. B. S. Version went out of print, but the Kazan Missionary Society is reprinting it in portions in a revised, and almost retranslated, form. The expense is being met in large part by the B. F. B. S.
Chuvash (Tschuvash) ...	For the Chuvashes, living in the provinces between Nijni-Novgorod and Orenburg	New Testament (R. O. P.) ..... Psalms and four Gospels.....	R. B. S..... B. F. B. S...	1820 1897	The Chuvash language is spoken by people in the Provinces of Nijni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Kazan, Samara, Ufa, and to some extent in Orenburg. The four Gospels were translated from the Slavonic, under the auspices of the Simbirsk Bible Society, in 1818. This Society, which was apparently a branch of the Russian Bible Society, was formed partly for the purpose of issuing this version, and published the entire New Testament at Kazan in 1820, the B. F. B. S. assuming the expense. A new translation was begun in 1873 by Professor Jacobleff, who was then Inspector of Chuvash Schools in the Province of Simbirsk. The four Gospels were printed by Professor Bobrownikoff in 1896. In 1897 the B. F. B. S. issued a new edition, which was printed at the Kazan University Press. The Psalms have been translated, and will be published at an early date by the B. F. B. S.
Esthonian — Dorpat.....	Southern part of Esthonia ..	New Testament and Psalms..... New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S ... R. B. S.....	1815 1824	An Esthonian Version of the entire New Testament was prepared by John Fischer, a German Professor of Theology, and published in 1686. The Old Testament by the same translator appeared in 1689. This version was probably in a dialect understood throughout Esthonia. The first issue in the Dorpat dialect of Esthonia was the New Testament, published at Riga in 1727. The B. F. B. S. republished this in 1815, and the R. B. S. duplicated it in a large edition published in 1824. The Psalms, printed by the B. F. B. S., followed in 1836. The A. B. S. has assisted in subsequent editions by considerable financial grants. A revised version of the New Testament and Psalms was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1897, under the editorial supervision of Pastor Masaig.
Esthonian — Reval.....	Northern Esthonia, Gulf of Finland	Bible (R. V.) .... Bible .... Bible	B. F. B. S ... R. B. S ..... A. B. S.....	1815 1824 1850	A version of the Bible in Reval Esthonian, a dialect spoken in the northern regions of Livonia and Esthonia, on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, and on some of the adjacent islands, was issued in 1739. The expense was in part borne by Count Zinzendorf. The B. F. B. S. republished the New Testament in 1815, and the R. B. S. also published the Old Testament, but the date seems uncertain, except that it was prior to 1824. The A. B. S. supplied as early as 1850 the funds for printing the New Testament in this dialect, and since then has issued large editions of the entire Bible. A new edition of the Bible, by Pastor Malm, was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1896.
Karel (R. O. P.)	For a tribe in Government of Tver.....	St. Matthew..... ..	R. B. S. ... B. F. B. S	1820	St. Matthew was published by the Russian Bible Society, assisted by the B. F. B. S., at Kazan in 1820. This Society was suspended soon after that date, and no further issue is reported.
Kazák Turki (Orenburg) (R. O. P.).....	Tartars in the vicinity of Orenburg.....	New Testament and part of Old Testament	R. B. S.... B. F. B. S.	1820	A language spoken by nomadic tribes upon the plains stretching from the Lower Volga eastward through Central Asia to the borders of Mongolia. The translation is not an original one, but was adapted from the Nogai, or Karass, Turki in 1818, by Mr. Charles Frazer, a Scotch missionary residing at Astrakhan in Orenburg. Hence it was formerly called the Orenburg Turki. It was published by the R. B. S., aided by the B. F. B. S., at St. Petersburg in 1820.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
RUSSIA IN EUROPE — Continued.					
Kazán Turki	For a tribe in Kazan	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.	1873	Professor Ilminski prepared St. Matthew, which was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1873. The next step, however, was the preparation of another version of St. Matthew by Mr. Saleman of the Imperial Library, St. Petersburg, which was simply a revision of the Kazák Turki, or Orenburg, Version, and was printed at the Kazan University Press in 1883. St. Mark, by Mr. Saleman, appeared in 1887, Professor Gottwald superintending the printing. The other Gospels followed, and an edition of the four Gospels in the Russ character was printed by Professor Bibrikoff at Kazan in 1892. Nothing further seems to have been undertaken.
Lapp — Russian	Russian Lapland.	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1879	The translation of St. Matthew into Russian Lapp is really an adaptation of the Norwegian, or Swedish, Lapp, so that it would become intelligible to the Lapps of Northern Russia. The Rev. W. Nicolson, Agent of the B. F. B. S. in Russia, secured St Matthew in the Cyrillian character from Magister Genetz, and it was published in 1879.
Lettish, or Livonian	Provinces of Livonia and Courland.	Bible	R. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1815 1854	The translator of the entire Bible into the Lettish language, spoken in Livonia and Courland, was Ernest Glück, Dean of the Lutheran Church in Livonia. The New Testament was issued in 1685, and the entire Bible in 1689, both at Riga, by the command and at the expense of Charles XI., to whom the edition was dedicated. John Fischer, a German Professor of Theology, acted as editor. Another edition of the New Testament appeared at Riga in 1730, and a carefully revised version of the entire Bible, prepared by five pastors, under the editorship of James Benjamin Fischer, son and successor of Professor John Fischer, was issued at Königsberg in 1739. The Russian Bible Society issued an edition in 1815, and published subsequently other editions. The A. B. S. also participated by grants in the distribution and publication of the Scriptures. An edition of the New Testament was issued in 1854, at the expense of the B. F. B. S. A subsequent revision by Professor Bielenstein was in preparation in 1874, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., but the Society in 1886 secured a revision of the New Testament prepared by the Rev. Mr. Loesewitz of Riga. This was published in 1897, and the entire Bible in 1898, Pastor Aunung being the reviser of the latter.
Lithuanian, or Lithu — Standard	For the Lithuanians in Russia and Germany	Bible	B. F. B. S. P. B. S.	1816 1864	A translation for the Lithuanians, dwelling in what was formerly part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, was made by John Bretkius, one of their pastors, who subsequently was located at Königsberg. He finished his version in 1590. The manuscript was preserved after his death in the Royal Library at Königsberg, but the New Testament was not printed until 1700, at Strasburg, by order of Frederick I. of Prussia. Another translation, by Chylinski, a native Lithuanian, was published in London in 1660, but this edition seems to have entirely disappeared. Bretkius' version was in the dialect of Upper Lithuania, not spoken in the Prussian section of the province. A new translation was therefore ordered by Frederick William, King of Prussia, and executed by the Rev. John Jacob Quandt, Royal Chaplain at Königsberg, aided by twelve other pastors. The entire Bible, made chiefly from Luther's German Version, with the aid of Bretkius' translation, was published at Königsberg in 1735. The B. F. B. S. printed an edition in 1816, and the P. B. S. in 1864. A new edition was issued by the B. F. B. S. in 1898, having been brought out under the supervision of Mr. M. A. Morrison, Agent of that Society in Germany.
Lithuanian — Samogit	For the Lithuanians in the Government of Kovno	New Testament New Testament (R. V.)	R. B. S. B. F. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1814 1885	The Samogitian dialect of the Lithuanian language is spoken in what is now known as the Government of Kovno, in Western Russia, on the borders of Prussia. The New Testament was first translated by Prince Gedroitz, Bishop of Samogitia, in 1814. It was issued at the joint expense of the translator, the R. B. S., and the B. F. B. S. A revised edition was published by the B. F. B. S. in 1885.
Liv (Livon or Livonian).	For the Livonians of West Courland	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.	1879	The Liv language is spoken by a group of people, mostly fishermen, in Northwest Courland. They are said to speak this dialect (called also Livon or Livonian) among themselves, and to use the Lett language, the common vernacular of Livonia and Courland, in their intercourse with outsiders. A version of St. Matthew in their peculiar dialect was prepared in the Lett character by Dr. Wiedemann, and published by the B. F. B. S. in 1879.
Mordvin — Ersa (R. O. P.)	Nijni-Novgorod and Kazan	New Testament	R. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1821	A translation of the New Testament was made under the auspices of the R. B. S. in 1817, and the four Gospels were issued in 1821, followed by the entire New Testament shortly after. It is now out of print. The B. F. B. S. has undertaken to issue a revised version of the Gospels, but nothing is definitely reported as yet.
Mordvin — Moksha	Nijni-Novgorod and Kazan	St. John	B. F. B. S.	1894	The Gospel of St. John was translated, under the auspices of the B. F. B. S., by Bärsoff, a Russian priest, and was revised by Candidate H. Paasonen of the University of Finland, and printed in 1894. The Russian Censor, however, has refused to allow its circulation, and the copies are at present stored at Helsingfors.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnological Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.	Date.	Remarks — Historical and Descriptive.
RUSSIA IN EUROPE — Continued.					
Nogai Turki — Karass or Eastern	For the Tartars in Ciscaucasia and on the Lower Volga.	New Testament and Pentateuch ...	B. F. B. S. .	1813	The title Nogai is the more correct, as it is the language of the Nogais, a Tartar people of Ciscaucasia, extending to the region of the Lower Volga. The term Karass is a misnomer, derived simply from the fact that the version was printed at Karass, in the Crimea. A very early translation was made by Mr. William Seaman, formerly Chaplain to the English Ambassador at the Porte, and printed at Oxford in 1666. This became the basis of another and better translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew by the Rev. Henry Brunton, a Scotch missionary at Karass. He carried it through the press at that place, under great difficulties, in 1807. Mr. Brunton subsequently completed his translation of the New Testament, and it was published in 1813, the B. F. B. S. having sent out new facilities for accomplishing the work. This edition of the N. T. is now out of print. The Old Testament was undertaken by Mr. Dickson, a Scotch missionary, the Psalms being printed at Astrakhan in 1815. In 1883 Mr. Saleman, of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, undertook the further translation of the Old Testament, but so far as the author's information goes, it has never been published. This translation has been made by accommodation the basis of three other versions — the Kirghiz Turki (Southern), the Kazák Turki, and the Kazán Turki. The two former were prepared by Mr. Charles Frazer, a Scotch missionary at Astrakhan, for the Kara-Kirghiz tribe of Southern Siberia and the Kazák Kirghiz of the Kirghiz Steppe (see Kirghiz Turki in section on Russia in Asia, and Kazák Turki in European Russia).
Nogai Turki — Crimean or Western (R. O. P.)	For the Karaite Jews and Tartars of the Crimea ...	Genesis	R. B. S ... B. F. B. S.	1819	The Karaite Jews in the Crimea were found to possess a copy of the Old Testament, which was published by Dr. Pinkerton during a visit among them. It was found, however, to be of little real value for practical purposes, and the B. F. B. S. aided the R. B. S. in printing the Book of Genesis only, at the mission press in Astrakhan, in 1819. The version has since gone out of print.
Perm	Governments of Perm, Vyatka, and Archangel	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S ...	1880	The Gospel of St. Matthew was translated in 1886 by P. A. Popou, at the request of Prince L. L. Bonaparte, who desired it for linguistic purposes. The B. F. B. S. had it revised and transcribed into the Russ character by Dr. Wiedemann, and published in 1880. Nothing further seems to have been issued.
Slavonic	For the Greek Church in Russia, Austria, and the Northern Balkan Peninsula	Bible	R. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1816	The Slavonic nations include an immense multitude in Eastern, Southeastern, and Central Europe. Their vernacular dialects are numerous, and are represented in many of the translations already entered. The ancient Slavonic language is now extinct, except that it is employed for liturgical and sacred purposes in the Russian Church. The Slavonic version was a missionary product, having been executed by Cyril and Methodius, the great Apostles to the Slavs in the ninth century. The Cyrillian character was invented by Cyril for the purpose of translating the Scriptures. It seems to be an adaptation of the Greek and other Oriental alphabets to express Slavic sounds. These first missionaries to the Slavonians prepared this historic version toward the latter part of the ninth century. Methodius died in 880. It seems probable that a large part of, if not the entire, Bible was translated by these two men, and if they left anything unfinished, it was completed by other scholars at a later period. A deep historic interest attaches to this version, as it was made the basis of the defense by Cyril and Methodius for the right of translating and circulating the Word of God in the vernacular of the people, and of the further contention that the worship of the Lord may be conducted in the common language of the worshippers. The first portion printed was the Psalter in 1491. The New Testament appeared in 1580, and the entire Bible in 1581. It has since been reprinted in numerous editions. The first stereotyped edition was issued in 1816 by the R. B. S., assisted by the B. F. B. S. The Russian Church continues to print editions of the Slavonic Bible, and the B. F. B. S. reports the circulation of numerous copies.
Syrjen, Zir, or Zyryan (R. O. P.)	Government of Vologda	St. Matthew St. Matthew (Russ character)	R. B. S. B. F. B. S. B. F. B. S.	1823, 1879	The language is spoken by a tribe in the Government of Vologda, in the northeastern section of European Russia. There is a tradition that the Scriptures were translated into their vernacular in the fourteenth century, but no evidence of this fact appears. The Russian Bible Society published St. Matthew in 1823, but it seems never to have been reprinted. It was transliterated into the Russ character in 1879 by Mr. Lnitkins, a native teacher, aided by Dr. Wiedemann, and was printed by the B. F. B. S. in 1879.
Wotjak (Votyak)	For the Wotjaks in Vyatka and Orenburg	St. Matthew (Gospels in preparation)	B. F. B. S. .	1883	The Wotjaks dwell in the eastern regions of Russia in Europe, especially in the Province of Vyatka, and in the country southeast of it, toward Orenburg. The four Gospels were translated in 1823, and the R. B. S. began to print St. Matthew, but seems never to have proceeded further than a few pages. The B. F. B. S. secured a translation of the same Gospel by Dr. Aminoff of Fredrikshamn, aided by a Wotjak teacher, which was subsequently revised by Dr. Wiedemann, and published in 1883. A revised edition, by Professor Bibrikoff, was issued in 1898.

TRANSLITERATED VERSIONS.

A List of Versions Printed in Variant Characters.

In the preceding list are a number of versions which have been printed not only in the original text of the language into which they were translated, but have been issued also in a separate edition transliterated into some other character. This method is adopted when the language of the translation is the spoken tongue of a people, but for some reason is written or read by them through the medium of another alphabet than that which belongs to the language. Many Armenians, for example, speak the Turkish language, but write and read it only in the Armenian alphabet — hence the Armeno-Turkish Version, or the Turkish Scriptures printed in the Armenian character. Other examples are the Turkish printed in Greek characters, the Arabic in Syriac, the Punjabi in Arabic, and the Spanish in Hebrew. There are at least fifty languages which have thus been transliterated into one or more diverse characters. This process of transliteration is often attended with much difficulty, and requires exacting and careful labor for its proper accomplishment; yet these character versions cannot be strictly classed as new translations, but are reproductions in another form of existing versions for a special class of readers. They are of undoubted value and usefulness. The transliteration is in some instances a simpler matter than in others; in fact, there are a few character versions which, owing to the colloquial and variant form of the language which is used by those who read it in the alien character, are substantially new translations, and as such have been entered in the preceding rather than in the following list. The Armeno-Turkish Version is itself an example of this, since it is in such a colloquial form of the Turkish language that it is in a measure distinct from the Osmanli or Classical Version. The same may be said of the Judæo-Spanish and the Græco-Turkish. In most cases, however, the transliteration has been accomplished by the simple substitution of other alphabetical symbols to express the sounds of the original language. In China, India, Malaysia, and elsewhere, the use of the Latin or Roman type is the usual method of transliteration; but in many instances, the original language having been reduced to writing by the missionaries by the use of the Roman or Latin alphabet, this has become the only medium of the printed language, and the original translation has been made in this form. The accompanying list is not presented as a complete and exhaustive one, but it will serve to indicate the extent of the services which missionaries have rendered in this department of labor. References to these variant characters of many versions have been inserted in the "Remarks—Historical and Descriptive" of the preceding list. Among the "Bible House Papers" (No. V) of the B. F. B. S. is an interesting monograph, entitled "Literation and Transliteration: Suggestions and Notes," by Henry Morris, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., one of the Vice-Presidents of the B. F. B. S. In this little pamphlet the transliteration system adopted by the Royal Asiatic Society, and endorsed by numerous missionary and Bible societies, is expounded and illustrated.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnographical Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.
Batta — Mandailing (Latin character)	For the Battas of South Sumatra	Psalms (N. T. in preparation)	B. F. B. S.
Batta — Toba (Latin character)	For the Battas of North Sumatra	New Testament, Genesis, and Psalms	B. F. B. S.
Bengali (Latin character)	Province of Bengal, India	St. Matthew and St. Mark	B. F. B. S.
Bohemian (Latin character)	For the Czechs of Bohemia and the Slovaks of Hungary	Bible	B. F. B. S.
Carshun (Arabic in Syriac character)	Mesopotamia, Aleppo, and other parts of Syria	New Testament	B. F. B. S. S. P. C. K.
Eskimo (Syllabic character)	For the natives living along Great and Little Whale rivers, Hudson Bay Territories	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.
Georgian (Mkedvuli character)	Georgia, Central and Western Caucasus	New Testament, Pentateuch, and Psalms	B. F. B. S.
Hausa (Arabic character)	For the Hausas along the Niger and Tschadda rivers, Central Soudan, Africa	St. John	B. F. B. S.
Hindustani or Urdu (Latin character)	For the Hindus and Mohammedans in North India	Bible	B. F. B. S.
Japanese (Latin character)	Japan	Bible	A. B. S. B. F. B. S. N. B. S. S.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnographical Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.
Javanese (Pegon, i.e., Arabic character)	Java	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.
Judæo-Arabic (Arabic in Hebrew character)	For the Jews in Yemen, Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia	Pentateuch, St. Matthew, St. John, Acts, and Hebrews	B. F. B. S.
Judæo-German or Yiddish Western (German in Hebrew character)	For the Jews in West Europe	New Testament, Pentateuch, and other portions of Old Testament	B. F. B. S.
		Bible	T. B. S.
Judæo-Polish (Polish in Hebrew character). Since 1888 called Judæo-German or Yiddish Eastern	For the Jews in Poland, Rumania, Galicia, and Southern Russia	New Testament and Psalms	B. F. B. S.
Judæo-Tunisian or Tunisian Yiddish (Arabic in Hebrew character)	For the Jews of Tunis, Algeria, and Tripoli	St. Luke and Acts	B. F. B. S.
Kaithi (Hindi in a modified character)	Districts of Behar and Tirhoot, Bengal, India	Four Gospels and Acts	B. T. S.
Kanarese — Badaga (Tamil character)	For the Badaga tribe on the Nilgiri Hills, India	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.
Kazán Turki (Russ character)	For a tribe in Kazan, Russia	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.

Language or Dialect.	Geographical or Ethnographical Division.	Portions Issued or in Preparation.	Society Publishing.
Koi (Telugu character)	For the Kois on the Godavery River, South India	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.
Kroat or Croatian (Servian in Latin character)	For the Croatians in Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, etc	Bible	B. F. B. S.
Kurd (Arabic character)	Kermanshah, and the Persian and Kurdish frontiers	St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. John	B. F. B. S.
Malay—High (Arabic character)	North Celebes, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java	Bible	B. F. B. S.
Malay—Low (Arabic character)	Batavia, Java	Four Gospels and Acts	B. F. B. S.
Malay—Low (Latin character)	For the Babas of Singapore	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.
Mandarin (Latin character)	China	New Testament	B. F. B. S.
Marathi (Latin character)	Bombay Presidency, India	St. John	B. F. B. S.
Marathi (Modi character)	Bombay Presidency, India	Four Gospels and Acts	B. F. B. S.
Mondari or Kol (Uriya character)	For the Kols of Sambalpur, Central Provinces, India	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.
Mongol (Manchu character)	Mongolia	New Testament	B. F. B. S.
Nubian (Arabic character)	For the Jews in the Kara District of Abyssinia	St. Mark	B. F. B. S.
Persian (Hebrew character)	For the Jews in Persia	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.
Santali (Bengali character)	For the Santals in Bengal, India	St. Luke, St. John, and Acts	B. F. B. S.
Sindhi (Gurmukhi character)	Province of Sindh, India	St. Luke and St. John	B. F. B. S.
Sindhi (Hindi character)	Province of Sindh, India	St. Luke	B. F. B. S.
Swahili — Mombasa (Arabic character)	British East Africa, near Mombasa	St. Luke and St. John	B. F. B. S.
Swahili—Zanzibar (Arabic character)	Zanzibar	St. Matthew and St. John	B. F. B. S.
Syriac (Hebrew character)	Jews of Eastern and Southeastern Europe	New Testament	L. S. J.
Syrjen or Zir (Russ character)	Government of Vologda, Russia	St. Matthew	B. F. B. S.
Syro-Chaldaic (Syriac in Nestorian character)	Mosul, Djezira, Tolamisk, and country west of Kurdistan	Four Gospels	B. F. B. S.
Tinné or Slavé (Latin character)	Indians on the Mackenzie River, Canada	New Testament	B. F. B. S.

ORIGINAL, ANCIENT, AND STANDARD VERSIONS.

The original Scriptures, existing in numerous manuscripts or codices of the Old and New Testaments, in the Hebrew and Greek languages respectively, represent the fontal sources of all translations into the diversified languages of mankind. Next to these come the manuscript versions of early Church history, representing the secondary sources, surpassed in value only by the originals. Next in dignity and in historic succession come the great standard versions of Christendom. These latter can hardly be considered so directly the product of a missionary purpose as those inserted above in the two preceding lists of modern translations and their existing transliterations. The standard versions represent in their final form, at least in most instances, the provision of the Scriptures in the vernacular of an already existing Church, or of a converted and enlightened people desiring the possession of the pure Word of God in their own language. An exception may be made, however, in the case of some revisions of the old versions of Christendom, which latter have been produced with distinctly missionary aims. This classification of the standard versions of Christendom as non-missionary may not be endorsed by every one, as in the broad sense of the word all translations of the Bible with a view to promoting the circulation and usefulness of the Scriptures are essentially missionary in purpose and result. The author has thought it best, however, not to claim too much under the caption of missionary. It has seemed to him that the standard versions of Christian nations were the product of biblical scholarship and churchly zeal seeking to promote the stability, edification, and power of the individual believer, to guide and illumine the Church in her conflicts with error, and to quicken and strengthen her in the fulfillment of her high mission. In the case of some versions the distinction above referred to is clearer than in others, as illustrated, for example, in the Dutch translation, which was made by order of the State. If any one should prefer to regard all Bible translations as missionary, he can easily ignore the classification adopted in this connection, and consider all these lists as a unit in their missionary status. The following tables (Original, Early, and Standard) indicate the versions that have, for the reasons already given, not been inserted in the list of missionary products. It should be noted that almost all of the standard versions mentioned have been issued in numerous translations, under various auspices, and that the final form of the accepted modern version has only been reached through a long process of comparison and revision.

ORIGINAL VERSIONS.

HEBREW.

GREEK.

PRINCIPAL VERSIONS OF EARLY CHURCH HISTORY.

(Other versions, especially of the Greek, Syriac, and Latin, exist, but it seems unnecessary to enumerate them here.)

SAMARITAN PENTATEUCH (HEBREW IN SAMARITAN LETTERS).
CHALDEE OR ARAMAIC-EASTERN (TARGUMS).
ANCIENT SYRIAC OR ARAMAIC-WESTERN.
SEPTUAGINT.
OLD LATIN.
VULGATE.

STANDARD VERSIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.

(The Danish and Norwegian versions are both inserted, although substantially one language.)

DANISH. DUTCH. ENGLISH. FLEMISH. FRENCH. GAELIC. GERMAN. IRISH OR ERSE. ITALIAN. MANX. NORWEGIAN. POLISH. PORTUGUESE. RUSSIAN. SPANISH. SWEDISH. WELSH.

TABLE OF CROSS-REFERENCES.

(A List of the Variant Titles Used to Designate Different Versions, with a Key to the Title Which Has Been Adopted in the Preceding Tables.)

Variant Titles.	Corresponding Title in Tables.	Geographical Location.
Abenaqui	Micmac	Canada.
Acawaio	Akkawáy	South America.
Accra	Akra	Africa.
Adiyah	Fernandian	Africa.
Afghani	Pashtu	India.
Agau	Falasha Kara	Africa.
Aleutian	Aliout	United States.
Alfuor	Alfura	Malaysia.
Altai-Kirghiz	Kirghiz Turki (Northern)	Russia in Asia.
Amhára	Amháric	Africa.
Anam	Annam	Indo-China.
Angkola	Batta	Malaysia.
Angoni	Ngoni	Africa.
Anlo	Ewé	Africa.
Ararat	Armenian	Persia.
Armeno-Turkish	Turkish	Turkish Empire.
Arrawack	Arawák	South America.
Assamese	Assámi	India.
Aulua	Malekula	Oceania.
Aymará	Aimará	South America.
Azerbijáni	Transcaucasian Turki	Persia.
Aztec	Mexican	Mexico.
Bádaga	Kanarese	India.
Baki	Epi	Oceania.
Balinese	Bali	Malaysia.
Baluba	Luba	Africa.
Bararetta	Galla	Africa.
Battak	Batta	Malaysia.
Bhatti	Bhatniri	India.
Bhutian	Tibetan	China.
Bilin	Bogos	Africa.
Bisayan	Visayan	Malaysia.
Bobangi	Bangi	Africa.
Bogotu	Isabel	Oceania.
Bruj-bhasa	Bruj	India.
Bughi or Buginese	Bugi	Malaysia.
Bule	Bulu	Africa.
Bunda	Mbundu	Africa.
Buriat	Mongol	Russia in Asia.
Canoj	Kanauyi	India.
Caríb	Karíb	Central America.
Cashmiri	Kashmiri	India.
Chaldaic	Syriac	Persia.
Chamba	Punjabi	India.
Chaochow	Swatow	China.
Cheroki	Cherokee	United States.
Chinyanja	Nyanja	Africa.
Chipewyan	Chipewán	Canada.
Chippewa	Ojibwa	Canada.
Chitonga	Tonga	Africa.

Variant Titles.	Corresponding Title in Tables.	Geographical Location.
Choktau	Choctaw	United States.
Creek	Muskokee	United States.
Creole	Mauritius	Africa.
Crimean or Krim	Nogai Turki	Russia in Europe.
Czech	Bohemian	Central Europe.
Dahomey	Ewé	Africa.
Dákhani	Hindi	India.
Derwal	Punjabi	India.
Dhyak or Dajak	Dyak	Malaysia.
Dogri	Punjabi	India.
Dorpat	Esthonian	Russia in Europe.
Efatese	Faté	Oceania.
Engadine	Romansch	Central Europe.
Erakor	Faté	Oceania.
Ersa	Mordvin	Russia in Europe.
Fadidja	Nubian	Africa.
Fan	Fang	Africa.
Fanti	Ashânti	Africa.
Fiot	Fioti	Africa.
Fuhchau	Foochow	China.
Futunese	Futuna	Oceania.
Gâ	Akra	Africa.
Gheg	Albanian	Turkish Empire.
Gierko	Hausa	Africa.
Giriama	Giryama	Africa.
Giz	Ethiopic	Africa.
Gondi	Gond	India.
Græco-Turkish	Turkish	Turkish Empire.
Greenland	Eskimo	North America, Arctic Coast.
Guipuscoan	Basque	Southern Europe.
Gurhwali	Hindi	India.
Gurmukhi	Punjabi	India.
Hangchau	Hangchow	China.
Havannah Harbor	Faté	Oceania.
Hindustani	Hindi	India.
Hottentot	Nama	Africa.
Hydah	Haida	Canada.
Iaian	Uvea	Oceania.
Ijo	Idzo	Africa.
Ikingondi	Nkondi	Africa.
Isuama	Ibo	Africa.
Ittu	Galla	Africa.
Jatki	Punjabi	India.
Jaunsari	Hindi	India.
Kabyli or Kabáil	Berber	Africa.
Kachari	Garo	India.
Kalkhas	Mongol	China.
Kalmuk	Mongol	Russia in Asia.
Kambojan	Cambodian	Indo-China.
Karass Turki	Nogai Turki	Russia in Europe.
Kara Turki	Kirghiz Turki	Russia in Asia.
Karnata	Kanarese	India.
Katchi	Sindhi	India.
Kele	Dikele	Africa.
Kerepúnu	Keapára	Australasia.
Khoikhoi	Nama	Africa.
Kibondei	Bondei	Africa.
Kifioti	Fioti	Africa.
Kikamba	Kamba	Africa.
Kimambwé	Mambwé	Africa.
Kimbundu	Mbundu	Africa.
Kingondo	Nkondi	Africa.
Kinika	Nyika	Africa.
Kisukuma	Sukúma	Africa.
Kiteke	Teke	Africa.
Kol	Mondári	India.
Kondi	Nkondi	Africa.
Kongo	Congo	Africa.
Konkani	Marathi	India.
Kumáoni	Hindi	India.
Kúmuki	Kúmuk Turki	Russia in Asia.
Kuranko	Koranko	Africa.
Kwangtung	Canton	China.
Labourdine	Basque	Central Europe.
Labrador	Eskimo	North America, Arctic Coast.
Languedocien	Provençal	Central Europe.
Livonian	Lettish	Russia in Europe.
Lolo	Balolo	Africa.
Loucheux	Tukudh	United States.
Luganda	Ganda	Africa.
Lutoro	Toro	Africa.
Mabuiagi	Saibai	Oceania.
Macedon	Rumanian	Southern Europe.
Madoerese	Madura	Malaysia.
Magrabi	Moorish	Africa.
Magyar	Hungarian	Central Europe.
Maler	Malto	India.
Mallikolo	Malekula	Oceania.
Mandailing	Batta	Malaysia.
Mandé	Mandingo	Africa.
Marshall Islands	Ebon	Oceania.
Marwari	Hindi	India.
Mendi	Mendé	Africa.
Mer	Murray Island	Oceania.
Mochi	Chagga	Africa.
Mohican	Mohegan	United States.
Moksha	Mordvin	Russia in Europe.
Mombasa	Swahili	Africa.
Mon	Talaing	Burma.
Moshi Ndonga	Ndonga	Africa.
Multani	Punjabi	India.
Munsée	Delaware	United States.
Musalmani	Bengáli	India.
Musalmani	Punjabi	India.
Muskoki	Muskokee	United States.
Nahuatl	Mexican	Mexico.
Namaqua	Nama	Africa.
Nanking	Mandarin	China.
Negro	Curaçao	West Indies.

Variant Titles.	Corresponding Title in Tables.	Geographical Location.
Nengóne	Maré	Oceania.
New Guinea	Motu	Australasia.
Nganja	Manganja	Africa.
Nguru	Kaguru	Africa.
Niger	Ibo	Africa.
Nishkah	Neshga	Canada.
Niua	Aniwa	Oceania.
Norse	Icelandic	Northern Europe.
Nsembe	Bangala	Africa.
Oberland	Romansch	Central Europe.
Omkish	Kashgar Turki	Russia in Asia.
Orenburg	Kazák Turki	Russia in Europe.
Orissa	Uriya	India.
Osmanli	Turkish	Turkish Empire.
Ostyak	Ostjak	Russia in Asia.
Otji-herero	Herero	Africa.
Otonga	Chitonga	Africa.
Otshi	Ashánti	Africa.
Ovambo	Ndonga	Africa.
Pahári	Malto	India.
Pangkumu	Malekula	Oceania.
Panjabi	Punjabi	India.
Parbuti	Nepali	India.
Parsi	Gujarati	India.
Paulician	Palityan	Central Europe.
Pegu	Talaing	Burma.
Peking	Mandarin	China.
Pongwe	Mpongwe	Africa.
Popo	Ewé	Africa.
Port Moresby	Motu	Australasia.
Poto	Bopoto	Africa.
Punti	Canton	China.
Pushtu	Pashtu	India.
Qua Ibo	Ibibio	Africa.
Quanian	Lapp	Northern Europe.
Qwagutl	Kwagutl	Canada.
Rajmaháli	Malto	India.
Reval	Esthonian	Russia in Europe.
Ronga	Gwamba	Africa.
Sahaptin	Nez Perces	United States.
Sámarang	Malay	Malaysia.
Samogit	Lithuanian	Russia in Europe.
Sangi or Sanghir	Sanguir	Malaysia.
Sart	Uzbek Turki	Russia in Asia.
Sea	Dyak	Malaysia.
Sechuana	Chuána	Africa.
Sepedi	Pedi	Africa.
Serb	Servian	Central Europe.
Serolong	Chuána	Africa.
Sesuto	Suto	Africa.
Setlapi	Chuána	Africa.
Shantung	Mandarin	China.
Shawnee	Shawanoe	United States.
Shimshi	Zimshi	Canada.
Shoa	Galla	Africa.
Shona	Mashona	Africa.
Siksika	Blackfoot	Canada.
Singhpo	Singpho	India.
Sinhali	Sinhalese	India.
Sintabele	Matabele	Africa.
Sioux	Dakota	United States.
Slavé	Tinné	Canada.
Soerabayan	Malay	Malaysia.
Sontál	Santali	India.
Soso	Susu	Africa.
Souletin	Basque	Central Europe.
South Cape	Suau	Australasia.
Suchau	Soochow	China.
Sundanese	Sunda	Malaysia.
Surinam	Negro-English	South America.
Tabele	Matabele	Africa.
Tagálo	Tagalog	Malaysia.
Tai	Siamese	Indo-China.
Taichau	Taichow	China.
Taita	Sagalla	Africa.
Tasiko	Epi	Oceania.
Tehri	Hindi-Gurhwali	India.
Tekke Turcoman	Jaghatai Turki	Russia in Asia.
Telinga	Télugu	India.
Thakri	Punjabi	India.
Thonga	Gwamba	Africa.
Tigré	Tigrai	Africa.
Tigrinya	Tigrai	Africa.
Toba	Batta	Malaysia.
Togoland	Ewé	Africa.
Tongoan	Nguna	Oceania.
Tosk	Albanian	Turkish Empire.
Tsimshi	Zimshi	Canada.
Tuluva	Tulu	India.
Umbundu	Mbundu	Africa.
Unguja	Swahili	Africa.
Unwana	Ibo	Africa.
Uráon	Kurukh	India.
Urdu	Hindi	India.
Urdu	Punjabi	India.
Uripiv	Malekula	Oceania.
Vicol	Bicol	Malaysia.
Virat	Bhatniri	India.
Visayan de Cebu	Cebuan	Malaysia.
Votyak	Wotjak	Russia in Europe.
Wenchau	Wenchow	China.
Wolof	Jolof	Africa.
Xosa	Káfir	Africa.
Ysabel	Isabel	Oceania.
Zanzibar	Swahili	Africa.
Zir	Syrjen	Russia in Europe.

II. BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

ANNUAL CIRCULATION THROUGH FOREIGN DEPOTS.

	Bibles.	Testaments.	Portions.	Totals.	Remarks.
American Bible Society, New York City (1816).					
Africa	1,137	5,291	21,788	28,216	
Arabia	14	10	781	805	
Bulgaria	267	434	2,758	3,459	
Central America	2,412	1,544	3,755	7,711	The total issues of the American Bible Society during the eighty-five years of its existence amount to 68,923,434 copies. The issues for the year ending March 31, 1901 (one year later than the annexed table giving details of distribution), amounted to 1,554,128, of which 973,615 copies were circulated in foreign lands, chiefly missionary fields. "During the past 25 years there has been sent to the foreign field by the American Bible Society, in round numbers, in cash and books for its foreign agents, more than $3,000,000, and in cash to the various foreign missionary societies nearly half a million dollars." Its average annual expenditure in foreign lands for the years 1890–1900 is $147,847. It has aided in translating, publishing, or circulating the Holy Scriptures in more than 100 different languages and dialects.
China	2,132	18,544	417,986	438,662	
India	65	86	1,262	1,413	
Japan	1,399	6,264	14,728	22,391	
Korea	11	274	2,592	2,877	
Mexico	4,923	9,908	13,041	27,872	
Oceania		1,200	2,716	3,916	In 1890 a union of the Bible societies in Japan was consummated between the National Bible Society of Scotland, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the American Bible Society. One half of the funds for the conduct of the work is supplied by the two British societies, and one half by the American. A similar union of the three societies is defraying the cost of Bible translation in Korea.
Persia	316	1,355	1,172	2,843	
Siam and Laos	2	105	32,251	32,358	
South America	13,076	12,903	36,057	62,036	
Turkish Empire	8,164	9,954	17,775	35,893	
Other Countries				57,175	
Totals of Circulation in Foreign Mission Lands	33,918	67,872	568,662	727,627	
British and Foreign Bible Society, London (1804).					
Africa	10,553	15,469	94,389	120,411	
Arabia			1,792	1,792	
Australasia			5,800	5,800	
Burma	179	346	1,393	1,918	The British and Foreign Bible Society has numerous auxiliary societies in many parts of the world, and has promoted the translation, printing, or distribution of the whole or part of the Bible in 373 languages and dialects. The accompanying list of copies circulated annually is compiled from the Report of 1900, and, as will be observed, is restricted to *foreign mission* lands. If the "foreign circulation" should be made to include all outside of Great Britain, it would be over 3,000,000. The Continent of Europe, the British Colonies (excepting their non-Christian population), Russia in Europe, and Christendom in general, are not regarded, for the purposes of this volume, as properly foreign mission ground.
Ceylon	3,115	1,837	28,937	33,889	
China	4,751	33,362	818,043	856,156	
Formosa	53	288	12,490	12,831	
India	14,667	15,903	510,704	541,274	The number of copies issued by the Society in 1899 was 5,047,792, of which 3,020,292 were from depots abroad, inclusive of the European Continent.
Japan	4,309	20,875	73,255	98,439	
Korea	31	2,047	44,043	46,121	The Society distributes, on an average, nearly 14,000 copies of the Bible daily. The numbers of copies issued by it since 1804 is 165,057,185.
Madagascar	36	4,000	15,000	19,036	
Malaysia	552	4,635	93,702	98,889	
Mauritius			2,183	2,183	
New Zealand			542	542	
Persia	1,503	847	9,346	11,696	

	Bibles.	Testaments.	Portions.	Totals.	Remarks.
British and Foreign Bible Society — Continued.					
Russia in Asia	421	23,669	54,521	78,611	
South America	7,485	8,452	27,209	43,146	
Syria and Palestine			4,999	4,999	
Turkey and Greece	3,976	8,260	17,805	30,041	
Totals of Circulation in Foreign Mission Lands	51,631	139,990	1,816,153	2,007,774	
National Bible Society of Scotland (1809).					
Africa	1,123	1,476	1,138	3,737	Composed of the Edinburgh Bible Society (1809) and other Bible societies, which united in 1860–61. The total issues since the foundation are 19,038,357. The number of copies distributed by the Society in 1899 was 941,535, of which 798,781 were issued from depots abroad, inclusive of the Continent of Europe and the British Colonies.
China	1,057	7,712	366,002	374,771	
India	2,015	3,387	68,412	73,814	
Japan	742	3,430	23,914	28,086	
South America	505	1,130	3,966	5,601	
Syria	426	248	444	1,118	
Torres Islands (Norfolk Islands)			1,000	1,000	
Turkey	339	432	716	1,487	
Totals of Circulation in Foreign Mission Lands	6,207	17,815	465,592	489,614	
Bible Translation Society, London (1840).					Organized by Baptists with a view to preparing translations of the Scriptures for the use of Baptist missions. Its income in 1898 was about $6000 (£1246). No data as to annual circulation are at hand, but the copies reported in 1896 as printed amounted to 51,250.
Hibernian Bible Society, Dublin (1806).					Auxiliary to the B. F. B. S., and participating in its foreign operations.
Trinitarian Bible Society, London (1831).	369	10,954	36,257	47,580	The statistics given show issues in languages other than English, and chiefly on the Continent of Europe. In English 23,721 copies were distributed in 1899, making a total circulation for that year of 71,301 Bibles or parts.
Bible Societies of European Continent.					
Netherlands Bible Society, Amsterdam (1814)	10	7,639	474	8,123	In 1897, 59,696 copies were distributed by the Society elsewhere than in the foreign missionary field, making a total circulation of 67,819 copies. The foreign field of the Society is the colonies of the kingdom of Holland in the East Indies and Dutch Guiana. It has published versions of the Bible in Malay, Javanese, Sundanese (Java), Dyak (Borneo), and Macassar and Buginese (Celebes). It has also published the New Testament in the Nias language (Nias), and parts of the N. T. in Madoerese (Java), Battak (Sumatra), and in the languages of the islands of Sangir and Rotti.
Statistics of other European Bible societies, so far as received, indicate that their circulation does not extend to the mission fields of heathenism. There are over fifty of them, but their sphere of service is almost entirely within the bounds of Christendom.					
Valparaiso Bible Society, Chile, South America (1861)	2,400	2,221	1,495	6,116	Receives an annual grant, for colportage expenses, from the British and Foreign Bible Society.
Bible Societies of India.					
Calcutta Bible Society (1811)	4,295	10,219	103,083	117,597	The ten Bible societies given for India and Ceylon are branches of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the statistics here given are included in the circulation of the B. F. B. S.
Colombo Bible Society, Ceylon (1812)	2,785	1,555	18,561	22,901	
Bombay Bible Society (1817)				61,652	
Madras Bible Society (1819)	10,826	8,394	163,365	185,239 [1]	
Bangalore Bible Society (1825)	512	433	14,110	15,055	
Jaffna Bible Society, Ceylon (1839)	330	282	10,476	10,988	
North India Bible Society, Allahabad (1845)	3,841	7,509	83,403	94,753	
Burma Bible and Tract Society (1861)	10	1	555	566	This number (566) represents only the issues of Bibles and portions of Scriptures by the Burma Bible and Tract Society in the year 1897, as no later information is at hand. In addition to these publications the Society also issued 69,627 tracts and leaflets during the same year.
Punjab Bible Society, Lahore (1863)				66,978	
Kandy Bible Society, Ceylon (1878)	No information received.				

[1] The total distribution of the Madras Bible Society (185,239) includes 2654 Bibles and portions not classified.

II. BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.

TRACT SOCIETIES.

	Volumes and Tracts Issued Annually.	Issues from Date of Organization.	Remarks.
American Tract Society, New York City (1825)	2,500,000	473,326,005	This Society has aided in the production of an evangelical literature in 153 languages and dialects of the world. In these, 8176 distinct publications, excluding periodicals, have been issued from the home press, comprising 36,780,726 volumes, besides 480,500,000 copies of tracts.
Religious Tract Society, London (1799)	53,764,030	3,386,918,960	The operations of this Society extend to almost every part of the world. It publishes about 700 distinct works each year, nearly one half of these being tracts. Its books and tracts are published in 232 languages, dialects, and characters. It aids the labors of Protestant Christian missionaries in any part of the world and of any nationality or denomination. Of the annual issues here given about 20,000,000 copies were issued by foreign societies or agencies thus assisted by the R. T. S. Its contributions to foreign missions by grant of money, books, or printing-material amounted at the end of 1899 to $3,669,933 (£733,933), or about $100 a day during the whole of its existence.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London (1698)	13,860,388	538,810,490 (From 1807 only.)	This Society aims to promote Christian knowledge in all parts of the world. It has published the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer in many different languages and out-of-the-way dialects. It also publishes a wide range of general Christian literature The total of issues here given is from 1807, when the record began to be kept, and it is merely an approximate estimate.
TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETIES IN FOREIGN LANDS.			
AFRICA.			
South African Tract and Book Society, Cape Town (1840)	51,500		Aided by grants from the Religious Tract Society of London, of which it is a Branch.
CHINA.			
Religious Tract Society, Canton (1855)	77,306		Interdenominational Tract Committees aided by the Religious Tract Society, London, exist also at Amoy, Hong Kong, and Moukden in Manchuria. Several of these tract societies in China are aided by annual grants from the Religious Tract Society of London.
Central China Religious Tract Society, Hankow (1876)	1,209,647	13,207,044	
Chinese Tract Society, Shanghai (1878)	289,720		
North China Tract Society, Peking (1882)	400,000		
Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese, Shanghai (1887)	181,249		
North Fuhkien Religious Tract Society, Foochow (1890)	119,000		
Christian Vernacular Society, Shanghai (1890)			
Religious Tract and Book Society, Kiukiang (1894)	64,129		
Chinese Baptist Publication Society, Canton (1898)	45,000	91,460	In the province of Szechuan, but in close relations with the Central China Religious Tract Society of Hankow.
West China Religious Tract Society, Chungking (1899)			
INDIA AND CEYLON.			
Madras Religious Tract and Book Society, Madras (1818)	1,991,285		Various public calamities have checked the work of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, and it has reported no publications in 1898 and 1899. Its last report at hand gives annual issues as 245,450.
Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, Calcutta (1823)	1,091,233		
Bangalore Tract and Book Society, Bangalore (1825)	97,182		
Bombay Tract and Book Society, Bombay (1827)			
North India Christian Tract and Book Society, Allahabad (1848)	475,000		
South Travancore Tract Society, Nagercoil (1853)	360,100		
Gujarat Tract Society, Surat (1854)	63,750		

	Volumes and Tracts Issued Annually.	Issues from Date of Organization.	Remarks.
Tract Societies in Foreign Lands—Continued.			
Jaffna Tract Society, Ceylon ( )			
Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore (1863)	295,845		
Orissa Tract Society, Cuttack (1873)	44,000		
Malayalam Religious Tract Society, Trichur (1895)	88,908		
Christian Literature Society, Bombay (1858)	42,000		
Christian Literature Society, Madras (1859)	731,149		
Christian Literature Society, Lodiana (1881)	18,000		The Christian Literature Society of India publishes religious and general Christian literature in 18 languages. Since its formation in 1858 1200 Christian teachers have been educated and trained in its normal schools, 100,000 heathen children have been educated in Christian truth, and 2380 Christian books have been printed. The total copies issued by the Society amount to 26,000,000.
Christian Literature Society, Northwest Province and Oudh ( )	84,500		
Christian Literature Society, Bengal ( )	51,800		
Christian Literature Society, Mysore (1899)			
Ceylon Christian Literature and Religious Tract Society, Colombo (1860)	364,400		Connected with the Christian Literature Society; has also a Religious Tract Department aided by the Religious Tract Society, London.
JAPAN.			
Japan Book and Tract Society, Tokyo (1898)	372,000		Since 1891 tract work in Japan has been carried on by a joint committee representing the American Tract Society and the Religious Tract Society of London. In 1898, by mutual agreement, the new Society was organized to replace that committee and carry on its work.
KOREA.			
Korean Religious Tract Society, Seoul (1890)	37,000		No report received later than 1894.
MEXICO.			
United Tract Society, Mexico (1880)	336,000		A union of missionaries of several denominations to provide undenominational religious literature in the Spanish language.

III. MISSION PUBLISHING HOUSES AND PRINTING PRESSES.

	Annual Issues from Latest Reports.		Society.	Remarks.
	Copies.	Pages.		
AFRICA.				
Asmara, Abyssinia			S. E. N. S.	
Banza Manteka, C. F. S.		73,385	A. B. M. U.	
Blantyre, B. C. A.			C. S. M.	First printing press in Central Africa. Commenced in 1878.
Bolobo, Congo	3,500	109,000	E. B. M. S.	Known as the Hannah Wade Printing Press.
Bonny, Upper Guinea			C. M. S.	Work organized by Bishop Crowther.
Cape Mount, Liberia			P. E. M. S.	
Chumie			F. C. S.	Founded in 1897.
Domasi, B. C. A.	6,600	2,939,200	C. S. M.	Founded in 1891.
Duke Town, Old Calabar			U. P. C. S. M.	Founded in 1864.
Frere Town, B. E. A.			C. M. S.	
Genadendal, Cape Colony			M. M. S.	
Inhambane			M. E. M. S.	
Kambole, Lake Tanganyika			L. M. S.	Founded in 1895.
Kamundongo, Angola		160,666	A. B. C. F. M.	Founded in 1888.
Kiungani, Zanzibar			U. M. C. A.	Removed to Mkunazini, Zanzibar.
Likoma, Lake Nyassa	8,000		U. M. C. A.	Founded in 1889.
Livingstonia, B. C. A.	13,150		F. C. S.	
Londe, C. F. S	11,000		S. M. S.	Largest printing press on the Congo.
Lovedale, Cape Colony			F. C. S	An important and busy press, but no definite report is at hand.
Luba's, Uganda			C. M. S.	Ten Buganda boys are employed in the work.
Luebo, C. F. S			P. B. F. M. S.	The first book was printed in 1901.
Magila, B. E. A.			U. M. C. A.	
Main, Kaffraria	2,000		F. C. S.	
M'Kulla, Abyssinia			S. E. N. S.	
Mengo, Uganda	3,500	90,000	C. M. S.	
Mkunazini, Zanzibar			U. M. C. A.	This work was formerly at Kiungani.
Monrovia, Liberia			M. E. M. S.	Founded in 1899.
Morija, Basutoland			S. M. E.	Founded in 1841. It is at the same time an apprentices' training school in printing and binding.
Onitsha, Nigeria			C. M. S.	
San Salvador, Upper Congo	4,640	89,680	E. B. M. S.	
Taveta, B. E. A			C. M. S.	
Thaba Nchu, S. A. R.			S. P. G.	
Wathen, or Ngombe, C. F. S.	2,500	350,000	E. B. M. S.	

	Annual Issues from Latest Reports.		Society.	Remarks.
	Copies.	Pages.		
ARABIA.				
Muscat			Ref. C. A.	
BURMA.				
Rangoon	62,500	No record.	A. B. M. U.	
Toungoo	3,000	500,000	S. P. G.	Founded in 1880.
CANADA AND GREENLAND.				
Aiyansh, British Columbia			C. M. S.	
Godthaab, Greenland			M. M. S.	
Regina	10,450	125,400	C. P. M.	
CENTRAL AMERICA.				
Guatemala City, Guatemala		1,000	P. B. F. M. N.	
CEYLON.				
Colombo	574,117	10,190,171	W. M. S.	Founded in 1815. Five hundred million pages issued since then.
Kandy			W. M. S.	Connected with Boys' Industrial School.
CHINA.				
Amoy, Fuhkien			E. P. C. M.	
Chingchowfu, Shantung	108,700		E. B. M. S.	
Foochow, Fuhkien	292,106	22,311,128	M. E. M. S.	Begun in 1861. Self-supporting.
Foochow, Fuhkien	12,750	1,183,550	A. B. C. F. M.	
Hankow, Hupeh	1,264,300		N. B. S. S.	Begun in 1885. In eleven years 3,075,000 Testaments (entire or in portions) and 8,500,000 books and tracts have been printed.
Hinghua, Fuhkien	20,000	400,000	M. E. M. S.	Founded in 1897.
Kiating, Szechuan	50,000	1,234,500	C. M. M. S.	Founded in 1897.
Moukden, Manchuria		27,000	U. P. C. S. M.	Founded about 1877.
Nanking, Kiangsu	35,000		F. C. M. S.	Founded in 1897. Fourteen boys are learning printing.
Ningpo, Chekiang	No record.		C. M. S.	Founded in 1884.
Ningpo, Chekiang			A. B. M. U.	
Nodoa, Hainan		27,000	P. B. F. M. N.	This work was begun in 1890 and is carried on chiefly by school-boys.
Pakhoi, Kwangtung			C. M. S.	
Peking, Chihli	No record.	750,000	M. E. M. S.	Founded in 1893.
Peking, Chihli			S. P. G.	

III. MISSION PUBLISHING HOUSES AND PRINTING PRESSES — Continued.

	Annual Issues from Latest Reports.		Society.	Remarks.
	Copies.	Pages.		
CHINA — Continued.				
Shanghai, Kiangsu.....	567,759	67,625,660	P. B. F. M. N.	Was begun in 1844, and is now the largest mission press in China. Output for the last five years, 201,581,794 pages. More than fifteen tons of manufactured Chinese paper, and six tons of other paper, were imported during 1898.
Shanghai, Kiangsu.....	289,720		C. T. S.....	
Shanghai, Kiangsu.....			S. D. B.....	
Sigan, Shensi.....			C. I. M.....	Begun in 1896.
Swatow, Kwangtung ...	No report.	526,900	E. P. C. M...	Founded about 1880.
Taichow, Chekiang. ...	20,000	900,000	C. I. M.....	Has printed the N. T. and Psalms in the Romanized Taichow dialect.
Tientsin, Chihli.....		13,064,000	A. B. C. F. M.	Begun at Canton in 1832; removed to Peking in 1868, and to Tientsin in 1897.
Tungchow, Shantung...			P. B. F. M. N.	Connected with Tungchow College.
FORMOSA.				
Taiwanfu	Not reported.		E. P. C. M...	Founded in 1883.
INDIA.				
Ajmere, Rajputana.....			U. P. C. S. M.	Founded in 1883. Thirty-three Christians are given employment.
Allahabad, N. W. P...	421,155	94,052,658	P. B. F. M. N.	Begun in 1839. In 1872 press buildings were leased to native Christians, by whom the work is now carried on. Several millions of books and tracts have been published.
Arni, Madras.....			Ref. C. A...	
Bannu, Punjab			C. M. S.....	Founded in 1898.
Bombay, Bombay		4,000	M. E. M. S...	
Calcutta, Bengal	822,145		E. B. M. S...	
Calcutta, Bengal	140,586	5,603,576	M. E. M. S...	Established in 1885.
Cawnpore, N. W. P....			S. P. G.	Founded in 1892.
Chhota Nagpur, C. P...	20,300		G. M. S.....	
Cottayam, Travancore..	50,000	10,193,465	C. M. S.....	Founded in 1821. Eighty men are employed in conducting this work.
Cuttack, Bengal	120,700		E. B. M. S...	Founded in 1838.
Darjeeling, Bengal.....	Not recorded.		C. S. M.. ...	Founded in 1874.
Ebenezer, Bengal	2,000		I. H. M. S...	
Gauhati, Assam			A. B. M. U. .	
Gorakhpur, N. W. P...			C. M. S.....	
Gujranvala, Punjab			Ref. P. C.....	
Guntur, Madras	15,000	400,000	Luth. G. S. ..	Founded in 1885.
Lodiana, N. W. P.....			P. B. F. M. N.	
Lucknow, N. W. P.....			C. M. S.....	
Lucknow, N. W. P.....		6,000,000	M. E. M. S..	Employs 150 men and prints in four languages.

	Annual Issues from Latest Reports.		Society.	Remarks.
	Copies.	Pages.		
INDIA — Continued.				
Madras, Madras	282,918	35,968,400	M. E. M. S..	Known as the Rudisill Mem'l Publishing House.
Madras, Madras (Vepery)			S. P. C. K. ..	Founded in 1828 by L. M. S.
Mangalore, Madras	342,041	15,737,800	Ba. M. S.....	Founded in 1841.
Midnapore, Bengal.....			F. B. F. M. S.	
Mozufferpore, Bengal ..	30,000		G. M. S.....	
Mysore, Mysore	241,256	4,386,424	W. M. S.	Founded in 1890.
Nagercoil, Travancore..	466,475	3,368,396	L. M. S.....	Founded in 1823.
Ongole, Madras			A. B. M. U. .	Begun in 1896.
Palamcotta, Madras ..			C. M. S	
Pasumalai, Madura		890,910	A. B. C. F. M.	
Poona, Bombay.... ...	364,400		F. C. S.	Known as the Orphanage Press, and founded in 1879.
Poona, Bombay.....			P. I. V. M...	
Poreiar, Madras			L. E. L. M...	
Rajahmundry, Madras..	No statistics.		Luth. G. C...	Only a jobbing press.
Ramnad, Madras			S. P. G.....	Opened in 1882.
Ranchi, Bengal...	10,500		G. M. S.....	
Rutlam, Central India..	165,109	679,610	C. P. M.....	Founded in 1877 in Indore.
Satara, Bombay..	421,200	831,200	A. B. C. F. M.	Known as Columbian Press.
Secundra, N. W. P. ...			C. M. S. ...	
Surat, Bombay.....	339,000		P. C. I. M. S.	
Toondee (Pokhuria), Bengal			F. C. S.	Established in 1890. Printing is done in English, Santali, Hindi, and Bengali.
JAPAN.				
Okayama			Ind.....	Under direction of Mr. Ishii.
Tokyo..... .	7,500	2,138,500	A. B. C. F. M.	
Tokyo.....	440,960	9,837,200	M. E. M. S..	Statistics of both M. E. M. S. presses in Tokyo are included. Founded in 1888.
Tokyo.....			M. E. M. S..	An Industrial Department of the Anglo-Japanese College, founded in 1892.
KOREA.				
Seoul..... .. .	5,000		S. P. G.....	Founded in 1891.
Seoul.....		5,157,195	M. E. M. S..	Tri-Lingual Press. Begun in 1889.
MADAGASCAR.				
Antananarivo.....	80,000		F. F. M. A...	Founded in 1872. Issues two monthly magazines.
Antananarivo.....	150,000		L. M. S.....	Issues two monthly magazines.
Antananarivo.....			Nor. M. S....	Issues one monthly magazine.
Antananarivo.....			S. P. G.. ...	Issues one monthly magazine.

ORISSA MISSION PRESS OF ENGLISH BAPTIST SOCIETY, CUTTACK, INDIA

Rev. R. J. Grundy, Superintendent, and staff of employees in the foreground.

THE BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY

Containing a large printing and publishing establishment for the Bible Societies and for all the Missions of the American Board in Turkey

III. MISSION PUBLISHING HOUSES AND PRINTING PRESSES — Continued.

	Annual Issues from Latest Reports.		Society.	Remarks.
	Copies.	Pages.		
MALAYSIA.				
Singapore	35,000	3,000,000	M. E. M. S.	The Amelia Bishop Press. Founded in 1890.
MEXICO.				
Guadalajara			A. B. C. F. M.	
Matehuala		24,000	A. F. B. F. M.	Independent of the mission, and receives no subsidy from it.
Mexico City	1,238,900	5,695,000	M. E. M. S.	Founded in 1876.
Mexico City	2,500	3,522,796	P. B. F. M. N.	This press was established in 1885.
Mexico City	211,000	2,000,076	A. B. H. M. S.	
Orizaba			Ind.	Directed by Mr. Eglon Harris.
Victoria		1,000,000	A. F. B. F. M.	
OCEANIA.				
Aneityum, New Hebrides			F. C. S.	
Honolulu, Hawaii	6,000		H. E. A.	The entire output of 1894 was confined to Gilbertese publications.
Kerepunu, New Guinea			L. M. S.	
Mangaia, Hervey or Cook Islands	12,000	155,500	L. M. S.	Founded in 1894.
Mbau, Fiji Islands			A. W. M. S.	
Norfolk Island, Melanesia	10,500		M. M.	
Port Resolution, Tanna, New Hebrides			N. H. M.	
Tanna, New Hebrides			N. H. M.	Founded in 1897.
PALESTINE.				
Jerusalem	Not recorded.		C. M. S.	Founded in 1870.
Jerusalem	Not recorded.		L. S. J.	Founded in 1872.
PERSIA.				
Julfa	1,000	100,000	C. M. S.	The Henry Martyn Memorial Press. Founded in 1895.
Urumiah	1,547	725,716	P. B. F. M. N.	This work was begun in 1839 under A. B. C. F. M. Total number of pages from beginning, 133,530,181.
PERSIA — Continued.				
Urumiah			A. M.	Founded in 1898.
SIAM AND LAOS.				
Bangkok, Siam	126,655	4,000,000	P. B. F. M. N.	This work was begun in 1860.
Chiengmai, Laos	10,167	1,659,500	P. B. F. M. N.	Established in 1890.
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Bahia, Brazil	12,000	500,000	S. B. C.	Founded in 1890.
Bogota, Colombia	26,400	50,000	P. B. F. M. N.	
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	170,100	1,232,400	M. E. M. S.	
Buenos Ayres, Argentina			Ind.	The Victoria Gospel Press. Established 1901 by Mr. Robert L. Hodge.
Campos, Brazil	20,000	400,000	S. B. C.	Founded in 1894.
Chaco, Uruguay			S. A. M. S.	
Lavras, Brazil		250,000	P. B. F. M. S.	
Medellin, Colombia			P. B. F. M. N.	
Para, Brazil		50,000	M. E. M. S.	
Porto Alegre, Brazil			M. E. M. S.	
Rio Janeiro, Brazil			M. E. S.	
Santiago, Chili	417,521	4,661,960	M. E. M. S.	Founded in 1880.
Trujillo, Peru			R. B. M. U.	Founded in 1901.
SYRIA.				
Beirut	157,700	24,882,680	P. B. F. M. N.	Founded in Malta in 1822, and removed to Beirut in 1834. Total of pages printed up to 1900, 668,000,000.
TIBET.				
Kyeland			M. M. S.	Lithographic.
TURKEY.				
Constantinople	375,000	8,000,000	A. B. C. F. M.	Printing done in four languages.
Loftcha, Bulgaria			M. E. M. S.	
Samokov, Bulgaria		1,529,904	A. B. C. F. M.	
WEST INDIES.				
Sea Side, Jamaica			A. F. B. F. M.	

NOTE.—The statements in the Reports of missionary societies concerning the work done at the mission printing presses and publishing houses are often made in general terms, and it is in many cases difficult to find exact statements as to the number of volumes and pages annually issued. In a number of instances the data recorded above were obtained direct from the foreign fields. In some instances the printing presses form a part of the apparatus used in Industrial Training Schools or Orphanages, and do not seem to be of sufficient importance to call for separate notice in this connection. They are usually mentioned in the sections devoted to such institutions.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS).

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
AFRICA.					
Bethany, Transvaal	Moshupa-Tsela	H. E. L. M.			
Blantyre, B. C. A	Life and Work in British Central Africa	C. S. M	Monthly	700	
Bolobo, Upper Congo	Ntoto li Meya (Sparks of Fire)	E. B. M. S	Monthly	200	
Botsabelo, Transvaal	Mogoera on Basutlio	Ber. M. S.	Monthly		Published in the Sesuto language.
Cairo, Egypt	Murshid (Guide)	U. P. C. N. A.	Weekly	600	
Cape Palmas, Liberia	Cape Palmas Reporter				
Cape Town, Cape Colony	The Link	S. A. G. M	Monthly	2,000	
Cape Town, Cape Colony	South African Pioneer	S. A. G. M	Monthly	9,000	The official organ of the South Africa General Mission. Two thousand copies are issued in Capetown, and an English edition of 7000 copies is printed from stereos sent each month to London.
Genadendal, Cape Colony	De Bode (The Messenger)	M. M. S.	Bimonthly		
Genadendal, Cape Colony	Kindervriend (The Children's Friend)	M. M. S.	Monthly		
Kiungani, Zanzibar	Msimulizi (The Reporter)	U. M. C. A	Monthly		A college magazine, started in 1888.
Livingstonia, B. C. A	The Aurora	F. C. S	Bimonthly		A journal of missionary news and Christian work.
Londe, C. F. S	Minsamu Miayenge (Messenger of Peace)	S. M. S	Monthly	800	
Londe, C. F. S	Almanac	S. M. S	Annually	600	
Lovedale, Cape Colony	Christian Express	F. C. S	Monthly	1,000	
Lovedale, Cape Colony	Literary Society Magazine	F. C. S			
Luebo, C. F. S	Kassai Herald	P. B. F. M. S.	Quarterly		Established in 1901.
Magila, B. E. A	Habari za Mwezi (Monthly News)	U. M. C. A	Monthly	150	
Main, Kaffraria	Indaba Zamabandla (News of the Churches)	F. C. S	Quarterly		
Mengo, Uganda	Ebifa Munsi (Mengo Notes)	C. M. S	Monthly		Printed by natives at the Mengo Industrial Mission.
Monrovia, Liberia	The Recorder The New Africa	M. E. M. S.			
Morija, Basutoland	Lesuli Nyana la Lesuto (Little Light of Lesuto)	S. M. E	Monthly		Commenced by M. Mabille, of the Barotsi Mission, in 1870.
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	South African Baptist	Ind	Monthly		Published by South African Baptists.
Pretoria, Transvaal	Nanga ya ba-Thonga (Trumpet of the Thonga)	S. R. M	Monthly		Established in 1899.
Ricks Institute, Liberia	The Baptist Monitor				Colwyn Bay African Mission.
San Salvador, Upper Congo	Ngonde ya Ngonde	E. B. M. S	Monthly	250	
Taveta, B. E. A	Taveta Chronicle	C. M. S	Occasionally		
Tunis, Tunisia	Monthly Bulletin	Y. M. C. A	Monthly		
Umtata, Cape Colony	Ikerike e-Katolika (Catholic Church)	Scot. E. M. S.	Quarterly		Published in the Kaffir language.
Wellington, Cape Colony	Mission News Letter	Ind	Monthly		Published by the Huguenot Seminary.
South Africa	Y's and Otherwise	W. C. T. U	Quarterly		Started in 1889.
ALASKA.					
Alaska	Alaska Cross Bearer	P. E. M. S.	Monthly		Established in 1901. Under direction of Bishop Rowe.
Alaska	Eskimo Bulletin	A. M. A.			
ASSAM.					
Tura, Garo region	Achini Repeng (Garo Friend)	A. B. M. U.			Commenced in 1876.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS)—Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
BURMA.					
Rangoon	Burman S. S. Paper	A. B. M. U.	Monthly	1,550	
Rangoon	Karen S. S. Paper	A. B. M. U.	Monthly	4,500	
Rangoon	Burman Messenger	A. B. M. U.	Monthly	400	
Rangoon	Morning Star	A. B. M. U.	Monthly	950	
Rangoon	News	A. B. M. U.	Monthly	400	
Rangoon	Diocesan Quarterly Paper	S. P. G.	Quarterly		
Rangoon	Life Line	W. C. T. U.	Monthly		
Toungoo	Pole Star	S. P. G.	Monthly	300	
CANADA AND GREENLAND.					
Aiyansh, British Columbia	Hagaga (The Key or Opener)	C. M. S.	Quarterly		The paper was established by the Moravians, although their missions in Greenland have been recently transferred to the care of the Danish Lutheran Church of that country.
Godthaab, Greenland	Läsestof	M. M. S.	Semi-monthly		
Regina, British Columbia	Progress	C. P. M.	Semi-monthly	550	Commenced in 1894.
CEYLON.					
Batticotta, Ceylon	Jaffna College Miscellany	Ind		250	Published three times a year.
Colombo, Ceylon	Church Missionary Gleaner	C. M. S.	Monthly		Established in 1878.
Colombo, Ceylon	Ceylon Churchman	S. P. G.	Monthly		
Colombo, Ceylon	St. Thomas College Magazine	S. P. G.	Monthly	400	
Colombo, Ceylon	Methodist Church Record	W. M. S.	Monthly	250	
Colombo, Ceylon	Wesley College Magazine	W. M. S.	Quarterly	250	
Colombo, Ceylon	Satyalokya (Light of Truth)	C. L. S. I.	Monthly	400	
Colombo, Ceylon	Children's Lamp	C. L. S. I.	Monthly	5,500	Established in 1862.
Colombo, Ceylon	Young Men of Ceylon	Y. M. C. A.	Monthly		
Colombo, Ceylon	Home Messenger and Association Record	Y. M. C. A. / Y. W. C. A.	Monthly		
Colombo, Ceylon	Life and Work	Ind	Monthly	300	Published by the Dutch Reformed Church.
Colombo, Ceylon	Baptist Intelligencer	E. B. M. S.	Monthly	340	Founded in 1895.
Colombo, Ceylon	Sudharmalokaya	Ch. of E.	Monthly	300	
Colombo, Ceylon	Ceylon Diocesan Gazette	Ch. of E.	Monthly		An English paper, established in 1876.
Galle, Ceylon	Richmond College Magazine	W. M. S.	Quarterly	200	
Jaffna, Ceylon	Christian Friend	R. T. S.	Quarterly		
Kandy, Ceylon	Our Boys	W. M. S.	Monthly	150	
Manepy (Jaffna), Ceylon	Morning Star	A. B. C. F. M.	Semi-monthly	800	Established in 1840, and for many years it has been self-supporting.
Penedure, Ceylon	Golden Garland	Ind	Monthly	1,000	Founded in 1866.
Tillipally, Ceylon	Palier Nason (Children's Friend)	A. B. C. F. M.	Weekly	1,000	
CHINA.					
Amoy, Fuhkien	Church Messenger	Ref. C. A.	Monthly	1,000	
Amoy, Fuhkien	Church News	E. P. C. M.	Monthly	1,000	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Child's Paper	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	450	

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS) — Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
CHINA — Continued.					
Foochow, Fuhkien	Chinese Christian Advocate	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	3,000	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Globe Magazine, or Review of the Times	M. E. S	Monthly		
Kiukiang, Kiangsi	Hwei Pao (Church Paper)	K. T. S.	Monthly		
Kiukiang, Kiangsi	Sunday School Lesson Magazine	K. T. S	Quarterly		
Moukden, Manchuria	Kuan Tung Hui Pao (Manchurian Church News)	U. P. C. S. M.			
Ningpo	Quarterly Token	C. M. S	Quarterly	60	
Peking, Chihli	Hua Pei Hui Pao (North China Church News)	N. C. T. S.	Semi-monthly	600	
Peking, Chihli	Sunday School Lessons	N. C. T. S.	Monthly	3,600	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Wan-Kuoh-Kung-Pao (Review of the Times)	S. D. C. K.	Monthly	3,500	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Chung Si Chiao Hwui Pao (Miss'y Review)	S. D. C. K.	Monthly	650	Founded in 1891.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Hwa Pao (Chinese Illustrated News)	C. T. S.	Monthly	1,500	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Yueh Pao (Child's Paper)	C. T. S.	Monthly	1,860	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Sunday School Lessons	C. T. S.	Quarterly	900	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Sunday School Lessons	C. T. S.	Weekly	1,000	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal	Ind	Monthly	780	Interdenominational.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	China Medical Missionary Journal	Ind	Quarterly	270	Interdenominational.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Woman's Work in the Far East	Ind	Semi-annually	900	Interdenominational.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Tsung Ku Chiao Hui Lu (Anglican Church Record)	Ch. of E.	Quarterly	100	Founded in 1898.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	The Union	Ind	Weekly	1,000	Founded in 1879.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Eastern Star	Ind			Organ of the Christian Institute.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	St. John's Echo	P. E. M. S.	Bimonthly	450	Published by the students of St. John's College.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Anti-Opium News	Ind	Monthly	5,000	Published in the interest of the Anti-Opium League.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Kiao Pao (Church News)	M. E. S.	Monthly	1,000	
Sigan, Shensi	Hsi Chin Yueh Pao (Shensi and Western Monthly Magazine)	C. I. M.	Monthly		Published by missionaries of the Scandinavian China Alliance.
Soochow, Kiangsu	Sunday School Lessons	C. T. S.	Quarterly	900	
Soochow, Kiangsu	Sunday School Lessons	C. T. S	Weekly	700	
Swatow, Kwangtung	Tie Hui Church News	E. P. C. M.	Monthly	300	
Tientsin, Chihli	Chinese Intercollegian	Y. M. C. A.	Monthly	700	Official organ of Y. M. C. A. College Associations of China.
Tungchow, Shantung	Shih Pao (Shantung Times)	P. B. F. M. N.	Weekly	1,000	Founded in 1896.
FORMOSA.					
Taiwanfu	Taiwanfu Church News	E. P. C. M.	Monthly	600	
INDIA.					
Ajmere, Rajputana	Medical Missions in India	Ind	Quarterly	350	Interdenominational.
Ajmere, Rajputana	Hitarth Patrika	U. P. C. S. M.	Weekly	400	
Allahabad, N. W. P.	Makzani Masihi (Christian Treasury)	P. B. F. M. N.	Semi-monthly	200	Started in 1868. Sunday-school lessons in Urdu published as a supplement.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS)—Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
INDIA—Continued.					
Allahabad, N. W. P.	Indian Christian Messenger	Ind	Weekly		Published by Indian Christian Association.
Amritsar, Punjab	Masihi	Ind.	Monthly		Published in Urdu.
Amritsar, Punjab	Purity Soldier	Ind	Monthly		An Urdu paper published in the interest of purity.
Arni, Madras	Mangala Vasanam (Good News)	Ref. C. A.	Monthly		The Tamil organ of the Arcot Mission.
Berinag, Almora, N. W. P.	Calvary	I. C. R.	Quarterly		Organ of the Indian Christian Realm.
Bombay, Bombay	Suvartik (Evangelist)	C. M. S.	Monthly		Published in Marathi.
Bombay, Bombay	Church Missionary Gleaner	C. M. S.	Monthly	240	Published in English.
Bombay, Bombay	Temperance Advocate	W. C. T. U.			
Bombay, Bombay	Bombay Diocesan Record	Ind	Quarterly		Published in English at the Bombay Education Society's Press.
Bombay, Bombay	Dnyanodaya	A. B. C. F. M.	Weekly	600	An Anglo-vernacular paper which has been issued since 1842.
Bombay, Bombay	Balbodh Mewa	A. B. C. F. M.	Monthly	500	A Marathi illustrated magazine for children, published since 1873.
Bombay, Bombay	Bombay Guardian	Ind	Weekly		Established in 1851, and edited for 35 years by the Rev. George Bowen.
Bombay, Bombay	Balshikahaks	Ind	Weekly	3,000	Published by Bombay Tract and Book Society.
Bombay, Bombay	Woman's Friend	M. E. M. S.	Semi-monthly		Published in five languages.
Bombay, Bombay	Indian Christian Quarterly	Ind	Quarterly		Published by the Indian Christian Association of Bombay.
Bombay, Bombay	Bombay Young Men's Monthly	Y. M. C. A.	Monthly		Organ of the Y. M. C. A. of Bombay.
Bombay, Bombay	Quarterly Paper	Ind	Quarterly		Published by Parsi Christian Association.
Bombay, Bombay	Indian War Cry	S. A.	Monthly		Published in English.
Calcutta, Bengal	Khristiya Bandhab	E. B. M. S.	Monthly	550	A Bengali paper established in 1879.
Calcutta, Bengal	Dut Patrika	E. B. M. S.	Monthly	400	Published in Hindi.
Calcutta, Bengal	Evangelist	E. B. M. S.	Monthly	350	Published in English
Calcutta, Bengal	Dipti Prakashika	E. B. M. S.	Weekly	300	Published in Bengali.
Calcutta, Bengal	Bengali Sunday School Leaflet	E. B. M. S.	Weekly	1,000	
Calcutta, Bengal	Sunday School Lessons	E. B. M. S.	Monthly	650	Published in Garo.
Calcutta, Bengal	Calcutta Monthly	E. B. M. S.	Monthly	250	
Calcutta, Bengal	Evangelist				
Calcutta, Bengal	Snehamoyi	E. B. M. S.	Monthly	1,800	Published in Bengali.
Calcutta, Bengal	Achikani Repang	A. B. M. U.	Monthly	550	Published in Garo.
Calcutta, Bengal	News Letter	E. B. M. S.	Monthly	275	Published in English.
Calcutta, Bengal	Our Own Magazine	S. U.	Monthly		
Calcutta, Bengal	Amader Patrika	S. U.	Monthly	600	Published in Bengali
Calcutta, Bengal	Our Boys' Magazine	S. U.	Monthly		
Calcutta, Bengal	Our Bond	A. B. M.	Monthly	175	Published in English.
Calcutta, Bengal	Indian Church Quarterly Review	Ch. of E.	Quarterly		
Calcutta, Bengal	Indian Churchman	Ch. of E.	Monthly		An English paper established in 1866.
Calcutta, Bengal	Epiphany	O. M. C.	Weekly	3,000	Published in English.
Calcutta, Bengal	Friendly Greetings	C. M. S.	Monthly	2,500	
Calcutta, Bengal	Bengal Missionary Gleaner	C. M. S.	Monthly		Aims to develop missionary interest in the Bengali church.
Calcutta, Bengal	India Sunday School Journal	I. S. S. U.	Monthly	1,300	An English journal published by the India Sunday School Union.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS)—Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
INDIA—Continued.					
Calcutta, Bengal	Indian Witness	M. E. M. S.	Weekly	1,000	Established in 1861. Published in English.
Calcutta, Bengal	Indian Methodist Times	M. E. M. S.	Monthly		
Calcutta, Bengal	Messenger	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	525	
Calcutta, Bengal	Woman's Friend	M. E. M. S.	Semi-monthly	2,000	Published in Bengali.
Calcutta, Bengal	Indian Epworth Herald	M. E. M. S.	Monthly		
Calcutta, Bengal	India's Young Folks	M. E. M. S.	Semi-monthly		
Calcutta, Bengal	White Ribbon for Asia	W. C. T. U.	Monthly	1,566	Organ of the Indian W. C. T. U.
Calcutta, Bengal	North Indian Church Missionary Gleaner	C. M. S.	Monthly	400	Published in English.
Calcutta, Bengal	News and Notes	Ind	Monthly	250	Published by the Union Church of Darjeeling.
Calcutta, Bengal	Railway Signal	R. M. I.	Monthly		Conducted by the Railway Mission of India.
Calcutta, Bengal	Saint Andrew	C. S. M.	Quarterly		Published in interest of Kalimpong Mission.
Calcutta, Bengal	Indian Christian Endeavorer	C. E. S.	Monthly		The English organ of the Christian Endeavor Societies of India.
Calcutta, Bengal	Ranarab (War Cry)	S. A.			
Calcutta, Bengal	Jangi Pokar (Indian War Cry)	S. A.	Weekly		
Calcutta, Bengal	Nava Juga (New Era)	C. L. S. I.	Weekly		
Calcutta, Bengal	Union Record	C. L. S. I.	Monthly		
Calcutta, Bengal	Indian Evangelical Review	Ind	Quarterly		An interdenominational magazine established in 1873.
Calcutta, Bengal	Tranodaya	Ind			Published by Native Christian Association.
Calcutta, Bengal	Indian Christian Herald	Ind	Weekly		Organ of the Bengal Christian community.
Calcutta, Bengal	Old Church Parish Magazine		Monthly		
Calcutta, Bengal	Oriental Watchman		Monthly		
Cannanore, Malabar	Keralopkari	Ba. M. S.			
Cawnpore, N. W. P.	Indian Christian Messenger	Ind	Semi-weekly		An organ of the Indian Christian community of N. W. P. and Oudh.
Cottayam, Travancore	Travancore and Cochin Diocesan Record	C. M. S.	Bimonthly	300	
Cottayam, Travancore	Friend of Malabar	C. M. S.	Monthly	500	Established in 1879.
Cottayam, Travancore	Family Friend	C. M. S.	Monthly	1,000	
Cottayam, Travancore	Children's Friend	C. M. S.	Monthly	600	
Cottayam, Travancore	Treasury of Knowledge	C. M. S.	Monthly	500	
Cottayam, Travancore	Kerala Tharaka (Star of Kerala)	C. M. S.	Weekly		Established in 1901. Published in Malayalam.
Cuttack, Bengal	Sunday School Lessons		Monthly	370	Published in Uriya.
Cuttack, Bengal	Morning Star		Monthly	370	Published in Uriya.
Dadar, Bombay	Indian Watchman	Ind	Semi-monthly		
Darjeeling, Bengal	Masik Patrika (Monthly News)	C. S. M.	Monthly	800	
Dwarahat, N. W. P.	Children's Friend	M. E. M. S.	Weekly		
Ebenezer, Bengal	Friend of the Santhals	I. H. M. S.	Monthly		
Fatehgarh, N. W. P.	Indian Inquirer	C. E. S.	Monthly		Official organ of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Burma, India, and Ceylon.
Jalandhar, Punjab	Sahaik	Ind	Weekly		An Urdu purity paper.
Jalna, Hyderabad	Baudhu Priti (Brotherly Love)	F. C. S.	Monthly		
Jamalpur, Bengal	Railway Signal	R. M. I.	Monthly		Conducted by the Railway Mission of India.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS)—Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.					
Jamalpur, Bengal	Messenger	R. M. I	Monthly	1,000	Conducted by the Railway Mission of India.
Kolar, Madras	Evangelist	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	260	
Lahore, Punjab	Punjab Mission News	C. M. S.	Monthly		
Lahore, Punjab	Sewak	Ind	Semi-monthly		A vernacular paper in advocacy of purity.
Landaur, N. W. P	Indian Standard	P. B. F. M. N.			
Lodiana, Punjab	Nur-Afshan (Light Scatterer)	P. B. F. M. N.	Monthly	700	
Lodiana, Punjab	Quarterly Magazine for Women	C. L. S. I.	Quarterly	1,000	
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Collegian	M. E. M. S.	Monthly		Published by students of Reid Christian College.
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Children's Friend	M. E. M. S.	Weekly		Published in both the Urdu and Hindi.
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Zenana Woman's Friend	M. E. M. S.	Semi-monthly		Published in both the Urdu and Hindi.
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Kaukab-i-Hind (Star of India)	M. E. M. S.	Weekly		Published in Urdu.
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Sunday School Lessons and Helps	M. E. M. S.	Quarterly	7,700	
Madras, Madras	Eastern Star	F. C. S.	Weekly	400	Published in English.
Madras, Madras	Madras Christian College Magazine	F. C. S.	Monthly	344	Established in 1883.
Madras, Madras	South India Methodist	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	312	
Madras, Madras	Woman's Friend	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	734	Published in Tamil.
Madras, Madras	Church Missionary Gleaner	C. M. S.	Monthly	350	
Madras, Madras	Madras Diocesan Record	Ch. of E.	Bimonthly		
Madras, Madras	Sattia Tudan (Messenger of Truth)	D. M. S	Monthly	3,844	Published both in Tamil and Telugu.
Madras, Madras	Guardian	Ind.	Monthly		Organ of the Temperance Association.
Madras, Madras	Tamil Zenana Magazine	Ind.	Monthly		A journal published in the interest of zenana readers.
Madras, Madras	Madras Messenger	Y. W. C. A.	Monthly		
Madras, Madras	Young Men of India	Y. M. C. A.	Monthly	1,588	National paper of the Y. M. C. A. of India.
Madras, Madras	Baptist Missionary Review	Ind.	Monthly	600	
Madras, Madras	Tamil War Cry	S. A.	Monthly		
Madras, Madras	Christian Friend	Ind.	Bimonthly		A Tamil paper established in 1898, and edited by the Rev. Devadasen David.
Madras, Madras	Christian Patriot	Ind.	Weekly		Published by the Madras Native Christian Association.
Madras, Madras	Madras Temperance Herald	Ind.	Monthly		Organ of the Teynampet Native Christian Association.
Madras, Madras	Progress	M. T. S.	Monthly	2,801	Established in 1880.
Madras, Madras	Vepery Magazine	Ind	Monthly		Published in English.
Madras, Madras	Preacher's Magazine	S. I. M. A.	Quarterly		A Tamil journal established in 1899.
Madras, Madras	Indian Ladies' Magazine	Ind	Monthly		An English magazine established in 1901, and edited by Mrs. S. Satthianadhan.
Madras, Madras	Madras Christian Intelligencer	Ch. of E	Weekly		Established in 1901 for Tamil Christians.
Mangalore, Madras	Satyadîpike	Ba. M. S.	Semi-monthly	1,150	Published in Kanarese.
Mangalore, Madras	Kêralôpakâri	Ba. M. S.	Monthly	340	Published in Malayalam.
Mysore, Mysore	Vrittanta Patriká (News-Letter)	W. M. S.	Weekly	3,600	A Christian newspaper in Kanarese.
Mysore, Mysore	Harvest Field	W. M. S.	Monthly	600	
Nagercoil, Travancore	Christian Messenger	L. M. S.	Monthly	2,400	
Nagercoil, Travancore	Desopakari (Friend of the Country)	C. L. S. I.	Monthly	1,500	Illustrated magazine in Tamil.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS)—Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.					
Nagercoil, Travancore	Mission School Magazine	C. L. S. I.	Monthly	3,800	Published in Tamil.
Nagercoil, Travancore	Matharpothini (Zenana Magazine)	C. L. S. I.	Quarterly	1,800	Published in Tamil.
Nagercoil, Travancore	Glad News for Children	L. M. S.	Bimonthly	1,500	
Nagercoil, Travancore	Missionary Gleaner	L. M. S.	Monthly	2,400	
Nagercoil, Travancore	Temperance Herald	L. M. S.	Quarterly	900	
Nagercoil, Travancore	Homiletical Magazine	L. M. S.	Quarterly	1,300	A magazine for Tamil preachers.
Nellore, Madras	Sunday School Lesson Notes.	L. M. S.	Monthly	1,300	
Ongole, Madras	Sunday School Lessons	A. B. M. U.	Monthly	250	
Palamcotta	Telugu Baptist	A. B. M. U.	Weekly	700	
Pasumalai, Madura	The Water of Life	C. M. S	Monthly		Established in 1899.
Pasumalai, Madura	Joyful News	A. B. C. F. M.	Monthly	1,146	
Pasumalai, Madura	Satthiavarthamani (True News)	A. B. C. F. M.	Semi-monthly	625	Commenced in 1870.
Patna, Bengal	Santhosha Seythi	Ind	Monthly		Tamil organ of the South India C. E. Union.
Quilon, Travancore	Behar Guardian	Ind	Bimonthly		Organ of the Patna Total Abstinence Society.
Ranchi, Bengal	Yutha Sabtham (War Cry)	S. A.			Published in Malayalam.
Ranchi, Bengal	Gharbandhu	G. M. S			
Rutlam, Central India	Dhalwans	G. M. S			Commenced in 1898.
Rutlam, Central India	Indian Standard	C. P. M	Semi-monthly	450	
Simla, Punjab	Gyan Patrika	C. P. M	Semi-monthly	340	
Tinnevelly, Madras	On Guard	Ind	Monthly		Published by Army Temperance Association.
Toondee, Bengal	Good Instruction	C. M. S	Monthly	1,000	
Tranquebar, Madras	Dharwak	F. C. S	Monthly		A Santali magazine started in 1891.
Place of publication unknown	Arunodayan (Aurora)	L. E. L. M.	Monthly	750	
Place of publication unknown	Kashf-ul-Haqaqak				Established in 1900.
Place of publication unknown	Tabib-i-Amm				Established in 1900.
Place of publication unknown	Telugu Weekly	A. B. M. U.			Established in 1900. Mr. Laflamme is editor.
	Vivechah	Ind	Bimonthly		An English and Marathi journal established in 1901.
JAPAN.					
Fukui	Light in Darkness	P. B. F. M. N.	Semi-monthly	450	Bible exposition for inquirers.
Hakodate, Hokkaido	Hokkai no Hikari (Northern Sea Light)	C. M. S	Monthly	650	
Kobe	Asashi no Hikari (Morning Light)	A. B. C. F. M.	Monthly	3,212	
Kofu	Kyochu Bundan (Literary Table)	C. M. M. S.	Monthly	300	
Kushiro, Hokkaido	Gokuji Sosho (Journal of Prison Reform)	Ind	Monthly		Published by Dojokwai Society.
Kyoto	Doshisha Bungaku (Doshisha Literary Magazine)	Ind	Monthly		The organ of the Doshisha University.
Kyoto	Dendo Geppo (Monthly Missionary Record)	Ind	Monthly		The organ of the Japan Home Missionary Society.
Kyoto	Mission News	A. B. C. F. M.			
Miyazaki	Kyushu Kirisutokyo (Kyushu Christian)	A. B. C. F. M.	Monthly	300	
Morioka	Seikei Kwatei (Bible Lessons)	Ind			Established in 1897 by the Council and Synod of the Church of Christ in Japan.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS)—Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
JAPAN—Continued.					
Nagasaki	Chinzei Dendo Geppo (Kyushu Evangelistic Monthly)	Ind	Monthly	75	Published by the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches.
Nagasaki	Kwassui Quarterly	M. E. M. S.	Quarterly		Published by the girls of the Nagasaki Girls' School.
Niigata	Tenrai (Heavenly Sound)	Ind			Established in 1896. Edited by the Rev. K. Muraoka.
Okayama	Kojiin Shimpo	Ind	Monthly	2,000	Published by the Orphan Asylum.
Okayama	Okayama Kojiin (Asylum Record)	Ind	Bimonthly	500	An English paper published in the interest of Mr. Ishii's Orphan Asylum.
Osaka	Shimei (Messenger)	C. M. S	Monthly		
Osaka	Shinri (Truth)	G. E. P. M. S.	Monthly		Established in 1885.
Sapporo, Hokkaido	Gokoku no Tate (Shield of National Defence)	Ind	Quarterly		Published by Temperance Society of the Hokkaido.
Sendai	Michi no Shiori (Guide to Holiness)	Ind	Monthly	700	
Sendai	Gleanings	A. B. M. U. S. B. C	Semi-quarterly	1,000	
Tokyo	Japan Evangelist	Ind	Monthly		
Tokyo	Hakko	P. E. M. S.	Monthly		Published by the Literary Society of St. Paul's College.
Tokyo	Church in Japan	P. E. M. S.	Bimonthly	450	Started in 1894. Suspended December, 1900.
Tokyo	Kyokai Hyoron (Religious World)	P. E. M. S.	Monthly	180	
Tokyo	Yorokobi no Otozure (Glad Tidings)	Ref. C. A	Semi-monthly	3,100	First published in 1876.
Tokyo	Chiisaki Otozure (Little Tidings)	Ref. C. A	Semi-monthly	4,300	
Tokyo	Fukuin no Tsukai (Gospel Messenger)	E. A. M. S	Semi-monthly		Established in 1892.
Tokyo	Kirisutokyo Shinshi (Christian Newspaper)	A. C. C	Monthly		
Tokyo	Sei Kwo (Light of the World)	A. C. C.	Monthly		
Tokyo	Kyoho (Religious Information)	A. C. C	Monthly		
Tokyo	Kuni no Hikari (Light of our Land)	Ind	Monthly		Principal temperance paper in Japan.
Tokyo	Tidings from Japan	M. E. M. S	Monthly		An English paper edited by the Rev. David S. Spencer.
Tokyo	Fukuin Soshi (Evangelical Magazine)	A. B. C. F. M.	Monthly	400	Contains translations of articles from the leading religious journals of England and America.
Tokyo	Light on the Way	Ind	Monthly	800	Published at the expense of the English Railway, Post, and Telegraph Missions.
Tokyo	Shinseiki (New Century)	Ind	Monthly		A journal, published by Mr. Kozaki, for the consideration of religion, morals, education, literature, philosophy, politics, and social affairs.
Tokyo	The Voice	Ind	Semi-monthly		An independent journal of Christian civilization, edited and published by Mr. E. Snodgrass.
Tokyo	Theological Review		Monthly	500	
Tokyo	Kirisutokyo Shimbun (Christian News)	Ind	Weekly		Organ of Japanese Congregational churches. Founded in 1883.
Tokyo	Christian Educator	Ind			Published by the Christian Education Society.
Tokyo	Fukuin Shimpo (Gospel News)	Ind	Weekly	760	Published since 1890 by the Church of Christ in Japan.
Tokyo	Kokei Shiryo (Biblical Expositor)	Ind	Monthly		Interdenominational.
Tokyo	Kwansatsu (Observer)	Ind	Weekly		Edited by Mr. Naomi Tamura.
Tokyo	Seisho no Tomo Geppo (Friend of the Bible)	Ind	Monthly	1,200	Conducted by Dr. W. N. Whitney.
Tokyo	Seisho Kenkyu		Quarterly		For Bible study.
Tokyo	Keikan no Tomo (Police and Warder's Friend)	Ind	Monthly	500	Published at expense of International Police Missionary Association of England.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS) — Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
JAPAN—Continued.					
Tokyo	Gokyo (Methodist Christian Advocate)	Ind	Weekly	500	Published by the Union of Methodist Churches.
Tokyo	Seisho no Tomo Zasshi (Scripture Union Magazine)	S. U.	Monthly	1,200	Organ of the Scripture Union of Japan.
Tokyo	Fujin Shimpo (Woman's News)	W. C. T. U.	Monthly		
Tokyo	Kinshu Kai	Ind	Monthly		Published by Temperance Society.
Tokyo	Kinshu Shimpo (Temperance News)	Ind	Monthly		Published by Tokyo Temperance Society.
Tokyo	Tetsudo Shigunaru (Railway Signal)	Ind	Monthly		Under the auspices of the Post and Telegraph Mission.
Tokyo	Toki no Koe		Weekly		Organ of the Salvation Army.
Yokohama	Tokiwa (Unchangeable)	M. E. M. S.			A Japanese Christian magazine for women.
Place of publication unknown	Nagusame no Kotoba	Ind			Edited by the Rev. Mr. Hoy.
KOREA.					
Seoul	Christo Sinmun (Christian News)	P. B. F. M. N.	Weekly		Started in 1897.
Seoul	Korean Repository	M. E. M. S.	Monthly		Interdenominational in its publications.
Seoul	Chosun Hoi Po	M. E. M. S.	Weekly	800	Established in 1897.
MADAGASCAR.					
Antananarivo	Church and School	F. F. M. A.	Monthly	800	
Antananarivo	Friend of Youth	F. F. M. A.	Monthly	1,500	Started in 1880.
Antananarivo	Teny Soa (Good Words)	L. M. S.			Published in Malagasy.
Antananarivo	Antananarivo Annual	L. M. S.	Annually	450	A literary and scientific paper founded in 1875.
Antananarivo	Ny Mpamangy (Visitor)	Nor. M. S.	Monthly	1,000	First published in 1881.
Antananarivo	Monthly Instructor	S. P. G.	Monthly		First published in 1887.
MALAYSIA.					
Silindung, Sumatra	Immanuel	R. M. S.	Monthly	300	In the Batta language.
Singapore	Malaysia Message	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	500	
Singapore	Sunday School Lesson Helps	M. E. M. S.	Quarterly	200	Published in Malay.
MEXICO.					
Aguascalientes	El Progreso Cristiano	Cum. P. M. S.	Monthly	400	
Guadalajara	El Expositor Biblico	S. B. C.	Monthly	800	
Guadalajara	El Testigo (The Witness)	A. B. C. F. M.	Semi-monthly	900	Organ of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Mexico.
Guanajuato	Mexico Tidings	M. E. M. S.	Quarterly	2,500	
Matehuala	El Catolico Convertido	A. F. B. F. M.	Semi-monthly	500	
Mexico City	La Luz (The Light)	A. B. H. M. S.	Semi-monthly	1,000	Started in 1885.
Mexico City	El Abogado Christiano Illustrado (Illustrated Christian Advocate)	M. E. M. S.	Weekly	2,500	Started in 1877.
Mexico City	Hojas Bereanas (Berean Lesson Leaves)	M. E. M. S.	Quarterly	1,800	
Mexico City	Hojas Dominicales (Sunday School Lesson Leaves)	P. B. F. M. N.	Monthly	4,500	
Mexico City	El Faro (The Lighthouse)	P. B. F. M. N.	Semi-monthly	2,000	Started in 1884.

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS)—Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
MEXICO — Continued.					
Mexico City	Quarterly Lesson Paper	M. E. S.	Quarterly	1,350	
Mexico City	Evangelista Mexicano	M. E. S	Semi-monthly	1,500	
Mexico City	La Bandera Cristiana	Ind			
Mexico City	La Buena Lid (Good Fight)	Ind			Nine thousand copies were issued last year under Episcopal auspices.
Orizaba	El Sembrador (The Sower)	Ind	Monthly	20,000	Published by the Rev. Eglon Harris.
Puebla	Escolar Metodista	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	300	Organ of the Methodist Seminary.
Victoria	El Ramo de Olivo	A. F. B. F. M.	Monthly		Established in 1872.
OCEANIA.					
Futuna, New Hebrides	New Hebrides Magazine	N. H. M.	Monthly		Edited by Dr. Gunn.
Mbau, Fiji	Tukutuku Vakalotu (Christian News)	A. W. M. S.	Monthly	3,000	
Tanna, New Hebrides	New Hebrides Jottings	N. H. M.			
Upolu, Samoa	Sulu	L. M. S.	Bimonthly	900	
PALESTINE.					
Bethlehem	Evangelischen Blaetter aus Bethlehem		Quarterly	6,000	
PERSIA.					
Urumiah	Zahreree d' Baura (Rays of Light)	P. B. F. M. N.	Monthly	700	Published in Modern Syriac.
Urumiah	Sabbath School Quarterlies	P. B. F. M. N.	Quarterly	700	
SIAM.					
Bangkok	Day Break	P. B. F. M. N.	Monthly	372	Published in Siamese.
SOUTH AMERICA.					
Bahia, Brazil	Nova Vida (New Life)	S. B. C.	Monthly	1,000	
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	El Correo Evangelico (Gospel Post)	Ind	Monthly		Established in 1898. Organ of Postal and Telegraph Christian Association.
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	El Estandarte Evangelico	M. E. M. S.	Weekly		
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Echoes from Argentina	S. A. E. M.	Monthly		
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	La Aurora	M. E. M. S.	Weekly		
Campos, Brazil	Boas Novas (Good News)	S. B. C.	Semi-monthly	2,000	
Juiz de Fora, Brazil	A Mocidade (The Youth)	M. E. S			Granbery College paper.
Lavras, Brazil	O Pulpito Evangelicao	P. B. F. M. S.	Monthly	500	
Lavras, Brazil	A Espado (The Sword)	P. B. F. M. S.	Semi-monthly	500	
Medellin, Colombia	El Evangelista Colombiano	P. B. F. M. N.	Monthly	1,000	
Natal, Brazil	O Seculo (The Century)	P. B. F. M. S.	Monthly		
Para, Brazil	O Apologista Christão Brazileiro (Brazilian Christian Advocate)	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	1,000	Commenced in 1890.
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	Makzien vo Kristensoema (Christian Magazine)	M. M. S.	Monthly		Published in Negro-English.
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	De Christelijke Huisvriend	M. M. S.	Monthly		
Rio Grande, Brazil	Estandarte Christão (Christian Standard)	A. C. M. S.	Bimonthly		
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	O Juvenil	M. E. S.			

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS) — Continued.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
SOUTH AMERICA—Cont'd.					
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Expositor Christão	M. E. S	Monthly	2,500	
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Christão (Christian)	Y. M. C. A	Monthly		
Santiago, Chile	Our Young People	Ind	Monthly		Published by the young people of the Santiago Union Church.
Santiago, Chile	El Cristiano	M. E. M. S.	Semi-monthly	1,500	
São Paulo, Brazil	Estandarte	Ind	Weekly		Edited by the Rev. Eduardo Pereira.
Valparaiso, Chile.	El Heraldo Evangelico (Evangelical Herald)	P. B. F. M. N.	Weekly	2,300	The organ of the Presbytery of Chile.
Valparaiso, Chile	Record	Ind	Monthly		Published by the young people of the Santiago Union Church.
SYRIA.					
Beirut	El Neshera (The Herald)	P. B. F. M. N.	Weekly	430	
Beirut	Kowkab (Shining Morning Star)	P. B. F. M. N.	Monthly	5,000	
TURKEY.					
Constantinople	Zornitza (Morning Star)	A. B. C. F. M.	Weekly		
Constantinople	Avedaper for Children (Armenian)	A. B. C. F. M.	Monthly	1,800	Commenced in 1871.
Constantinople	Avedaper for Children (Armeno-Turkish)	A. B. C. F. M.	Monthly	600	Commenced in 1871.
Constantinople	Avedaper (Armenian)	A. B. C. F. M.	Weekly	1,400	Commenced in 1847.
Constantinople	Avedaper (Armeno-Turkish)	A. B. C. F. M.	Weekly	900	Commenced in 1856.
Constantinople	Angeliaforos (Græco-Turkish)	A. B. C. F. M.	Weekly	450	Commenced in 1869.
Loftcha, Bulgaria	Christian World	M. E. M. S.	Monthly	215	Started in 1894.
WEST INDIES.					
Kingston, Jamaica	Jamaica Churchman	J. C. E	Monthly	1,300	Official organ of the Church of England in Jamaica.
Kingston, Jamaica	Jamaica Presbyterian	P. C. J	Monthly		
Kingston, Jamaica	Baptist Reporter	Ind	Monthly		Published by the Jamaica Baptist Union.
Kingston, Jamaica	Methodist Messenger	Ind	Monthly		Published by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.
Kingston, Jamaica	Jamaica Moravian	M. M. S.	Monthly		
Sea Side, Jamaica	Friends' Jamaica Mission	A. F. B. F. M.	Monthly		

ADDENDA TO THE LITERARY DATA.

Place of Publication.	Name of Periodical.	Society Publishing.	Periodicity.	Circulation.	Remarks.
Lagos, West Africa	Niger and Yoruba Notes	C. M. S			
Madras, India	The Dravidavartthamani	W. M. S.	Weekly		First issue in 1901. The Rev. F. W. Kellett is the editor.
Tokyo, Japan	C. M. S. Japan Quarterly	C. M. S	Quarterly		
Tokyo, Japan	South Tokyo Diocesan Magazine	C. M. S	Monthly		

IV

MEDICAL

STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

I. Africa
II. Alaska
III. Arabia
IV. Burma
V. Canada and Labrador
VI. Ceylon
VII. China
VIII. Formosa
IX. India
X. Japan
XI. Korea
XII. Madagascar
XIII. Malaysia
XIV. Mexico
XV. Oceania
XVI. Palestine
XVII. Persia
XVIII. Siam and Laos
XIX. South America
XX. Syria
XXI. Turkey

MEDICAL missions are the pioneers of evangelism. They can be planted where no other branch of evangelistic work is possible. They are founded on a need which is universal, and felt by all. Every human being is sometimes ill, and, when not ill himself, is often anxious on account of the illness of some relative or friend. The doctor, therefore, has immediate and welcome access to vast numbers who neither wish, nor will have, any intercourse with other missionaries. . . .

Medical missions are permanent agencies of evangelism. The ministry of healing is itself Christlike. Long after the work of preaching, printing, teaching, and civilizing has been firmly established, medical work should be continued as a missionary agency. In many instances its form may advantageously be changed. Instead of being pushed through the country by foreign doctors, schools of medicine may better be established, by means of which native men and women may be trained to carry forward the good work. Model hospitals and dispensaries are required to make possible the ripest results of modern science, and to give opportunity for prolonged instruction, both in medical treatment and in medical evangelism.

Medical missions are the only efficient opponents of the quackery which is intimately associated with religious superstition. Among the lower types of humanity in Africa, Polynesia, and aboriginal America, religion is quackery. The abject fear of the unknown on the side of the people, and the devilish cunning and malice of the sorcerers and the medicine-men or witch-doctors on the other, have given to the latter an incredible power for evil. The people believe that woods, fountains, caves, rivers, are inhabited by malignant spirits or the ghosts of dead men. They believe that disease is produced by such spirits, and that wizards and witches have the power to afflict their victims with all sorts of complaints. The witch-doctors diligently foster these superstitions, and pretend to be able to find out by their incantations who the wizards and witches are. If the witch-doctor can not exorcise the sick person, the friends usually torture and kill the alleged wizard or witch.

Such somber beliefs beget a contempt for human life and for suffering. In proportion to the rank and power of the afflicted parties is the number of victims sacrificed to promote recovery, or to revenge death, or to provide for the repose of the dead. This compound of medical and spiritual quackery destroys the sentiment of human brotherhood, annihilates sympathy for suffering, prevents the sick man and his friends from attributing disease to its true causes and seeking rational means of relief. Medical missions break the power and destroy the prestige of the medicine-men and witch-doctors. They teach the true nature of disease and death, and their independence of the malignant spirits which are supposed to be their cause. They urge the use of the means which God has given to men to cure the one and ward off the other. When they have once grasped the idea that their witch-doctors are a fraud, they disbelieve in the demons which they had invoked. The tenderness of the missionary doctor and nurse in caring for the sick enhances the value of human life, and teaches sympathy with suffering. Thus, through beneficence to the body, the doctor undermines the quackery which has so long crushed the soul, and unveils the face of a merciful God, who seeks to save body and soul together from suffering and sin.

All the influence of medical work should be diligently utilized for the winning of souls to Christ. We have before said, and now reiterate, that the ministry of healing has a motive and an end in itself, and that, to be effective as an evangelistic agency, it must be given as a brotherly service, unencumbered by any conditions as to religious teaching, even as Christ rendered it. But the ministry of healing has also a motive and an end above itself, which raises it to the highest plane of Christian service. This motive and end are the saving of the soul from sin and death. There is a peculiar appropriateness in the association of bodily and spiritual healing. During sickness the soul is usually open to conviction of sin, and, after the restoration to health, often strongly moved by gratitude to God. The physician who has given his knowledge and strength to the sick man has a special right to speak to him on the state of his soul, and the patient will listen to him with a confidence and affection which he can have for no other man.

REV. GEORGE E. POST, M.D., LL.D.

IV. MEDICAL—STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients.	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
AFRICA.										
Abeokuta, Lagos	Dispensary	1890	C. M. S.	1,733			1,733	5,200		
Abokobi, Gold Coast	Dispensary	1892	Ba. M. S	800			800	1,000	50	
Aburi, Gold Coast	Dispensary	1885	Ba. M. S.	1,500			1,500	1,800	80	
Alexandria, Egypt	Hospital and Dispensary	1857	K. D		1283			26,283		The sick of all nationalities and confessions are found in this hospital, where 12 Kaiserswerth deaconesses minister to their wants.
Algiers, Algeria	Medical Work	1888	S. M. S							Conducted by Dr. J. E. Nystrom.
Amanzimtote (Adams), Natal	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	A. B. C. F. M.	2,200	92		2,292		40	
Amedschovhe, Slave Coast	Dispensary Work	1896	N. G. M. S.							
Angom, Gaboon	Dispensary	1898	P. B. F. M. N.	816	142		958	1,857	37	
Assiut, Egypt	Hospital and Three Dispensaries	1893	U. P. C. N. A.	14,380	218	1,460	16,058	18,602	199	Includes dispensaries at Benha and Tanta.
Bailundu, Angola	Dispensary Work	1888	A. B. C. F. M.	4,000	95		4,095	6,240		
Bandawe, Lake Nyassa	Dispensary		F. C. S.					5,400		
Banza Manteke, C. F. S	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	A. B. M. U.		175	314		21,596		
Batanga, Kamerun	Mary Laffin Hospital and Dispensary	1895	P. B. F. M. N.	900	200	700	1,800	12,600	35	
Bellesa, Abyssinia	Dispensary		S. E. N. S.							
Benito, Corisco	Dispensary	1891	P. B. F. M. N.					1,872		
Blantyre, B. C. A	St. Luke's Hospital and Dispensary	1888	C. S. M	1,560	321	800	2,681	12,520	1,200	The new memorial hospital building was erected in 1898.
Blythswood, Kaffraria	Dispensary		F. C. S.	1,166			1,166	3,498		
Bolobo, Upper Congo	Dispensary	1896	E. B. M. S.	2,500			2,500	12,000	200	
Cairo, Egypt	Victoria Hospital and Dispensary	1884	K. D	6,570	602		7,172	26,315		In charge of 8 Kaiserswerth deaconesses.
Cairo, Egypt	Hospital and Dispensary	1889	C. M. S.	20,223	339	668	21,085	30,105	728	
Capetown, Cape Colony	St. Philip's Dispensary		Ch. of E	1,482				3,544		
Casablanca, Morocco	Hospital and Dispensary	1890	N. A. M.					7,199		
Casa Holandeza, Angola	Dispensary		B. M							
Chiole, B. C. A	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	Z. I. M							
Chisamba, Angola	Dispensary	1891	A. B. C. F. M.					7,800		
Creek Town, Old Calabar	Goldie Memorial Hospital and Disp	1896	U. P. C. S. M.							
Dar-es-Salaam, G. E. A	German Deaconess Hospital and Disp		E. M.S.G.E.A		161					
Diadia, C. F. S	Dispensary		S. M. S					4,500		
Domasi, B. C. A	Dispensary	1887	C. S. M					3,120		
Duke Town, Old Calabar	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	U. P. C. S. M.							
Durban, Natal	Dispensary	1884	S. P. G.					12,000		Conducted by St. Aidan's Medical Mission for Hindus.
Efulen, Kamerun	Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. N.	50	5	10	65	195	5	
Ekwendeni, Lake Nyassa	Dispensary		F. C. S.							
Elat, Kamerun	Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. N.					709	38	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital Inpatients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
AFRICA — Continued.										
Elim, Transvaal	Hospital and Dispensary	1899	S. R. M							
Emuremura, Old Calabar	Dispensary	1898	U. P. C. S. M.							
Fez, Morocco	Victoria Dispensary for Jews	1888	N. A. M.							
Freetown, Sierre Leone	Princess Christian Cottage Hospital and Dispensary	1892	Ch. of E.	1,874	155		2,029	8,209	30	
Harper, Liberia	St. Mark's Hospital and Dispensary	1894	P. E. M. S.	1,000			1,000			
Hohenfriedeberg, G. E. A	Dispensary Work		E.M.S.G.E.A							
Ibadan, Yoruba	Dispensary	1896	C. M. S.	1,000			1,000	2,600		
Ikoko, C. F. S.	Hospital and Dispensary	1895	A. B. M. U.							
Inhambane, Port. E. A.	Hospital and Dispensary	1898	M. E. M. S.							
Jilore, B. E. A	Dispensary	1896	C. M. S.	200	120		320	720		
Kambole, Lake Tanganyika	Dispensary	1895	L. M. S.	1,084			1,084	3,145		
Kamundongo, Angola	Dispensary	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	3,200	89	70	3,359	7,644	7	
Karonga, Lake Nyassa	Hospital and Dispensary	1886	F. C. S.					8,498		
Kawimbe, Lake Tanganyika	Dispensary	1888	L. M. S.	1,231			1,231			
Kifwa, C. F. S.	Dispensary	1897	A. B. M. U.					5,000		
Kisokwe, B. E. A.	Dispensary	1895	C. M. S.		73			12,480		
Kondowi, Lake Nyassa	Hospital and Dispensary		F. C. S.	4,031			4,031	13,314		
Leopoldville, C. F. S.	Dispensary	1892	A. B. M. U.	1,000			1,000			
Likoma, Lake Nyassa	Dispensary Work	1894	U. M. C. A.					2,400		
Lolodorf, Kamerun	Dispensary	1898	P. B. F. M. N.					500		The first Medical Mission Station among the African Dwarfs.
Lovedale, Kaffraria	Victoria Hospital and Dispensary	1898	F. C. S.					2,443		
Luba's, B. E. A	Dispensary	1893	C. M. S.	5,333			5,333	16,000		
Lueba, C. F. S	Dispensary	1894	P. B. F. M. S					500		
Lukunga, C. F. S.	Dispensary	1894	A. B. M. U.							
Magila, G. E. A.	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	U. M. C. A.							
Marakesh, Morocco	Hospital and Dispensary	1891	S. M. M.							
Massowah, Abyssinia	Dispensary		S. E. N. S.							
Mazagan, Morocco	Dispensary	1891	S. M. M.	2,892			2,892			
Medingen, Transvaal	Hospital and Dispensary	1898	Ber. M. S.							
Mengo, Uganda	Hospital and Dispensary	1891	C. M. S.	5,981	451	490	6,922	26,823	261	
Miller, Kaffraria	Dispensary	1887	U. P. C. S. M.	4,615	81		4,696	7,048	306	
Mitsidi, B. C. A	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	Z. I. M.							
M'Kulla, Abyssinia	Hospital and Dispensary		S. E. N. S.							
Mkunazini, Zanzibar	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	U. M. C. A.							
Mombasa, Zanzibar Coast	Hospital and Dispensary	1887	C. M. S.		406			18,500		The building site for this medical plant was presented to the Mission by the Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mount Silinda, Gazaland	Dispensary Work	1894	A. B. C. F. M.							
Mpwapwa, B. E. A	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	C. M. S.	1,333			1,333	6,816		
Muhlenberg, Liberia	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	Luth. G. S.							
Mukimbungu, C. F. S.	Hospital and Dispensary	1891	S. M. S.							

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
AFRICA — Continued.										
Mukimvika, C. F. S.	Sanitarium, Hospital, and Dispensary	1885	A. B. M. U.							
Namirembe, Uganda	Hospital and Dispensary	1900	C. M. S.							
Niamkolo, Lake Tanganyika	Dispensary	1889	L. M. S.	3,220			3,220			
Ntonda, B. C. A.	Dispensary	1893	Z. I. M.							
Obusi, Nigeria	Dispensary	1896	C. M. S.					12,770		
Odumase, Gold Coast	Dispensary	1891	Ba. M. S.	5,000			5,000	6,000	100	
Old Umtali, Matabeleland	Hospital and Dispensary	1899	M. E. M. S.							
Onitsha, Nigeria	Hospital and Dispensary	1890	C. M. S.		14			15,000		
Rabai, B. E. A	Dispensary	1894	C. M. S.					7,300		
Rabat, Morocco	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	C. M. M.		60			11,000		
Rotufunk, Sierra Leone	Dispensary	1891	U. B. C.	7,300			7,300			
Saffi, Morocco	Dispensary	1892	S. M. M.							
St. Barnabas, Pondoland	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	S. P. G.	475			475			
Sakanjimba, Angola	Dispensary Work	1895	A. B. C. F. M.							
San Salvador, Upper Congo	Dispensary	1893	E. B. M. S.					12,078		
Sousse, Tunisia	Three Dispensaries	1894	N. A. M.	2,082			2,082	6,771		Includes 2 out-station dispensaries.
Stellenbosch, Cape Colony	Hospital and Dispensary		R. M. S.							
Tangier, Morocco	Tulloch Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary	1895	N. A. M.	2,022	199		2,221			
Tangier, Morocco	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1895	N. A. M.		45	80		3,500		
Tangier, Morocco	Dispensary	1895	Mi. M.	630			630	2,008		
Tetuan, Morocco	Dispensary	1890	N. A. M.	2,600			2,600	7,800		
Toro, Uganda	Dispensary	1897	C. M. S.							
Tripoli, Tripoli	Dispensary	1889	N. A. M.	1,636			1,636	5,086		
Tutura, Kaffraria	Dispensary Work	1885	U. P. C. S. M.	2,784			2,784	3,461	132	Umsinga is known as the Gordon Memorial Mission Station. It was founded by the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, as a memorial of her son, the Hon. J. H. Gordon.
Umsinga, Natal	Gordon Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary		F. C. S.	6,000			6,000			
Unwana, Old Calabar	Dispensary	1887	U. P. C. S. M.							
Wathen, C. F. S.	Dispensary	1893	E. B. M. S.	5,200			5,200	16,000		
Weti, Pemba Island	Dispensary	1897	U. M. C. A.					2,000		
ALASKA.										
Circle City	Heavenly Rest Hospital and Dispensary	1897	P. E. M. S.							
Point Barrow	Medical Work	1897	P. B. H. M.							
Sitka	Mission Hospital and Dispensary	1889	P. B. H. M.		191				93	
Skaguay	Bishop Rowe Hospital and Dispensary	1897	P. E. M. S.							
ARABIA.										
Bahrein	Dispensary	1894	Ref. C. A.	1,155			1,155	5,314		The Edward De Witt Mason Memorial Hospital will soon (1901) be opened.
Busrah	Two Dispensaries	1892	Ref. C. A.	1,200			1,200	4,345	495	
Sheikh Othman	Hospital and Dispensary	1887	F. C. S.	4,787		238	5,025	17,866		
BURMA.										
Bassein	Carpenter Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary	1890	A. B. M. U.	4,036	383	719	5,138			

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital Inpatients.	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
BURMA — Continued.										
Bhamo	Bessie Richards Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary	1896	A. B. M. U.	720	10		730	3,500		
Mone (Mongnai)	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	A. B. M. U.	2,022		347	2,369			
Moulmein	Hospital and Dispensary	1879	A. B. M. U.	1,100	20		1,120			
Namkham	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	A. B. M. U.	4,800	63	300	5,163	5,820	523	
Sagaing	Dispensary Work	1895	A. B. M. U.	1,300			1,300	1,500	43	
Thibaw (Hsipaw)	Hospital and Dispensary	1890	A. B. M. U.		64			2,302	28	
Toungoo	Dispensary	1866	A. B. M. U.	2,000	300	2,500	4,800			
Toungoo	Hospital and Dispensary	1880	S. P. G.				2,000			
CANADA AND LABRADOR.										
Battle Harbor, Labrador	Battle Hospital and Dispensary	1893	M. D. S. F.	647	33		680			
Blackfoot Crossing, Saskatchewan	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	C. M. S.							
Claxton, Canada	Jane Ridley Mem'l Hospital and Disp.	1897	C. M. S.							
Indian Harbor, Labrador	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	M. D. S. F.	580	20		600			
Lytton, Canada	Hospital and Dispensary for Red Indians	1888	S. P. G.							
Metlakahtla, Canada	Caledonia Hospital and Dispensary	1889	C. M. S.	1,432	18		1,450	2,015		
Onion Lake, Canada	Medical Work	1898	C. M. S.		36			620		
Port Essington, Canada	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	C. M. M. S.		21					
Port Simpson, Canada	Hospital and Dispensary	1892	C. M. M. S.	1,900	179		2,079	7,000	50	
Rivers Inlet, Canada	Branch Hospital and Dispensary	1896	C. M. M. S.							
St. Peter's, Canada	Dynevor Indian Hospital and Dispensary	1895	C. M. S.	339	28		367	1,230		
CEYLON.										
Batticaloa	Dispensary and Three Out-station Disp's	1888	W. M. S.	2,026		2,425	4,451	5,649		
Chavagacherri, Jaffna	Dispensary	1894	A. B. C. F. M.							Closed temporarily.
Gampola	Dispensary	1896	C. E. Z. M. S.					275		
Inuvil, Jaffna	McLeod Hospital and Disp. for Women	1896	A. B. C. F. M.							
Karadive, Jaffna	Samuel F. Green Hospital and Disp.	1896	A. B. C. F. M.							A branch of the work at Manepy.
Manepy, Jaffna	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	A. B. C. F. M.	1,773	371	57	2,201	6,286	297	
Welimada	Wiseman Hospital and Dispensary	1894	W. M. S.	2,581	22	69	2,672	3,701		
CHINA.										
Amoy, Fuhkien	Community Hospital and Dispensary	1898	Ind	1,346	60	700	2,106	6,553	319	This hospital is supported by foreign and Chinese residents, and is not under mission control. Two medical women of the London Miss. Soc. are, however, in charge of the woman's department, and the statistics of their work only are recorded here. The date (1898) indicates the year of their entrance upon this special service.
Amoy, Fuhkien	Hope Hospital and Dispensary	1883	Ref. C. A.	4,555	974	188	5,717	13,847	673	
Amoy, Fuhkien	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1898	Ref. C. A.	2,304	100	223	2,627	10,607	98	This building was erected, and the current expenses are met, by a society in the Netherlands.
An-Hsien, Szechuan	Dispensary	1898	C. M. S.							
Bingyae, Chekiang	Dispensary	1890	C. I. M.	300			300			The first medical missionary hospital in China, founded by Dr. Peter Parker. Since 1855 the P. B. F. M. N. has provided the physicians, but the hospital plant is owned by the Medical Missionary Society in China. The current expenses are met by resident foreigners and by the Chinese.
Canton, Kwangtung	Hospital and Three Dispensaries	1835	P. B. F. M. N.	12,522	1,704	803	29,214	41,354	1,228	
Canton, Kwangtung	Itinerating Dispensary	1894	A. B. C. F. M.			1,250	1,250	1,250	392	
Canton (Honam), Kwangtung	Dispensary	1892	U. B. C.			155		19,896	970	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
CHINA — Continued.										
Changchow, Kiangsu	Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. S.							
Changpoo, Fuhkien	Hospital and Dispensary	1889	E. P. C. M.					14,000		
Changte, Honan	Dispensary	1897	C. P. M.					6,726		
Chaochowfu, Kwangtung	Burns' Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary	1896	E. P. C. M.	4,300	600	100	5,000	11,200	200	This medical work was begun in 1888.
Chaoyang, Mongolia	Hannah Swan Mem'l Hospital and Disp.	1892	L. M. S.					3,080		
Chauchih, Shensi	Dispensary	1893	C. I. M.							
Chautung, Yunnan	Dispensary	1896	C. I. M.							Supported by Bible Christian Missionary Society.
Chefoo, Shantung	General Hospital and Dispensary	1882	C. I. M.	7,747	226		7,973	23,242	541	
Chefoo, Shantung	Lily Douthwaite Mem'l Hosp. and Disp.	1890	C. I. M.							
Chenchau, Honan	Edward Bird Mem'l Hosp. and Dispensary	1895	C. I. M.							Built with funds contributed by Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, as a memorial to her father.
Chengku, Shensi	Dispensary	1892	C. I. M.	1,182		60	1,242	2,022		
Chentu, Szechuan	Hospital and Dispensary	1892	C. M. M. S.	3,000	120	90	3,210	10,000	1,000	
Chentu, Szechuan	Woman's Hospital and Dispensary	1896	C. M. M. S.	1,200		50	1,250	5,000	300	
Chentu, Szechuan	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	M. E. M. S.	3,812	197		4,009	17,576		
Chentu, Szechuan	Dispensary	1881	C. I. M.							
Chiangchu, Fuhkien	Hospital and Dispensary	1888	L. M. S.	4,550	264		4,814	13,650	307	
Chichou, Chihli	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	L. M. S.	6,030	190	3,550	9,770	15,298		Medical work was begun in 1888.
Chinanfu, Shantung	McIlvaine Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1892	P. B. F. M. N.	4,698	181	1,152	6,031	11,970	121	
Chinanfu, Shantung	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1895	P. B. F. M. N.	1,905	34		1,939	4,497		
Chinchew, Fuhkien	Hospital and Dispensary	1882	E. P. C. M.	3,599	813	224	4,636	21,954	716	
Chinchow, Manchuria	Hospital and Dispensary	1891	P. C. I. M. S.	10,364	218	52	10,634	14,360	213	
Chinchow, Manchuria	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1892	P. C. I. M. S.	2,130	41	14	2,185	2,389	25	
Chingchowfu, Shantung	Hospital and Dispensary	1889	E. B. M. S.	9,955	178	29	10,162	25,405		
Chining Chow, Shantung	Annie Hunter Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary for Women	1894	P. B. F. M. N.	3,369	45	43	3,457	10,097		
Chining Chow, Shantung	Rose Bachman Mem'l Hospital and Disp.	1895	P. B. F. M. N.	2,921	190	60	3,171	9,610		
Chinkiang, Kiangsu	Hospital and Dispensary	1892	C. I. M.	1,458	81		1,539	3,067	46	
Chinkiang, Kiangsu	Women's Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1889	M. E. M. S.	1,362	19	30	1,411	2,953		
Chinkiang, Kiangsu	Dispensary Work	1894	P. B. F. M. S.					671		
Chouping, Shantung	Hospital and Five Dispensaries	1893	E. B. M. S.	14,013	93		14,106	35,265		Includes statistics of work at Choutsun, Chuchen, Chihchuan, and Poshan.
Chucheo, Nganhwui	Dispensary	1893	F. C. M. S.					3,000		
Chuchow (Suchou), Kiangsu	Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. S.		40			3,217		
Chungking, Szechuan	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1890	L. M. S.	12,591	101		12,692	34,287		
Chungking, Szechuan	Hospital and Three Dispensaries	1891	M. E. M. S.	12,753	722	1,491	14,966	38,259	1,024	
Chungking, Szechuan	Dispensary	1892	F. F. M. A.	3,185		300	3,485	5,000		
Chuwang, Honan	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1890	C. P. M.	3,291			3,291	16,293	428	
Chuwang, Honan	Woman's Dispensary	1897	C. P. M.	122			122	467		
Engchhun, Fuhkien	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	E. P. C. M.							
Fatshan, Kwangtung	Hospital and Dispensary	1881	W. M. S.	1,660	238	39	1,937	3,722	317	
Fenchofu, Shansi	Hospital and Dispensary	1891	A. B. C. F. M.	3,602	200		3,802	11,406	28	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
CHINA—Continued.										
Foochow, Fuhkien	Ponasang Hospital and Dispensary	1870	A. B. C. F. M.	6,000	400		6,400	18,392	1,453	
Foochow, Fuhkien	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1886	A. B. C. F. M.	4,662	122	852	5,636	7,565	230	
Foochow, Fuhkien	City Hosp. and Two Disp's for Women and Children	1877	M. E. M. S.	9,725	1,111	985	11,821	12,937		
Foochow, Fuhkien	Woolston Mem'l Women's Hos. and Disp.	1890	M. E. M. S.	3,347	484	931	4,762	5,857		Dr. Hu King Eng is associated with this work.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Dispensary	1898	C. M. S.		64			10,654		A hospital is soon to be erected.
Fuhning, Fuhkien	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1883	C. M. S		736			13,785		
Gan-king, Nganhwui	Dispensary	1891	C. I. M.					1,560		
Hanchung, Shensi	Dispensary	1884	C. I. M.	3,000		100	3,100			
Hangchow, Chekiang	Hospital and Dispensary	1871	C. M. S	7,836	913	1,291	10,040	36,571	1,924	A Home for Convalescents is connected with this work.
Hangchow, Chekiang	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1894	C. M. S	3,485	230	9	3,724	11,172		
Hankow, Hupeh	Hospital and Dispensary	1868	L. M. S	4,468	550	40	5,058	9,272	200	
Hankow, Hupeh	Margaret Mem'l Hosp. and Dispensary for Women	1889	L. M. S	1,500	100	40	1,640	3,000	40	
Hankow, Hupeh	Woman's Hospital and Dispensary	1888	W. M. S.	1,900	94		1,508	3,707		
Hankow, Hupeh	Hospital and Dispensary	1866	W. M. S.	4,353				7,115		
Hanyang, Hupeh	Dispensary	1898	A. B. M. U.	427			427	1,210		
Hiau Kan, Hupeh	Hospital and Dispensary	1892	L. M. S	2,500	140		2,640	4,000	60	
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Stewart Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary	1895	C. M. S	5,840	1,240		7,080	11,820		
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Hospital and Dispensary	1895	M. E. M. S.							
Hocheo, Szechuan	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	M. E. M. S.	3,347	100	340	3,787	10,042	221	
Hoihow, Hainan	Hospital and Dispensary	1885	P. B. F. M. N.	2,092	322	40	2,454	6,278	551	
Hok Chiang, Fuhkien	City Hospital and Dispensary	1898	C. M. S.		54			18,500		
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Alice Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary	1887	L. M. S.	11,204	491		11,695	19,181	81	
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Nethersole Hosp. and Disp. for Women and Children	1893	L. M. S.	494	242		736	1,227	55	
Hsianfu, Shensi	Dispensary	1892	E. B. M. S.	300			300			
Hsin Chen, Honan	Dispensary	1891	C. P. M					11,600		
Hwaian, Kiangsu	Dispensary	1891	P. B. F. M. S.							
Hwuyluh, Chihli	Dispensary	1896	C. I. M.							
Ichang, Hupeh	Dispensary	1891	C. S. M	4,083	41		4,124		16	
Ichowfu, Shantung	Two Dispensaries	1890	P. B. F. M. N.	7,119	36	460	7,615	19,050		
Inghok, Fuhkien	Medical Work	1898	A. B. C. F. M.					2,108		
Kaiyuan, Manchuria	Dispensary	1897	U. P. C. S. M.	1,548			1,548	3,000		
Kalgan, Chihli	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	A. B. C. F. M.	1,933	50		1,983	5,800	75	
Kang Hau, Kwangtung	Dispensary	1895	P. B. F. M. N.			17		1,850		
Kayintschu, Kwangtung	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	Ba. M. S	4,359	117		4,476	9,389	40	
Kiahing, Chekiang	Dispensary	1894	P. B. F. M. S.	2,533	18		2,551	7,264	564	
Kiangyin, Kiangsu	Dispensary	1894	P. B. F. M. S.					2,506		
Kiating, Szechuan	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	C. M. M. S.	832	40	35	907	2,115	300	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
CHINA — Continued.										
Kiating, Szechuan	Dispensary	1894	A. B. M. U.	2,000			2,000			
Kien-Ning, Fuhkien	Seven Stars Bridge Hospital and Disp.	1889	C. M. S.		588			26,780		
Kien-Ning, Fuhkien	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1898	C. E. Z. M. S.							Located at Seven Stars Bridge, within two miles of Kien-Ning.
Kinhwa, Chekiang	Hospital and Dispensary	1895	A. B. M. U.	1,462	238		1,700	3,786	91	
Kirin, Manchuria	Hospital and Dispensary	1892	P. C. I. M. S.	3,199	259	38	3,496	7,624	236	
Kityang, Kwangtung	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	A. B. M. U.	8,903	402	25	9,330	12,619	239	
Kiuchau, Chekiang	Dispensary	1898	C. I. M.							
Kiukiang, Kiangsi	Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Mem'l Hosp. and Disp.	1897	M. E. M. S.	1,741	90	44	1,875	5,222		Dispensary work was begun in 1873.
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Wiley Hospital and Dispensary	1893	M. E. M. S.		506			14,714		
Kwanchengtzu, Manchuria	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	P. C. I. M. S.	4,611	436	68	5,115	6,205	318	
Kwangyuen, Szechuan	Dispensary	1898	C. I. M.							
Kweiyang, Kweichau	Dispensary	1897	C. I. M.							
Lanchau, Kansuh	Dispensary	1898	C. I. M.							
Laohokeo, Hupeh	Hospital and Dispensary		B. M.	4,000			4,000			
Lao Ling, Shantung	Chu Chia Hospital and Dispensary	1879	M. N. C.	4,707	208	150	5,065	14,375	573	
Liaoyang, Manchuria	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1892	U. P. C. S. M.	1,916	34		1,950	3,567	41	
Liaoyang, Manchuria	Hospital and Dispensary	1892	U. P. C. S. M.	2,802	284		3,086	4,816	129	
Lien Chow, Kwangtung	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	P. B. F. M. N.		67	18		9,789	38	
Lin Ching, Shantung	Hospital and Dispensary	1888	A. B. C. F. M.	2,882	246		3,128	9,789	281	
Lu Cheo, Nganhwui	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	F. C. M. S.	1,425	96		1,521	2,646		
Miencheo, Szechuan	Dispensary	1899	C. M. S.							
Mingchiang, Fuhkien	Woman's Dispensary	1895	M. E. M. S.	3,891	48	190	4,129	6,260		
Moukden, Manchuria	Hospital and Dispensary	1883	U. P. C. S. M.	8,358	438	303	9,099	22,587	640	
Moukden, Manchuria	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1892	U. P. C. S. M.	9,746	109	109	9,964	14,996	212	
Nanking, Kiangsu	Philander Smith Mem'l Hosp. and Disp.		M. E. M. S.	7,119	953		8,072	21,357		
Nanking, Kiangsu	Friends' Hosp. and Disp. for Women and Children	1892	A. F. B. F. M.	1,800	180		1,875	4,000		
Nanking, Kiangsu	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1893	F. C. M. S.	6,455	768		7,223	17,555		
Ngan Luh, Hupeh	Dispensary	1898	W. M. S.	2,173			2,173			
Ningdaik, Fuhkien	Dispensary	1899	C. M. S.							
Ninghai, Shantung	Dispensary	1886	C. I. M.					7,800		
Ningpo, Chekiang	Hospital and Dispensary	1875	A. B. M. U.		205			6,936	162	Includes branch dispensary at Z-Kyi. A temporary hospital for women was provided during 1894, by opening three native houses.
Ningpo, Chekiang	Hao-Meng-Fong Hosp. and Two Disp's.	1888	C. M. S.	3,200	414	242	3,856	7,401	300	
Ningpo, Chekiang	Hospital and Dispensary	1892	U. M. F. M. S.					10,276		
Nodoa, Hainan	Henry Mem'l Hosp. and Disp.	1886	P. B. F. M. N.	1,852	64	50	1,966	5,229	12	
Pachau, Szechuan	Dispensary	1897	C. I. M.							
Pagoda Anchorage, Fuhkien	Dispensary	1893	A. B. C. F. M.	500			500	1,065	50	
Pakhoi, Kwangtung	Hospital and Dispensary.	1886	C. M. S.	5,124	618		5,742	18,146		In addition to these returns more than 10,000 dressings and prescriptions for lepers are reported.
Pang Chuang, Shantung	Williams Hosp. and Disp. and Itinerating Work	1881	A. B. C. F. M.	20,252	431		20,683	26,125	1,367	

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
CHINA — Continued.										
Paoningfu, Szechuan	Henrietta Bird Mem'l Hosp. and Disp.	1897	C. I. M.	1,200	12		1,212			Established by Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop.
Paotingfu, Chihli	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1895	A. B. C. F. M.	2,973	112		3,085	13,154	351	
Paotingfu, Chihli	Two Dispensaries	1896	P. B. F. M. N.	3,744		99	3,843	13,759	390	
Peking, Chihli	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1862	L. M. S.	12,193	253	133	12,579	30,717		
Peking, Chihli	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1874	M. E. M. S.	5,195	92		5,287	18,005		
Peking, Chihli	Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Hosp. and Disp. for Women	1895	M. E. M. S.	2,600	60	135	2,795	10,585		
Peking, Chihli	An Ting Hosp. and Four Disp's	1875	P. B. F. M. N.	15,000	100	303	15,403	26,000	1,000	
Peking, Chihli	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1888	P. B. F. M. N.		20			4,228		
Peking, Chihli	Women's Hosp. and Two Disp's	1890	North C. M.	1,400	28	52	1,480	3,313		
Peking, Chihli	Five Dispensaries	1894	A. B. C. F. M.	2,360			2,360	7,080		
Pingtu, Shantung	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1894	S. B. C.	5,343	69		5,412	6,788	169	
Pingyang, Shansi	Two Hospitals and Dispensary	1896	C. I. M.	5,000			5,000			
Port Arthur, Manchuria	Dispensary	1896	D. M. S.					2,699		
Sam Kong, Kwangtung	Women's Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. N.	645	28		673	2,666	35	
Sam Kong, Kwangtung	Men's Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. N.	3,258	74	861	4,193	6,695	161	
San Yuan, Shensi	Three Dispensaries	1895	E. B. M. S.	1,020			1,020			Located on the grounds of the London Missionary Society, but supported by the foreign community of Shanghai, and served by local foreign practitioners. Religious ministration is given by missionaries of the L. M. S.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Hospital and Dispensary	1838	Ind	37,447	1,127		38,574	92,513		
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Margaret Williamson Hosp. and Disp	1884	W. U. M. S.	21,295	333	129	21,757	33,609		Prescriptions given during 1899 numbered 47,759.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	St. Luke's Hosp. and Disp. and Five Branch Disp's	1868	P. E. M. S.	5,940	525	616	7,081	20,323	783	Includes dispensaries at San Ting Ko, Kong Wan, Kia Ding, and St. John's College.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	St. Luke's Hosp. and Disp. for Women	1892	P. E. M. S.	4,500	160	143	4,803	6,152	92	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1884	S. D. B.	2,645	55	86	2,786	4,577		
Shaohing, Chekiang	Dispensary	1890	C. M. S.	3,500			3,500			
Shaowu, Fuhkien	Hospital and Dispensary	1877	A. B. C. F. M.	2,152	22	1,840	4,014	8,117	224	
Shasi, Hupeh	Dispensary	1898	S. M. S.				1,000			
She Hung, Szechuan	Dispensary	1897	F. F. M. A.					1,450		
Shiu Hing, Kwangtung	Dispensary	1860	S. B. C.	2,832			2,832	3,673	23	
Siang Tan, Hunan	Dispensary Work	1900	P. B. F. M. N.							
Sinchang, Chekiang	Dispensary	1892	P. B. F. M. S.					7,321	324	
Siokhe, Fuhkien	Neerbosch Hospital and Dispensary	1889	Ref. C. A.					15,898		
Soochow, Kiangsu	Hospital and Three Dispensaries	1882	M. E. S.	5,428	151	5,108	10,687	13,021	180	Includes dispensaries at Luh Chih, Chang Shuh, and Sungkiang.
Soochow, Kiangsu	Woman's Hosp. and Disp., and Mary Black Mem'l Hosp. for Children	1886	M. E. S.	4,029	198	1,598	5,825	7,403	400	
Soochow, Kiangsu	Elizabeth Blake Hosp. and Two Disp's	1898	P. B. F. M. S.	3,748			3,748	9,260	67	Dispensary work was begun in 1895.
Soochow, Kiangsu	Tooker Mem'l Hosp. and Disp	1897	P. B. F. M. N.							
Suchien, Kiangsu	Woman's Dispensary	1894	P. B. F. M. S.	1,911		43	1,954	7,711	22	
Suichaufu, Szechuan	Dispensary	1890	A. B. M. U.	2,000	20	50	2,070	4,000		
Suichaufu, Szechuan	Dispensary	1897	C. I. M.							

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients.	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
CHINA — Continued.										
Swatow, Kwangtung	Hospital and Dispensary	1863	E. P. C. M.	4,343	2,501	660	7,504	14,741	760	As many as 2000 villages have been represented in one year by patients in the hospital.
Swatow, Kwangtung	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1889	A. B. M. U.		811			13,381	247	The hospital is at Kak Chieh, a part of Swatow.
Taichau, Chekiang	Dispensary	1893	C. M. S.	1,363			1,363	3,000		
Taikang, Honan	Dispensary	1895	C. I. M.					2,600		
Taiku, Shansi	Hospital and Dispensary	1883	A. B. C. F. M.	4,536	547		5,083	15,249	157	
Taiyuenfu, Shansi	Schofield Mem'l Hosp. and Disp.	1880	Ind.	2,653	151	97	2,901	8,981	455	For a number of years conducted under auspices of C. I. M., but it is now known as the Sheo Yang Mission.
Tatung, Shansi	Dispensary	1897	C. I. M.							
Teh Ngan, Hupeh	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1890	W. M. S.	1,500			1,500	5,300	80	
Tientsin, Chihli	Isabella Fisher Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1881	M. E. M. S.	9,281	163	336	9,780	23,213		
Tientsin, Chihli	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1880	L. M. S.	7,489	415		7,904	16,670	100	Supported by H. E. Li Hung Chang.
Tientsin, Chihli	Woman's Dispensary	1895	L. M. S.					2,023		
Tong San, Chihli	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	M. N. C.	5,306	37	200	5,543		25	
Tsao Shih, Szechuan	Dispensary	1899	L. M. S.							
Tsinchau, Kansuh	Dispensary	1883	C. I. M.	1,200			1,200		25	
Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu	Dispensary	1889	P. B. F. M. S.		20			6,353		
Tsunhua, Chihli	Hospital and Dispensary	1886	M. E. M. S.	7,370	143	95	7,608	16,672	694	
Tsunhua, Chihli	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1887	M. E. M. S.	1,237	13	88	1,338	5,815		
Tungchau, Shensi	Dispensary	1895	C. I. M.	1,000				1,000		This station is worked by missionaries of the Swedish Mission in China.
Tungcho, Chihli	Hospital and Dispensary	1888	A. B. C. F. M.	2,503	79		2,582	16,400	84	
Tungchow, Shantung	Hospital and Dispensary	1870	P. B. F. M. N.	5,761	70	1,235	7,066	9,083		
Tungchuan, Yunnan	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	C. I. M.							Conducted by missionaries of the Bible Christian Mission.
Tungkun, Kwangtung	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1887	R. M. S.	4,768	365		5,133	18,347		
Wei Hien, Shantung	Hospital and Dispensary	1884	P. B. F. M. N.	4,182	133		4,315	6,400	150	
Wei Hien, Shantung	Mateer Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary for Women	1884	P. B. F. M. N.					2,144	89	
Wenchow, Chekiang	Hospital and Dispensary	1892	U. M. F. M. S.	6,023			6,023			
Wuchang, Hupeh	St. Peter's Hospital and Dispensary	1874	P. E. M. S.	3,993	202	170	4,365	13,622	66	
Wuchang, Hupeh	Elizabeth Bunn Mem'l Hosp. and Disp. for Women	1878	P. E. M. S.	3,150	50	255	3,455	6,748	166	
Wuchang, Hupeh	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	L. M. S.	3,017	252	100	3,369	7,036	65	
Wuchang, Hupeh	Three Dispensaries	1891	W. M. S.	3,946			3,946	7,510		Includes dispensaries at Wusueh and Kwangchi.
Wuchow, Kwangtung	Dispensary	1897	W. M. S.							
Wuhu, Nganhwui	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1894	M. E. M. S.	3,015	764	400	4,179	8,980	471	
Wukingfu, Kwangtung	Hospital and Dispensary	1883	E. P. C. M.	4,035	1,285	100	5,420		500	
Wusih, Kiangsu	Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. S.	800			800	2,000		
Yachau, Szechuan	Dispensary	1894	A. B. M. U.					5,000		
Yen San, Chihli	Dispensary	1896	L. M. S.	3,237			3,237	6,067		
Yeung Kong, Kwangtung	Dispensary	1893	P. B. F. M. N.							

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
FORMOSA.										
Chianghoa	Dispensary	1890	E. P. C. M.							
Taiwanfu	Hospital and Dispensary	1869	E. P. C. M.	2,714	632	436	3,782	11,113	340	
Tamsui	MacKay Hospital and Dispensary	1880	C. P. M.	1,166			1,166	6,411		
INDIA.										
Abbottabad, Punjab	Dispensary	1898	C. E. Z. M. S.		100			1,503		
Agra, N. W. P	Dispensary	1897	E. M. M. S.	8,872			8,872	26,617		Connected with the Medical Missionary Training Institution.
Ahmedabad, Bombay	Dispensary		P. C. I. M. S.							
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Dispensary	1895	A. B. C. F. M.	3,391		3,000	6,391	15,563	493	
Ajmere, Rajputana	Hospital and Dispensary	1873	U. P. C. S. M.	19,981	117		20,095	69,845	1,059	
Ajmere, Rajputana	Woman's Hospital and Dispensary	1881	U. P. C. S. M.	4,100	86	935	5,121	13,777	323	
Ajnala, Punjab	Emmanuel Hospital and Dispensary		C. E. Z. M. S.	2,606	43	990	3,596	7,874	34	
Ajoudhya, N. W. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1891	Z. B. M. M.	3,018			3,018	15,236		
Akidu, Madras	Star of Hope Hospital and Dispensary	1895	B. C. O. Q.	1,713			1,713	2,593		
Allahabad, N. W. P	Sara Seward Hosp. and Disp. for Women	1891	P. B. F. M. N.	4,531	241	360	5,132	15,887		
Almora, N. W. P	Helping Hands Hosp. and Three Disp's	1892	L. M. S.		54			21,000	421	Includes dispensaries at Bhot and Bageshwar. Medical work was begun in 1872.
Amarwara, C. P	Dispensary		S. E. N. S.				9,000			
Ambala, Punjab	Philadelphia Hosp. and Disp. for Women	1891	P. B. F. M. N.		90			11,500		
Amritsar, Punjab	St. Catherine's Women's Hospital and Three Dispensaries	1881	C. E. Z. M. S.	12,878	280	4,214	17,322	42,315		Includes dispensary at Khutrain. More than 1200 maternity cases were attended in their homes during 1899.
Amritsar, Punjab	Central Hospital and Four Dispensaries	1882	C. M. S.		509			127,016		The largest number of treatments reported from the mission field.
Bahrwal Atari, Punjab	Asrapur Dispensary and Kasal Dispensary	1890	C. E. Z. M. S.	4,703	152	750	5,605	13,251		
Bangalore, Mysore	Gosha Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1895	C. E. Z. M. S.		377			11,124		
Bankheri, C. P	Dispensary	1896	F. F. M. A.					650		
Bannu, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	C. M. S.		443			63,168	519	
Bareilly, N. W. P	Woman's Hospital and Dispensary	1873	M. E. M. S.	11,401	152	383	11,936	20,325	213	
Barnagar, C. I	Dispensary	1895	C. P. M.							
Baroda, Bombay	Woman's Dispensary and Camp Work	1894	M. E. M. S.					3,088		
Batala, Punjab	Hospital and Star Dispensary	1895	C. E. Z. M. S.	8,001	43	246	8,290	24,003		A memorial ward in memory of A. L. O. E. was opened November 20, 1896.
Beawar, Rajputana	Dispensary	1862	U. P. C. S. M.							
Benares, N. W. P	Victoria Hospital and Two Dispensaries for Women	1889	Z. B. M. M.	4,146	559	25	4,730	11,709	120	
Bethany, Bengal	Hospital and Eight Dispensaries	1890	Beth. S. M.							
Bethel, Bengal	Dispensary	1875	Beth. S. M.							
Bethesda, Bengal	Dispensary	1891	Beth. S. M.	5,000			5,000	60,000		
Bethlehem, Bengal	Dispensary	1888	Beth. S. M.							
Bethsaida, Bengal	Dispensary	1893	Beth. S. M.							
Bhagalpur, Bengal	Dispensary	1896	C. M. S.	4,344			4,344	13,530	145	
Bhagaya, Bengal	Dispensary	1895	C. M. S.	2,900			2,900	3,800		
Bhandara, C. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1889	F. C. S.	6,664	611		7,275	13,717		
Bhera, Punjab	Zenana Mission Dispensary	1890	U. P. C. N. A.	5,840		343	6,183	8,004	24	

MEDICAL TRAINING CLASS, BAREILLY, INDIA

(Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, U. S. A.)

Rev. S. S. Dease, M.D., and Mrs. Dease, M.D., in centre, Miss Symes on the right, and Mrs. Butterfield (hospital matron) on the left. Several married women — wives of theological students — are also members of the class; they are seated in the front row.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients.	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.										
Bhimpore, Bengal	Dispensary	1898	F. B. F. M. S.							
Bhiwani, Punjab	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1891	E. B. M. S.	1,724	46	55	1,825	8,675	121	Conducted by the Baptist Ladies' Association.
Bhot, N. W. P	Flora Deaconess Home Dispensary Work	1895	M. E. M. S.	1,650	6	300	1,956		195	
Bilaspur, C. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1890	C. W. B. M.	6,691	150		6,841	20,075	100	
Bombay, Bombay	Dispensary		S. S. J. E.	1,672			1,672	4,456		
Borsad, Bombay	MacGeorge Memorial Hospital and Dispensary		P. C. I. M. S.	1,139		95	1,234			
Brindaban, N. W. P	Mabel Colvin Mem'l Mission Dispensary	1897	M. E. M. S.	1,618	2	150	1,770	8,685	375	
Calicut, Malabar	Hospital and Dispensary	1886	Ba. M. S.	8,227	264		8,491	25,750	298	
Cawnpore, N. W. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1898	S. P. G.							Conducted by Women's Missionary Association.
Chaibassa, Bengal	All Saints' Hospital and Dispensary	1892	S. P. G.							
Chakai, Bengal	Hospital and Three Dispensaries		F. C. S.	2,459	240		2,699	7,379	183	
Chamba, Punjab	Dispensary	1894	C. S. M.	4,460		1,000	5,460	9,000	220	
Chandpore, Bengal	Dispensary	1898	A. B. M.							A hospital building is to be erected during 1900.
Chicacole, Madras	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1898	B. C. O. Q.							
Chinsurah, Bengal	Four Dispensaries and Camp		F. C. S.	11,171			11,171			Includes dispensaries at Tribeni, Mahanad, and Shonatigree.
Clarkabad, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary	1879	C. M. S.					13,431	165	
Cocanada, Madras	Dispensary	1890	B. C. O. Q.					1,262		
Codacal, Malabar	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	Ba. M. S.	5,054	77		5,131	15,020	127	
Damoh, C. P	Woman's Dispensary	1897	F. C. M. S.					6,654		
Delhi, Punjab	St. Stephen's Hospital and Dispensary for Women	1885	C. M. D.	5,520	425	1,121	7,066	16,998	643	
Delhi, Punjab	Dispensary	1874	E. B. M. S.	5,574		511	6,085	14,591	306	
Delhi, Punjab	Women's Dispensary		E. B. M. S.					5,633		Conducted by Baptist Ladies' Association.
Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab	Maxwell Gordon Mem'l Hospital and Disp. and Two Outstation Disp's	1879	C. M. S.		467			62,963	815	Dispensaries at Fort Monro and Sakhi Sarwar.
Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	C. E. Z. M. S.		134			14,825		
Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	C. M. S.	2,585	123	516	3,224	18,807		
Dhar, C. I	Two Dispensaries	1895	C. P. M.	5,571	63		5,634	11,860		
Dindigul, Madras	Hospital and Dispensary	1864	A. B. C. F. M.	12,149	166		12,315	23,898	4,406	During 1897 the patients came from 793 villages.
Dohad, Bombay	Dispensary	1897	P. C. I. M. S.					3,127		Conducted by missionaries of the Jungle Tribes' Mission.
Dummagudem, Madras	Dispensary	1885	C. E. Z. M. S.	8,261		177	8,438	11,763		
Dwarahat, N. W. P	Pilgrim Hospital and Dispensary	1872	M. E. M. S.	6,065	101		6,166		20	
Ebenezer, Bengal	Dispensary		I. H. M. S.							
Ferozepur, Punjab	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1880	P. B. F. M. N.	8,634	100		8,734	13,235	360	
Ferozepur, Punjab	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1895	P. B. F. M. N.	4,531	59		4,590	7,259	170	
Ghaziabad, N. W. P	Women's Dispensary	1897	C. M. S.	4,500			4,500			
Godda, Bengal	Dispensary	1890	C. M. S.	2,952			2,952	3,832		
Gujrat, Punjab	Dow Memorial Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1895	C. S. M.	2,973	35		3,008	5,990	32	
Gulbarga, Madras	Two Dispensaries	1898	M. E. M. S.					4,800		

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.										
Guntur, Madras	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1884	Luth. G. S.	5,050			5,050	13,000	120	
Hanamakonda, Madras	Dispensary	1894	A. B. M. U.							
Hazaribagh, Bengal	Hospital and Dispensary and Two Branch Dispensaries	1892	S. P. G.		236			18,383		Includes work at Petarbar and Ichak.
Hazaribagh, Bengal	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1899	S. P. G.							
Hiranpur, Bengal	Dispensary	1896	C. M. S.	350			350	1,000		
Hoshangabad, C. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1878	F. F. M. A.	1,393	18		1,411			
Hurda, C. P	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1889	F. C. M. S.		273			6,976		
Hyderabad, Punjab	Two Dispensaries	1895	C. E. Z. M. S.		11	3,000		14,614		
Indore, C. I	Woman's Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1890	C. P. M.	7,495	291	1,423	9,209	21,841	267	
Irungalur, Madras	Hospital and Dispensary	1874	S. P. G.	6,722			6,722	13,074	228	
Itarsi, C. P	Dispensary	1893	F. F. M. A.	488			488			
Jabalpur, C. P	Dispensary	1898	M. E. M. S.							
Jagraon, Punjab	Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. N.					3,000		
Jalalpur, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary	1899	C. S. M.	9,438	51		9,489	26,255	339	
Jalna, Hyderabad	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	F. C. S.					14,433		
Jammulamadugu, Madras	Hospital and Dispensary	1891	L. M. S.	5,840	300		6,140	16,212	838	
Jandiala, Punjab	Henry Francis Wright Mem'l Hosp. and Disp. and Kot Khairan Disp.	1894	C. E. Z. M. S.	2,868	170	173	3,211	10,256		
Jhansi, N. W. P	Mary S. Ackerman Hoyt Mem'l Hospital and Dispensary	1899	W. U. M. S.	887			887	3,232		
Jhelum, Punjab	Good Samaritan Hospital and Dispensary	1890	U. P. C. N. A.	9,087	137	420	9,644	18,613	213	
Jiaganj, Bengal	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	L. M. S.	3,714		83	3,797	7,157	297	
Jodhpore, Rajputana	Hospital and Dispensary	1885	U. P. C. S. M.	7,294	109	381	7,784	41,511	1,477	
Jowai, Assam	Hospital and Dispensary	1887	W. C. M. M. S.	2,630	20	68	2,718	5,930	80	
Kachwa, N. W. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	L. M. S.							
Kalimpong, Bhutan	Charteris Hosp. and Disp. and Dist. Work	1893	C. S. M.	8,692	150	11,298	20,140	26,077		A Government hospital, but the assistant physician is a missionary of the C. S. M.
Kalna, Bengal	Hospital and Dispensary	1899	F. C. S.	31,231	54	283	31,568	56,222	299	
Karimganj, Assam	Dispensary	1895	W. C. M. M. S.							
Karnal, Punjab	St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Two Disp's.	1891	C. M. D.	4,300	130	450	4,880		190	Includes branch dispensary at Panipat.
Kharrar, Punjab	Dispensary	1897	E. B. M. S.	3,577			3,577	6,945	290	
Khed, Bombay	Dispensary	1898	P. I. V. M.							
Khoolna, Bengal	Dispensary	1883	E. B. M. S.	5,000		100	5,100			
Kohima, Assam	Dispensary	1894	A. B. M. U.							
Krishnagar, Bengal	Hospital and Dispensary.	1889	C. E. Z. M. S.	5,396	50		5,446	18,054	50	
Lahore, Punjab	Two Dispensaries for Women		P. B. F. M. N.					24,960		Includes dispensary at Wagah.
Laitlyngkot, Assam	Hospital and Dispensary	1890	W. C. M. M. S.	3,575			3,575	9,303		Founded at Cherra; removed to Laitlyngkot in 1898.
Leh, Lesser Tibet	Hospital and Dispensary	1899	M. M. S.	1,005	45			5,847	167	A new Memorial Hospital was opened Nov., 1899. Its Report just at hand (1901) states that there were 259 in-patients and 2057 treatments during its first year.
Lodiana, Punjab	Charlotte Hosp. and Four Disp. for Women	1889	Ind	18,000	460		18,460		1,133	
Lohardugga, Bengal	Hospital for Epileptics and Incurables		G. M. S.	1,105			1,105			

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
INDIA—Continued.										
Lucknow, N. W. P	Lady Kinnaird Mem'l Women's Hosp. and Four Dispensaries	1891	Z. B. M. M.	11,042	716	204	11,962	39,563		Dispensary work was begun in 1876.
Madras (Royapuram), Madras	Hospital and Three Dispensaries	1857	F. C. S	7,324	410		7,734	23,122	228	Includes Mint Street and Black Town dispensaries.
Madura, Madras	Hospital and Dispensary	1840	A. B. C. F. M.	19,612	327		19,939	36,257	1,308	During 1897 Hindus of the Madura district subscribed about $13,000 for a new hospital, which was given free of cost to the A. B. C. F. M.
Madura, Madras	Woman's Hospital and Dispensary	1877	A. B. C. F. M.	16,092	262		16,354	35,660	3,360	
Mankar, Bengal	Dispensary	1897	C. E. Z. M. S.	1,460			1,460			
Mannargudi, Madras	Dispensary	1890	W. M. S	5,438			5,438	8,149		
Martandam, Travancore	Hospital and Dispensary	1883	L. M. S	600			600	2,000		
Medak, Hyderabad	Women's Disp. and Two Outstation Disp's	1897	W. M. S			2,797		15,523		
Megnanapuram, Madras	Dispensary	1870	C. M. S	2,356	14		2,370	7,070		
Midnapore, Bengal	Dispensary		F. B. F. M. S	1,437		150	1,587	3,520		
Miraj, Bombay	Elizabeth Graham Wanless Mem'l Hospital for Children	1893	P. B. F. M. N.	4,764	259	73	5,096	14,854	559	
Miraj, Bombay	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	P. B. F. M. N.							
Multan, Punjab	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1885	C. M. S	6,721			6,721	9,970	200	Conducted by the S. F. E. E. until 1899.
Mungeli, C. P	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1898	F. C. M. S	9,705	133		9,705			The hospital was opened in 1898, but the dispensaries have been established for several years.
Nagercoil, Travancore	Catherine Booth Dispensary	1897	S. A.							
Nagpur, C. P	Foot Memorial Dispensary for Men	1886	F. C. S					12,000		
Nagpur, C. P	Mure Mem'l Women's Hospital, Two Dispensaries, and Camp	1895	F. C. S	5,218	460	1,642	7,320	16,694		
Nalgonda, Madras	Dispensary	1896	A. B. M. U							
Narowal, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary for Women	1887	C. E. Z. M. S.	4,072	120	31	4,223	12,216	430	
Narowal, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary		C. M. S	8,537	38		8,575	14,647		Conducted by a native assistant.
Nasirabad, Rajputana	Hospital and Dispensary	1873	U. P. C. S. M.	9,110	209		9,319	26,561	803	
Nazareth, Madras	St. Luke's Hospital and Dispensary	1870	S. P. G.	13,626	110		13,736	45,260	274	
Neemuch, C. I.	Three Dispensaries for Women	1892	C. P. M	4,576			4,576	27,671		This important medical mission, which was begun as early as 1853, appears in the L. M. S. Report only in connection with Neyoor station, although it includes work at Nagercoil, Tittuvilei, Martandam, Santhapuram, Attoor, Colasagaram, Paruttipalli, Palugal, Agasteespuram, Nellikakuli, Kottarakara, Nedungolam, and Kanikar. Dr. Arthur Fells has general charge, with a working staff of 33 assistants.
Nellore, Madras	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1891	A. B. M. U	3,437	66	356	3,859	8,322		
Neyoor, Travancore	Jubilee Hospital and Thirteen Branch Hospitals and Dispensaries	1891	L. M. S	60,400	1,641	4,225	66,266	109,029	4,426	
Nigohan, N. W. P	Dispensary	1900	C. M. S							
Pachamba, Bengal	Dispensary for Women	1893	F. C. S	5,373	376		5,749		2,369	
Pakur, Bengal	Dispensary	1898	M. E. M. S.					10,000		
Palamcotta, Madras	Sarah Tucker Hospital and Dispensary	1881	C. E. Z. M. S.	1,062	869	116	2,047	3,873		
Palwal, N. W. P	Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1895	E. B. M. S.	2,085	117		2,202	8,869	81	
Palwal, N. W. P	Hosp. and Dispensary and Branch Disp.	1897	E. B. M. S.	2,338	115	27	2,480	7,006		Conducted by Baptist Ladies' Association.
Patiala, Punjab	Dispensary	1893	Ref. P. C.	9,216			9,216			
Patna, Bengal	Duchess of Teck Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1894	Z. B. M. M.	3,176	205	110	3,491	11,907		
Peshawar, Punjab	Duchess of Connaught Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1895	C. E. Z. M. S.	3,230	234	212	3,676	5,239	180	Medical work was begun in 1884.
Peshawar, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	C. M. S		226			33,076		

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
INDIA—Continued.										
Pithoragarh, N. W. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1886	M. E. M. S	630	416	90	1,136	3,408	9	
Poona, Bombay	St. Margaret's Hospital and Two Disp's	1886	C. S. M	2,917	405		3,322	10,099	52	Hospital built in 1892.
Poona, Bombay	Sassoon Hospital and St. John's Disp.	1891	P. H. M	1,139		891	2,030	4,641		
Quetta, Baluchistan	Hospital and Dispensary	1886	C. M. S		411			17,038	451	
Quetta, Baluchistan	Good Shepherd Women's Hosp. and Disp.	1895	C. E. Z. M. S.	3,547	173	735	4,455	10,675		
Rahuri, Bombay	Dispensary	1875	A. B. C. F. M.	883		1,474	2,362		15	
Rampore Bauleah, Bengal	Hospital and Dispensary	1893	E. P. C. M	7,752	213		7,965	12,469	128	Dispensary founded in 1877.
Ranaghat, Bengal	Two Hospitals and Four Dispensaries	1894	R. M. M.	32,603	490	21	33,114	77,465	334	This important medical work was established by Mr. J. Monro, C. B., its present director. Since its founding 2091 villages have been represented by patients.
Ranchi, Bengal	Hospital and Dispensary	1895	G. M. S	1,292	51		1,343			
Ranipettai, Madras	Arcot Mission Hospital and Dispensary	1866	Ref. C. A	13,255	810		14,065	30,667	1,108	
Ratnapur, Bengal	Dispensary	1894	C. E. Z. M. S.	2,612	36	33	2,681	8,143		
Rutlam, C. I	Hospital and Dispensary	1886	C. P. M	2,567	6		2,573	6,737	48	
Sabathu, Punjab	Three Dispensaries	1866	P. B. F. M. N.					15,000		
Saharanpur, N. W. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	P. B. F. M. N.					12,480		
Santirajpur, Bengal	Shikarpur Dispensary	1891	C. M. S	4,140	30		4,170	22,690		Conducted by a native physician.
Sehore, C. I	Dispensary	1891	F. F. M. A	592			592			
Seoni Malwa, C. P	Dispensary	1890	F. F. M. A	1,423			1,423			
Shahjehanpur, N. W. P	Branch Dispensary	1863	M. E. M. S.	3,592	255		3,847	10,777	185	Connected with Boys' Orphanage.
Sholapur, Bombay	Dispensary	1880	A. B. C. F. M.	4,113		368	4,481	12,646		
Sialkot, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary	1860	C. S. M	7,786	249		8,035	14,000	528	
Sialkot, Punjab	St. Nicholas Women's Hospital and Disp.	1894	C. S. M	2,518	15	211	2,744	6,641	53	
Sialkot, Punjab	Mem'l Women's Hospital and Dispensary	1886	U. P. C. N. A.	2,448	90	205	2,743	12,568	98	
Sohagpur, C. P	Dispensary	1882	F. F. M. A	456			456	627		
Srinagar, Kashmir	Hospital and Dispensary	1865	C. M. S.	17,448	1,525		18,973	41,629	3,447	
Sukhia Pokhri, Bengal	Dispensary	1893	Ind					6,700		Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Innes-Wright.
Tank, Punjab	Hospital and Dispensary	1872	C. M. S.		179	282		38,257	1,907	
Tarn-Taran, Punjab	St. Mary's Hospital and Three Dispensaries for Women	1887	C. E. Z. M. S.	1,998	187	375	2,560	11,177	254	Includes dispensary work at Chhabal and Nowshera.
Thana, Bombay	Dispensary	1892	F. C. S	8,225			8,225	30,178	560	
Timarni, C. P	Hospital and Dispensary	1898	F. C. M. S		170			2,128		
Tiruvallur, Madras	Ikkadu Hospital and Dispensary	1891	W. M. S.	5,687	248	40	5,975		54	
Toondee, Bengal	Dispensary	1884	F. C. S	3,571			3,571			
Trichinopoly, Madras	Dispensary	1880	S. P. G	3,567		32	3,599	5,158	327	
Trichur, Travancore	Dispensary	1881	C. E. Z. M. S.					4,199		
Trivandrum, Travancore	Fern Hill Hospital and Dispensary	1894	C. E. Z. M. S.	2,840	8		2,848			
Udaipur, Rajputana	Shepherd Mission Hospital and Disp.	1886	U. P. C. S. M.	14,667	342		15,009	55,183	1,498	
Ujjain, C. I	Dispensary	1888	C. P. M	3,706	10	962	4,678	11,191		
Vaniyankulam, Malabar	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	Ba. M. S	8,687	71		8,758	10,000	154	
Vellore, Madras	Mary Tabor Schell Hospital and Disp.	1900	Ref. C. A							

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.										
Walajabad, Madras	Hospital and Dispensary	1890	F. C. S	4,585			4,585	12,305	369	
Wardha, C. P	Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1890	F. C. S	3,108	15		3,123	12,903		A branch dispensary is conducted at Paunar.
Yellamanchili, Madras	Dispensary	1895	B. C. O. Q.	3,222			3,222	5,483	173	
India[1]	One Hundred and Thirty-three Hospitals and Dispensaries	1885	L. D. A.	13,120	24,951		38,071	1,054,387		"The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India," commonly called the Lady Dufferin Association, supports 74 women doctors and 52 hospital assistants, with 257 students in medical colleges and training classes. It is a purely philanthropic as distinguished from a missionary organization.
JAPAN.										
Akita	Women's Dispensary	1897	F. C. M. S	2,000			2,000			
Hakodate	Dispensary	1898	C. M. S					1,820		
Kobe	Hyogo Dispensary	1874	A. B. C. F. M.	1,000			1,000	4,000		
Kobe	Dispensary	1895	S. P. G				2,500			Supported by the S. P. C. K.
Kyoto	Doshisha Hospital and Dispensary	1887	Ind	3,749	164		3,913	8,000		Medical work in Kyoto was established by the A. B. C. F. M. in 1876, but in 1896 it was placed under Japanese management.
Nagasaki	Kwassui Hosp. and Living Water Disp.	1893	M. E. M. S.	3,698	33	97	3,828	11,096		
Osaka	Naniwa Dispensary	1875	A. B. C. F. M.							
Osaka	Choshun Hospital and Dispensary	1878	A. B. C. F. M.	5,000			5,000			
Osaka	St. Barnabas Hospital and Dispensary	1873	P. E. M. S.	4,525	207	458	5,190	10,412		
Tokyo	Akasaka Hospital and Dispensary	1883	Ind	2,000	145		2,145	8,000		Founded and conducted by Dr. W. N. Whitney, in memory of Anna L. Whitney, of New Jersey, U. S. A., who died in Tokyo, April 17, 1883.
Tokyo	Mem'l Cottage Hospital and Dispensary	1887	A. F. B. F. M.							
Tokyo (Azabu)	St. Hilda's Dispensary and Two Branches	1889	Ch. of E.	1,133	32	932	2,097	14,316		Conducted by St. Hilda's Mission.
Tokyo	Saving and Healing Dispensary	1893	Ind	1,399	99		1,498			Several denominations unite in supporting this dispensary.
Tokyo	Good Samaritan Dispensary	1890	P. E. M. S.	1,102	16	596	1,714	3,306		
Tokyo	St. Luke's Hospital and Dispensary	1896	P. E. M. S.	4,121	37	152	4,310	7,895	80	
KOREA.										
Chemulpo	St. Luke's Hospital and Dispensary	1891	S. P. G.	2,622	78	59	2,759	5,153	76	Supported by the S. P. C. K.
Chunju	Dispensary	1897	P. B. F. M. S.	370			370	550		
Fusan	Dispensary	1893	P. B. F. M. N.					8,658	412	
Kunsan	Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. S.					2,700	600	
Pyeng Yang	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	P. B. F. M. N.	5,008	583		5,591	11,886	117	
Pyeng Yang	Hall Memorial Hospital and Dispensary	1897	M. E. M. S.	2,000	50	25	2,075	5,000	700	Hall Memorial Dispensary was completed and opened February 1, 1897, the Hospital building in 1899.
Pyeng Yang	Woman's Dispensary	1898	M. E. M. S.	1,438		49	1,487	2,885	76	
Seoul	Royal Korean Hospital and Dispensary	1884	P. B. F. M. N.	3,106	228		3,334	9,318		A Government hospital, but practically a missionary institution, being served by medical missionaries of the P. B. F. M. N.
Seoul	Si Pyeng Won Hospital and Dispensary	1886	M. E. M. S.	1,035	51	114	1,200	3,991	133	
Seoul	Woman's Hospital and Dispensary	1887	M. E. M. S.	1,953	135	111	2,199	4,050	385	
Seoul	St. Peter's Hospital and Two Dispensaries for Women and Children	1890	S. P. G.	7,839	319	315	8,473	17,166	1,784	Including the "Dora Bird Memorial."

[1] In 1858 there were 7 medical missionaries in India; in 1898 there were 168, of whom 83 were men and 85 women. "Medical Missions in India" for January, 1900, a quarterly journal published under the direction of Dr. John Husband, of Ajmere, gives the latest list of Indian medical missionaries. The number who have received the medical diploma is 169. In addition 42 others are named who are engaged in medical and nursing service. Of those holding the diploma 81 are men and 88 are women. Of the 42 not holding the medical degree all are women. The first woman physician to India was Dr. Clara A. Swain, who was sent out by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, North, in 1869.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients.	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
KOREA — Continued.										
Seoul	Hospital and Dispensary for Men	1892	S. P. G.							
Taiku	Dispensary	1899	P. B. F. M. N.	200			200			
Wonsan	Dispensary	1892	M. E. M. S.	1,280			1,280	2,867		
MADAGASCAR.										
Antananarivo	Hospital and Dispensary		Nor. M. S.	200	100	2,000	2,300		20	
Antananarivo	Faravohitra Dispensary	1864	F. F. M. A.	3,800		414	4,214	14,000	169	Burned in rebellion of 1896, but work carried on in temporary buildings. Funds have been raised for a new building, but it is not yet erected.
Antsirabe	Hospital and Dispensary		Nor. M. S.	2,435	62		2,497	5,750	27	
Fianarantsoa	Cottage Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1887	L. M. S.	7,184	167	662	8,013	20,527		Includes branch dispensary at Alakamisy.
Fihaonana	Dispensary		L. M. S.							
Isoavina	Dispensary		L. M. S.							
Morondava	Dispensary		Nor. M. S.							
Rose Belle, Mauritius	Dispensary	1896	C. M. S.	2,325			2,325			
MALAYSIA. (Including the Dutch East Indies.)										
Djokjakarta, Java	Petronella Hospital and Dispensary		Ref. C. N.							
Gumbu Humene, Nias	Dispensary		R. M. S.							
Kedoeng-pendjalin, Java	Dispensary		Men. M. S.					11,905		
Mergaredja, Java	Hospital and Dispensary		Men. M. S.	2,058	15		2,073	9,414		
Modjo-Warno, Java	Hospital and Dispensary	1894	Neth. M. S.	2,781	385		3,166	26,624	360	
Penang Island	Dispensary	1895	M. E. M. S.	1,571		60	1,631			
Singapore	Dispensary	1889	M. E. M. S.	1,500	10		1,510			
MEXICO.										
Guadalajara	Dispensary	1894	S. D. A.	2,459		365	2,824			
Guanajuato	Good Samaritan Hosp. and Three Disp's.	1893	M. E. M. S.	2,695		819	3,514	7,221		Includes dispensary work at Romita and Silao.
San Luis Potosi	Hospital and Dispensary	1899	M. E. S.							
OCEANIA.										
Ambrym, New Hebrides	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	N. H. M.		97			2,885		
Santo, New Hebrides	Dispensary Work	1896	N. H. M.							
PALESTINE.										
Acca	Hospital	1895	C. M. S.		14			4,453		
Gaza	Hospital and Dispensary	1882	C. M. S.	13,684	810	974	15,468	22,614	347	
Haifa	Mission Hospital and Dispensary	1891	Ch. of E.		130			4,770		Conducted by Jerusalem and the East Mission.
Hebron	Dispensary	1889	L. S. J.	200			200	600		
Hebron	Catherine Pennefather Memorial Hospital and Dispensary	1895	Mi. M.	3,021		300	3,321	9,064	500	
Jaffa	Hospital and Dispensary, with Branch Dispensary at Lydda	1878	J. M. M.		465			17,492	79	
Jerusalem	Jewish Missionary Hosp. and Two Disp.	1824	L. S. J.	14,841	802	2,000	17,643	33,722		

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
PALESTINE — Continued.										
Jerusalem	Deaconess Hospital and Dispensary	1851	K. D.	9,389	834		10,223		148	
Jerusalem	Children's Hospital and Dispensary	1873	Ind					548		In charge of Dr. M. Sandreczky and his family.
Kerak	Dispensary	1895	C. M. S.					5,195		
Nablous	Hospital and Dispensary	1887	C. M. S.	5,221	198	2,135	7,554	21,519	145	
Nazareth	Dispensary	1866	E. M. M. S.					8,427	1,000	
Ramallah	Dispensary	1885	A. F. B. F. M.	3,161	12	1,985	5,158		367	Supported by the Eli and Sibyl Jones Mission.
Safed	Jewish Mission'y Hospital and Dispensary	1884	L. S. J	3,914	30	1,692	5,636	6,099		About 20,000 prescriptions are filled yearly.
Safed	Dispensary	1896	F. C. S.	2,232		1,371	3,603	18,627	167	Nearly all the patients are Jews.
Salt	Dispensary	1883	C. M. S.					14,396	41	Conducted by a native physician.
Shefa Amr	Dispensary	1889	S. F. E. E.							
Tiberias	Hospital and Dispensary	1885	F. C. S.	3,215	360	500	4,075	16,630	319	In charge of Dr. Torrance, a missionary of the Jewish Committee of the Free Church of Scotland.
PERSIA.										
Hamadan	Dispensary for Men	1882	P. B. F. M. N.					5,556	43	
Hamadan	Dispensary for Women	1894	P. B. F. M. N.	2,000		800	2,800	6,800		
Ispahan	Women's Dispensary	1894	C. M. S	4,107			4,107	7,419	48	
Julfa	Hospital and Dispensary	1880	C. M. S.	7,297	342		7,639	21,893	248	
Julfa	Dispensary for Women	1892	C. M. S.	6,000			6,000	11,569		
Tabriz	Dispensary for Men	1874	P. B. F. M. N.	1,939		719	2,658	9,300		
Tabriz	Whipple Hosp. and Disp. for Women	1897	P. B. F. M. N.	1,004	18		1,022	3,374		
Teheran	Ferry Hospital and Two Dispensaries	1892	P. B. F. M. N.	6,278	215	1,400	7,893	18,836	201	A room in this hospital is called the Theodore Child Memorial Ward.
Urumiah	Westminster Hosp. and Two Dispensaries	1883	P. B. F. M. N.	3,523	433	2,571	6,527	11,230		
Urumiah	Howard Annex Hosp. and Disp. for Women	1890	P. B. F. M. N.							
Yezd	Hospital and Dispensary	1898	C. M. S.		7			24,600	507	
SIAM AND LAOS.										
Bangkok, Siam	Dispensary	1893	A. B. M. U.							Self-supporting.
Chieng Hai, Laos	Hospital and Dispensary	1897	P. B. F. M. N.	600	34	400	1,015	3,614	11	
Chieng Mai, Laos	Hospital and Dispensary	1867	P. B. F. M. N.	3,000	60	200	3,260	5,000	50	
Lakawn, Laos	Van Santvoord Hospital and Dispensary	1886	P. B. F. M. N.	4,340	40	100	4,480	5,200	50	
Lampoon, Laos	Dispensary	1891	P. B. F. M. N.	1,800		100	1,900	4,000	25	
Muang Praa, Laos	Hospital and Dispensary	1890	P. B. F. M. N.	2,000	81	120	2,201	4,600	400	
Nakawn, Siam	Hospital and Dispensary	1899	P. B. F. M. N.					1,200		The King of Siam has allowed to the missionaries the free use of the land for the erection of this hospital plant.
Nan, Laos	Dispensary	1895	P. B. F. M. N.							
Petchaburee, Siam	Hospital and Dispensary	1882	P. B. F. M. N.	1,231	32		1,263			
Pitsanuloke, Siam	Floating Dispensary	1898	P. B. F. M. N.					1,000		
Ratburee, Siam	Hospital and Dispensary	1888	P. B. F. M. N.	457	16	52	525	1,372		
SOUTH AMERICA.										
Bocas del Torro, Central America	Medical Mission	1898	S. A. M. S.							
Chaco, Paraguay	Dispensary		S. A. M. S.	434			434	669		
Cholchol, Chile	Cottage Hospital and Dispensary		S. A. M. S.	2,360			2,360	3,372		

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients.	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
SOUTH AMERICA — Continued.										
Paramaribo, Surinam	Hospital and Dispensary		M. M. S.							
Pernambuco, Brazil	Hospital and Dispensary		S. A. M. S.							
SYRIA.										
Aleppo	Dispensary	1897	E. P. C. M.							
Baakleen	Cottage Hospital and Dispensary		P. L. N. M.	2,000			2,000	5,000		
Baalbec	Dispensary		B. S. M.					1,025		
Beirut	Johanniter Hospital and Dispensary	1860	O. S. J. B.	11,815	545		12,360			The Medical Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College are in attendance. Kaiserswerth Deaconesses serve as nurses.
Beirut and Mount Lebanon	Itinerating Dispensary	1893	P. B. F. M. N.		199			7,300	279	This work represents the medical touring of Dr. Mary Pierson Eddy. During one year 51 places were visited, covering nearly 2500 miles of travel. The patients treated were from 216 different localities.
Beirut (Mezraa)	Dispensary	1898	P. B. F. M. N.					1,202		
Brummana	Friends' Hospital and Three Dispensaries	1881	F. F. M. A.	5,158	180	971	6,309	8,500		
Damascus	Victoria Hospital and Dispensary	1884	E. M. M. S.		30			10,000	180	
Damascus	Jewish Missionary Dispensary	1895	L. S. J.	1,356		148	1,504	7,092	136	
Latakia	Hospital and Dispensary	1865	Ref. P. N. A.	2,000	90	600	2,690	8,000	50	
Shweifat	Medical Work		Ind							Under direction of Miss Louise Procter.
Shweir	Dispensary		F. C. S.							
Tripoli	Hospital and Dispensary	1884	P. B. F. M. N.	2,361	182	279	2,822	7,897	543	Under the charge of Dr. Ira Harris.
Tyre	Dispensary		B. S. M.					3,811		
TURKEY.										
Aintab	Azariah Smith Mem'l Hosp. and Disp.	1883	Ind	3,854	201		4,055	20,964	420	Under the direction of the Central Turkey College.
Baghdad	Hospital and Dispensary	1886	C. M. S.	2,649	397	316	3,362	7,693	267	The expenses are fully met by the fees paid by wealthy patients.
Cesarea	Hospital and Dispensary	1898	A. B. C. F. M.	2,264	55		2,319	5,119	157	Under the care of Dr. Dodds.
Constantinople	German Evangelical Hosp. and Disp.	1845	Ind	1,390			1,390			Founded by the German Benevolent Society, but served by eleven German deaconesses.
Constantinople	Hospital and Dispensary		F. C. S.	7,477		388	7,865	13,151		The majority of patients treated are Jews.
Larnaca, Cyprus	Dispensary	1896	Ref. P. N. A.	2,287		423	2,710	6,000	18	The Island of Cyprus is under British control.
Mardin	Hospital and Dispensary	1874	A. B. C. F. M.	6,500	101	1,750	8,351	10,073	173	
Marsovan	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	A. B. C. F. M.		254			5.000		
Mersine	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	Ref. P. N. A.		6			5,984		
Samokov, Bulgaria	Medical Work	1881	A. B. C. F. M.					2,500		
Smyrna	Beaconsfield Mem'l Hosp. and Disp.		C. S. M.	4,744	80	737	5,561		219	
Urfa	Hospital and Dispensary	1896	A. A. B.					9,285		
Van	Dispensary		A. B. C. F. M.	2,165			2,165	2,307		

ADDENDA TO THE MEDICAL DATA.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	New Dispensary Patients.	Hospital In-patients.	Outside Patients.	Total Individual Patients.	Total Treatments.	Surgical Cases.	Remarks.
Chandpore, Bengal, India	Hospital	1901	A. B. M.							Erected by the New Zealand Baptist Missionary Society.
Chauchih, Shensi, China	Dispensary		C. I. M.	1,600						
El Bourg, Syria	Dispensary		Ind					3,050		A native medical mission supported by British funds.
Fancheng, Hupeh, China	Hospital and Dispensary	1898	Hauges Synod	1,735	37		1,772	2,137		
Gayaza, Uganda	Dispensary		C. M. S.							
Hakodate, Japan	Hospital	1900	C. M. S.		49					
Islamabad, Punjab, India	Woman's Hospital	1901	C. M. S.							
Kefr-Yasif, Palestine	Dispensary	1900	C. M. S.							
Mamboia, British East Africa	Hospital		C. M. S.		73			7,090		Medical work was begun in the Usagara country in 1878.
Ngogwe, Uganda	Dispensary		C. M. S.							
Norfolk Island	Melanesian Mission Hospital	1901	S. P. G.							
Shefamer, Palestine	Dispensary	1900	C. M. S.							
Sholapur, Bombay, India	Dispensary		Ind				9,474			Under the charge of Dr. P. B. Keskar, who also conducts a Leper Asylum at Sholapur.
Taichau, Chekiang, China	Hospital and Dispensary		C. I. M.	1,000	50	30	1,080	4,000		
Tainanfu, Formosa	Hospital	1900	E. P. C. M.							

THE world is in a condition of change and upheaval, but for that very reason the opportunity is before us to build Human Society on the earth to a higher and nobler stature, to mould it into finer lines of beauty, and to clothe it with a grander power than otherwise it could possess. What a wonderful thing it is that Christ our Master is the lifter-up of peoples, as he was the lifter-up of the paralytic and the blind when he was here upon the earth! He does it by the power of the Gospel. Well, men say, that is a very impalpable power. Yes, it is! Do you know any of the greatest forces in nature that are not impalpable? Light is impalpable. You see its effect, in the spring green and in the autumn splendor, in all the beauty of the sunset, and in all the luminous majesty of the night; but you never saw the elemental, essential force itself. Scientists dispute to this day, after all their analysis and all their speculation, as to what it is. Electricity is impalpable. You see it pulling the cars along your streets; you see it pushing the drills into the mountain tunnel; you see it behind the multitudes of machineries; you use it, perhaps, to send your thought and message under the sea to other lands, talking with Constantinople and Calcutta, with Bombay and Hong Kong, almost without interval of time. But you never saw the force itself. No man has grasped it. It is imponderable, impalpable.

You do not see the force of gravitation — that mighty muscle which holds the universe together, which rounds the dewdrop and sustains the constellations on their steady poise. If any force in the physical universe were to be seen, that would be the one. But no man ever saw it, though he feels its impact upon himself at every moment and in every place. Life is impalpable, for which this great structure of the universe is builded and held together. Life in all its realms and ranges of animate existence, for which the worlds are made, is impalpable. No man ever saw it. Thought is impalpable; love is impalpable; the soul is impalpable; every greatest force is impalpable, as is the mind of God himself from which that force has come. But it is all the more powerful because it is impalpable.

And so with the Gospel of Christ. Men say sometimes, with Pilate of old, "What is truth!" It was not a serious question, of course; it was the sarcasm of proconsular arrogance. Truth,— it is a dream of the mind, he implies; it is a breath in the air; truth has no power; one rush of the Roman legionaries, and it vanishes forever. Ah, but that truth at which Pilate sneered took the mighty empire of which he was a subordinate officer, and crushed it at last, as the mailed hand of the giant might crush an eggshell. Pilate was mistaken. Men of the world are mistaken, now, when they say that the Gospel is an ineffective force, something for women and children, something for sick people, something for the depressed, perhaps, but which for the prosperous and powerful is nothing but breath. The Gospel of Christ is invisible, it is impalpable; but see how it operates, not on individuals only, but on communities, wherever it goes. It honors womanhood, and makes woman, the former slave of man, the modern priestess of the household. It honors and blesses childhood. . . . This Gospel of Christ touches despotisms, and loosens and disintegrates them; just as the ice-bank does not require in the springtime to be broken up by drill and dynamite, but melts into drops and ripples into rills before the kiss of sunshine in the warmer air. That is the way in which the Gospel moves to its sublime effects, wheresoever it is established and preached among men.

And we want to be in that line of Divine operation. We want to have a part in that great work. The future is coming, moulded by the Gospel and glorified by it, and in that we would have a share. We would elevate the politics of the nation, and the politics of the world, by this invisible, impalpable power. We would have part in the ever-advancing plan of God in the world.

RICHARD S. STORRS, D.D., LL.D.

V

PHILANTHROPIC AND REFORMATORY

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES FOR RELIEF AND RESCUE

I. Orphanages, Foundling Asylums, and Homes for Infants

II. Leper Hospitals and Asylums, and Homes for the Untainted Children of Lepers

III. Schools and Homes for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes

IV. Temperance Organizations

V. Rescue Work, Opium Refuges, Homes for Widows and Converts, and Asylums for the Insane

VI. Miscellaneous Guilds and Societies

PRAYER is one of the few services possible to all who are truly interested in foreign missions. It is one mark of our modern Church life that we have so developed the thought of service. . . . We have grasped the truth that we are saved to serve. And all the organization of our churches, the countless societies, and agencies, and branches—all these are but the outward and visible sign of the new passion for service in the Church. . . . And what we need, I take it, is such a view of service as will include the ministry of prayer. If prayer be service, we can all serve the world. . . .

There is an especial call to prayer in the vastness of the field of foreign missions. We have only to realize, in some poor measure, the magnitude of our foreign missionary enterprise, to be cast at once upon the arm of God. It is true that in the very humblest of our services we never really prosper without prayer. And the longer we serve and discover each for ourselves the incalculable elements in all activity, the more we awaken to the perfect wisdom of laying everything over upon God. Still, there is a certain relationship, at home, between the work we are called upon to do and the gifts and graces that have been given for doing it. The service that is expected of separate workers is seldom, if ever, hopelessly unmanageable. But the instant we open our eyes to the great world and think of the coming of the Kingdom there, that instant there rushes in on us, like a strong tide, the sense of the utter inadequacy of effort. We feel that in the boundless needs of heathendom there lie demands no energies can meet. And surely it is in the moments of such feeling that the spirit of prevailing prayer is born. I have been struck, in reading the lives of soldiers, to find how constantly they pray before great battles. The magnitude of the approaching contest and the incalculable issues of the day turn them instinctively to prayer and God. So no man can realize what the conflict of Jesus with heathendom really means—no man can dwell, in the quiet of his own heart, on the amazing magnitude of that engagement—but immediately he is led by the Holy Ghost into some new fervency of prayer. And it is thus that spiritual interest in foreign missions reacts so wonderfully on work at home. For however prayer be born, it never dies till it has blessed the whole compass of our work. No minister can pray for his own child but he will preach the better for it on the Sunday. No Sabbath-school teacher can entreat for her wandering brother but she shall have new power in her class. So when the vastness of the mission problem forces us (often unwilling) to our knees, the utter need of God so stirred within us, with the new conception that the battle is His, reacts, in the way of permanent enrichment, on the immediate service at our doors.

But if the vastness of the mission problem constitutes an especial call to prayer, let us not forget that it is that very feature that sometimes tends to make such prayer unreal. Is there not often a feeling of unreality when the minister comes to plead for foreign missions? Do we not often feel that he is using phrases that have become quite stereotyped and meaningless? He is not grasping the content of his prayer; he would be extraordinarily surprised at its fulfilment. When we pray for our poor, or for the sick among us, or for our neighbors who have been bereaved, we are conscious of the congregational response. It is because the poor were visited yesterday, and the names of the sorrowing were on our lips this morning. But few have visited India or China; few know the names of a score of mission stations. And it is this distance, it is this hazy vastness of the field, that tends to make public prayer for missions unreal. Hence rises, for the purposes of prayer, the need of learning what God is doing on the earth. For it is not aspiration, however pure, and it is not empty desire, however strong, that is going to revive our public prayer for missions. It is definite and particular knowledge, gained by effort, of how the Kingdom is coming in the world. It is that knowledge that will make our prayers ring true. It is that knowledge that will bring them home, like the prayers for the family who were bereaved last week.

REV. GEORGE H. MORRISON, M.A.

V. PHILANTHROPIC AND REFORMATORY—STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES FOR RELIEF AND RESCUE.

I. ORPHANAGES, FOUNDLING ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR INFANTS.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Inmates.			Remarks.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
AFRICA AND MAURITIUS.							
Appelbosch, Zululand	Orphanage		S. M. C			25	
Bonny, Nigeria	Orphanage for Girls		C. M. S		14	14	
Canandua, Angola	Children's Home		M. E. M. S				
Capetown, Cape Colony	Orphanage		S. A. G. M			28	
Capetown, Cape Colony	St. George's Orphanage for Girls		S. P. G		40	40	
Capetown, Cape Colony	Plumstead Orphans' Home	1895	I. M. M. B. A.			12	
Casablanca, Morocco	Eschol Industrial Orphanage	1899	N. A. M	11		11	Reported to be the only orphanage in Morocco. An Industrial Department, with carpenters' shop, basketmaking room, and a dairy, is an important feature of the institution.
Ekutuleni, Zululand	Orphanage		S. M. C			20	
Harper (Cape Palmas), Liberia	St. Mark's Orphan Asylum and Boarding School	1868	P. E. M. S		70	70	
Kimberley, Cape Colony	Diamond Field Benevolent Home		I. M. M. B. A.				
Luebo, C. F. S.	Children's Home	1895	P. B. F. M. S.				
Oskarsberg, Zululand	Orphanage		S. M. C			40	
Plaisance, Mauritius	Boys' School and Orphanage	1866	C. M. S	65		65	
Quessua, Angola	Orphanage and Industrial School		M. E. M. S			28	
Rose Belle, Mauritius	Girls' School and Orphanage	1896	C. M. S		51	51	
ALASKA.							
Wood Island	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1893	Ind	16	16	32	Conducted by Woman's American Baptist Home Missionary Society.
BURMA.							
Mone	Orphanage for Girls	1894	A. B. M. U		13	13	
Thandang	Eurasian Orphanage	1888	M. E. M. S			30	Industrial farming is a feature of this institution.
Toungoo	Orphanage for Boys and Girls		A. B. M. U	25	11	36	
CANADA.							
Fairfield	Orphanage for Girls	1893	M. M. S		18	18	
CEYLON.							
Badulla	Girls' Home (Orphanage) and Ind'l School	1889	W. M. S		67	67	Dressmaking, lacemaking, and needlework are taught.
Colombo	Buona Vista Orphanage	1858	Ch. of E		28	28	Lacemaking was introduced in 1863.
Haputale	Happy Valley Orphanage and Ind'l School		W. M. S	36		36	Printing, carpentry, and shoemaking are taught.
Kandy (Katukelle)	Orphanage and Industrial School	1882	W. M. S		75	75	
CHINA.							
Amoy, Fuhkien	Children's Home	1887	Ref. C. A. / E. P. C. M.		40	40	Designed especially for those who are sick or deformed.
Canton, Kwangtung	Girls' Orphanage	1883	P. B. F. M. N.		20	20	Founded by the late Mrs. B. C. Henry. It is closely associated with the Girls' Seminary.

I. ORPHANAGES, FOUNDLING ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR INFANTS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Inmates.			Remarks.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
CHINA — Continued.							
Foochow, Fuhkien	Mary E. Crook Memorial Orphanage and Boarding School	1891	M. E. M. S.		34	34	
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Rebecca Orphanage	1896	M. E. M. S.	5	2	7	Founded by Bishop McCabe.
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Berlin Foundling House	1850	Ber. L. A.		80	80	
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Victoria Home and Orphanage	1888	C. M. S.		60	60	Sometimes called a boarding school.
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Bird's Nest Foundling Asylum	1890	C. E. Z. M. S.		32	32	Founded to rescue infants sentenced to death by their parents *for the offense of being girls.*
Nanking, Kiangsu	Hussey Orphanage and Infirmary.	1892	A. F. B. F. M.		5	5	
INDIA.							
Agarpara, Bengal	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1842	C. M. S.	5	84	89	
Agra, N. W. P.	Famine Children Orphanage	1898	E. B. M. S.	70		70	
Ahmedabad, Bombay	Orphanage	1869	P. C. I. M. S.	16	2	18	
Akbarpur, N. W. P.	Girls' Orphanage	1897	W. M. S.		38	38	An important Industrial Department is connected with the orphanage.
Aligarh, N. W. P.	Boys' Orphanage	1897	M. E. M. S.	275		275	Special industrial training is the main feature of this orphanage.
Allahabad, N. W. P.	Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School	1892	M. E. M. S.	75		75	
Allahabad, N. W. P.	Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School	1896	M. E. M. S.		67	67	
Allahabad, N. W. P.	Famine Orphanage	1897	Z. B. M. M.		57	57	
Anand, Bombay	Orphanage for Boys and Girls		P. C. I. M. S.	27	62	89	
Baihir, C. P.	Orphanage	1899	Ind.				Conducted by a few independent missionaries, who are organized into what is known as the Balaghat Mission.
Balasore, Orissa	Sinclair Orphanage for Girls		F. B. F. M. S.		41	41	Conducted by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Free Baptist Church.
Banda, N. W. P.	Orphanage and Boarding School	1874	S. P. G.	17	4	21	
Bareilly, N. W. P.	Orphanage for Girls	1859	M. E. M. S.		300	300	Domestic work and crocheting are taught.
Baroda Camp, Bombay	Girls' Orphanage	1897	M. E. M. S.				Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Prautch.
Basim, Hyderabad	Girls' Orphanage	1878	M. E. M. S.		36	36	Domestic work and sewing are taught.
Benares, N. W. P.	Sigra Orphanage for Girls	1838	C. M. S.		113	113	
Benares, N. W. P.	Orphanage for Boys	1898	W. M. S.	37		37	Bootmaking and weaving are taught in the Industrial Department.
Bettigeri-Gadag, Bombay	Boys' Orphanage	1862	Ba. M. S.	71		71	
Bhagalpur, Bengal	Orphanage for Boys	1851	C. M. S.	60		60	
Bhaisdehi, C. P.	Boys' Orphanage	1894	K. C. I. H. M.	90		90	
Bhandara, C. P.	Orphanage for Girls	1897	F. C. S.		95	95	
Bhimpore, Bengal	Orphanage for Boys and Girls		F. B. F. M. S.	25	27	52	Two houses in the orphanage compound, one for boys and the other for girls. There are also twenty more boys cared for in a boarding-house in the compound.
Bilaspur, C. P.	Orphanage for Boys	1888	C. W. B. M.	69		69	
Borsad, Bombay	Orphanage for Boys and Girls		P. C. I. M. S.	63	42	105	
Broach, Bombay	Boys' Orphanage	1897	P. C. I. M. S.	29		29	
Calcutta, Bengal	Orphanage and Normal School	1840	C. S. M.		43	43	
Calcutta, Bengal	Orphanage for Girls	1870	W. U. M. S.		100	100	
Calcutta, Bengal	Orphanage for Boys.	1893	M. E. M. S.	50		50	For children of poor Europeans and Eurasians. Departments of the High Schools.
Calcutta, Bengal	Orphanage for Girls	1894	M. E. M. S.		46	46	
Calcutta, Bengal	Faith Orphanage		E. B. M. S.	60		60	Director J. Norman. Receives blind, crippled, and destitute children.
Calcutta, Bengal	Union Orphanage	1894	Ind.		70	70	Under the supervision of missionaries of different societies.
Cawnpore, N. W. P.	Girls' Orphanage	1834	S. P. G.		133	133	

I. ORPHANAGES, FOUNDLING ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR INFANTS—Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Inmates.			Remarks.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA—Continued.							
Cawnpore, N. W. P.	Boys' Orphanage	1897	S. P. G.	75		75	Many of these boys are employed as carpenters, printers, and leather-workers.
Cawnpore, N. W. P.	Mary A. Meriman Memorial School and Orphanage	1880	W. U. M. S.		130	130	
Chikalda, C. I	Orphanage for Girls	1897	K. C. I. H. M.		64	64	
Chindwara, C. P	Children's Home		S. E. N. S.				
Chombale, Malabar.	Orphanage and Boarding School	1872	Ba. M. S		105	105	
Clarkabad, Punjab	Boys' Orphanage	1882	C. M. S.	34		34	
Clarkabad, Punjab	Girls' Orphanage	1892	C. M. S.		30	30	Conducts an Industrial Department under a missionary of the C. E. Z. M. S.
Codacal, Malabar	Paraperi Orphanage.	1879	Ba. M. S.	90		90	An Agricultural School is conducted in connection with the orphanage.
Cuttack, Orissa	Boys' Orphanage	1836	E. B. M. S.	33		33	
Cuttack, Orissa	Girls' Orphanage	1836	E. B. M. S.		51	51	
Damoh, C. P	Boys' Orphanage	1895	F. C. M. S.	165		165	Thirty-five of these boys are Christians.
Damoh, C. P	Girls' Orphanage	1897	F. C. M. S.				
Dohad, Bombay	Rogers' Memorial Orphanage	1897	P. C. I. M. S.	12	2	14	Conducted by the Jungle Tribes' Mission.
Ellichpur, C. I.	Industrial Orphanage for Boys	1896	K. C. I. H. M.	40		40	All the inmates work half a day at carpentry, weaving, tailoring, and gardening.
Fatehgarh, N. W. P	Rakka Orphanage for Girls	1838	P. B. F. M. N.		102	102	Two thirds of this number are famine refugees.
Gorakhpur, N. W. P.	Boys' Industrial Orphanage		C. M. S.	40		40	Many of the boys earn their living by shoemaking, blanket-weaving, and carpentry.
Gorakhpur, N. W. P.	Basharatpur Industrial Orphanage for Boys		C. M. S				
Gorakhpur, N. W. P.	Girls' Orphanage		C. M. S		100	100	
Guledgudd, Bombay	Orphanage for Girls	1839	Ba. M. S		72	72	Founded at Dharwar in 1856; removed to Guledgudd in 1898.
Hassan, Mysore	Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School	1877	W. M. S.		55	55	The knitting of woolen caps is a special industry in this institution.
Hazaribagh, Bengal	Boys' Orphanage	1897	S. P. G.	33		33	
Hazaribagh, Bengal	Girls' Orphanage	1897	S. P. G.		14	14	
Hoshangabad, C. P.	Orphanage for Girls	1881	F. F. M. A.		200	200	
Hoshangabad, C. P.	Orphanage for Boys	1896	F. F. M. A.	27		27	
Hoshyarpore, Punjab	Orphanage and Boarding School	1888	P. B. F. M. N.		46	46	
Jabalpur, C. P	Girls' Orphanage	1896	W. M. S.		64	64	
Jabalpur, C. P	Boys' Orphanage	1896	W. M. S.	66		66	There is an important Industrial Department, where weaving is taught.
Jabalpur, C. P.	Murwara Orphanage	1898	C. E. Z. M. S.			120	
Jagdalpur, Hyderabad	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1898	M. E. M. S.	115	111	226	
Keti, Madras	Boys' Orphanage	1874	Ba. M. S	45		45	
Kotageri, Madras	Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School	1880	Ba. M. S.		29	29	
Lalitpur, N. W. P.	Industrial Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1889	Ref. E. M. S.	35	23	58	Called an Industrial School sometimes, as the inmates are taught many industries which enable them to become self-supporting.
Madras (Vepery), Madras.	Harriet Bond Skidmore Mem'l Orphanage	1886	M. E. M. S.		60	60	A Nursery and Infirmary are connected with this orphanage. Domestic work, sewing, and crocheting are taught.
Madras (Vepery), Madras	Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School	1897	M. E. M. S.	10		10	
Madras (St. Thomas' Mount)	Children's Home and Boarding School	1894	W. M. S.		30	30	
Madras, Madras	Orphans' Home.		M. T. M.			30	The Madras Tamil Mission was organized by Mr. G. J. Israel for work especially among the Pariahs of India.
Mahoba, N. W. P	Orphanage for Girls	1895	C. W. B. M.		106	106	
Mazafarpur, Bengal	Orphanage for Girls	1890	M. E. M. S.		16	16	

I. ORPHANAGES, FOUNDLING ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR INFANTS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Inmates.			Remarks.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
INDIA — Continued.							
Mhow, C. I.	Orphanage	1897	C. P. M.	49		49	Shoemaking, towel and rug weaving, gardening, etc., are taught.
Mirzapur, N. W. P.	Orphanage	1839	L. M. S.	3	105	108	
Mulki, Bombay	Orphanage for Girls	1842	Ba. M. S.		68	68	
Mungeli, C. P.	Girls' Orphanage	1897	F. C. M. S.		30	30	
Nagercoil, Travancore	Orphanage for Girls	1893	L. M. S.		45	45	
Narsingpur, C. P.	Orphanage for Boys	1897	M. E. M. S.	250		250	
Nazareth, Madras	Orphanages for Boys and Girls	1877	S. P. G.	168	45	213	The inmates are taught many trades and industries.
Neyoor, Madras	Memorial Orphanage for Boys and Girls.	1888	L. M. S.	12	9	21	
Nowgong, Bengal	Children's Refuge	1896	A. F. B. F. M.		20	20	It has rescued from famine more than 200 children and placed them in orphanages.
Pakur, Bengal	Orphanage and Boarding School	1887	M. E. M. S.		59	59	Teaches domestic work and sewing.
Pakur, Bengal	Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School	1897	M. E. M. S.	40		40	Carpentry, gardening, and poultry farming are taught.
Patpara (Mandla), C. P.	Gond Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1896	C. M. S.	111	82	193	
Poona, Bombay	Orphanage	1888	F. C. S.				
Poona, Bombay	Orphanage for Girls		C. S. M.		39	39	
Poona, Bombay	Girls' Orphanage	1896	M. E. M. S.		85	85	
Poona, Bombay	Boys' Orphanage	1896	M. E. M. S.	130		130	
Raniganj, Bengal	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1894	W. M. S.	36	32	68	
Ranipur, Bombay	Orphanage for Boys	1897	P. C. I. M. S.	29		29	
Roorkee, N. W. P.	Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School	1877	S. P. G.	70		70	
Roorkee, N. W. P.	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1884	Ref. P. C.	25	12	37	
Saharanpur, N. W. P.	Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School	1840	P. B. F. M. N.	100		100	Outgrowth of an orphanage founded in Lodiana in 1836. Industrial work is an important feature. All the cloth used is made in the institution. Furniture and shoes are also made, and carpentry is taught.
Salur, Madras	Orphanage		N. G. M. S.				
Saugor, C. P.	Orphanage for Boys and Girls		S. E. N. S.	50	60	110	
Secundra, N. W. P.	Orphanage	1838	C. M. S.	95	200	295	Valuable assistance in this work is rendered to the C. M. S. by the *Oriental Women's Union of Germany.*
Seoni Malwa, C. P.	Boys' Refuge and Orphanage	1888	F. F. M. A.	257		257	The majority of these boys attend school, but some of the older ones are learning various trades, such as tinsmithing, shoemaking, and tailoring.
Shahjehanpur, N. W. P.	Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School	1859	M. E. M. S.	200		200	The industries taught are carpentry, blacksmithing, making wire-spring mattresses, shoemaking, ropemaking, tilemaking, gardening, farming, conducting a dairy, selling milk, and making butter and cheese.
Sharanpur, Bombay	Orphanage and Boarding School	1854	C. M. S.	50	62	112	There is an Industrial Department, in which carpentry is taught.
Sultanpur, N. W. P.	Orphanage for Girls	1891	Z. B. M. M.		33	33	
Surat, Bombay	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1869	P. C. I. M. S.	24	53	77	
Talegaon, Bombay	Orphanage for Girls		M. E. M. S.		82	82	
Tiruvallur, Madras	Burnham Children's Home	1898	W. M. S.			100	
Tumkur, Mysore	Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School	1877	W. M. S.	42		42	An Industrial Department, founded in 1877, teaches carpentry.
Udipi, South Canara	Orphanage and Training School for Boys	1838	Ba. M. S.	97		97	
Ujjain, C. I.	Orphanage	1894	C. P. M.	4	2	6	
Vikarabad, Madras	Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School	1893	M. E. M. S.	27		27	
Yellandu	Orphanage	1897	M. E. M. S.			30	
JAPAN.							
Chofu	Orphan Asylum	1891	A. B. M. U.	8	14	22	

I. ORPHANAGES, FOUNDLING ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR INFANTS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Inmates.			Remarks.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
JAPAN — Continued.							
Fukuoka	Self-Help Society Orphanage	1891	Ind			38	Opened at Nagoya in 1891, and removed to present location in 1895.
Gifu	Nobi Orphanage	1896	Ind			40	Conducted by Mr. Y. Igarashi.
Hiramatsu	Kyusai Kojiin Orphanage	1892	C. M. S			8	Conducted by Dr. T. Nishi.
Kanazawa	Orphanage for Girls	1893	C. M. M. S		20	20	
Kanazawa	Orphanage for Boys	1893	P. B. F. M. N.	28	2	30	Founded and sustained by the Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Winn. An Industrial Department is conducted.
Kobe	Orphan Asylum	1890	Ind			28	Under direction of Mr. K. Yoshikawa.
Koga (near Fukuoka)	Kwassui Orphanage	1898	M. E. M. S			19	Charity institution. The land was given by a former student of Nagasaki Girls' School.
Maebashi	Jomo Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1892	Ind	9	9	18	
Matsuye	Ikujiin Orphanage	1895	Ind			14	Under direction of Mr. Fukuda.
Mombetsu, Hokkaido	Orphan Asylum	1892	Ind			23	Conducted by the Rev. Taketaro Hayashi.
Nagoya	Yoroin Orphanage	1891	C. M. S			18	Conducted by the Canadian Church Missionary Association.
Nasunohara	Morning Star Orphanage	1891	Ind			36	Under direction of Mr. S. Hongo.
Okayama	Orphan Asylum and School	1887	Ind			294	Organized and carried on by Mr. J. Ishii. A Farm Colony is also conducted at Chausubara, Hyuga.
Osaka	St. John's Orphanage	1889	P. E. M. S			33	Carried on by native congregation of St. John's Church.
Osaka	Hakuai Orphan Industrial School	1890	P. E. M. S			23	Known as the Widely Loving Society.
Sakai	Boys' Industrial Orphanage	1891	P. E. M. S	10		10	
Tokyo (Azabu)	St. Andrew's Orphanage	1891	Ch. of E.			13	Conducted by St. Andrew's Mission.
Tokyo (Azabu)	John Bishop Orphanage	1892	Ch. of E			25	Conducted by St. Hilda's Mission.
Tokyo (Azabu)	Orphanage for Girls	1893	C. M. M. S		15	15	
Tokyo (Oji)	Holy Trinity Orphanage for Girls	1891	P. E. M. S		60	60	Carried on by Mr. Osuga. The inmates are employed in making envelopes and flowers, and in knitting and sewing. Connected with this work there is a department for feeble-minded children, with four inmates.
KOREA.							
Fusan	Girls' Orphanage	1893	A. P. M		13	13	
MADAGASCAR.							
Antananarivo	Orphanage for Girls	1871	Nor. M. S		90	90	
Antananarivo	Orphanages for Girls and Boys		F. F. M. A / L. M. S	24	15	39	
Antananarivo	Orphanage for Girls	1899	S. M. E				
Antananarivo	Orphanage for Boys	1873	Nor. M. S	30		30	
Antsirabe	Orphanage for Boys		Nor. M. S	30		30	
Fianarantsoa	Orphanage for Girls		Nor. M. S		30	30	
Tanosi	Boys' and Girls' Orphanage		Luth. F. C				The outgrowth of an asylum for receiving abandoned children.
MALAYSIA.							
Laguboti, Sumatra	Orphanage		R. M. S				
Pea Radja, Sumatra	Orphanage		R. M. S			12	
Silindung, Sumatra	Orphanage	1897	R. M. S				
Singapore	Orphanage	1890	E. P. C. M				
Singapore	Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School	1892	M. E. M. S		48	48	

I. ORPHANAGES, FOUNDLING ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR INFANTS—Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Inmates.			Remarks.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
MEXICO.							
Mexico City	Hooker Mem'l Girls' Orphanage and Sch'l		Ind.				Conducted by the Mexican Episcopal Church, under the supervision of American Episcopal missionaries.
Toluca	Orphanage	1895	Ind.			17	Conducted independently by the Rev. W. D. Powell.
OCEANIA.							
Malo, New Hebrides	Orphanage for Boys		A. P. M	9		9	Conducted by the Woman's Missionary Association of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.
PALESTINE.							
Bethlehem	Armenian Orphanage		J. U.				
Jerusalem	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1860	Ind.	150	20	170	Conducted by Mr. Schneller, of the Evangelical Orphanage Society in Germany.
Jerusalem	Talitha Kumi Orphanage for Girls	1851	K. D.		116	116	Includes Industrial and Training Departments.
Nazareth	Orphanage for Girls	1870	C. M. S		75	75	Conducted by the S. F. E. E. until 1899.
PERSIA.							
Geogtapa (near Urumiah)	Orphanage	1880	Ind.			60	Directed by Deacon Abraham. Supported by funds subscribed in England. About 300 young men and women have gone out from this orphanage.
Khoi	Orphanage	1898	A. A. B.			136	Supported by the Berlin Committee of the Aid Association for Armenia.
Urumiah	Orphanage	1898	A. A. B.	2	78	80	Supported by the Berlin Committee of the Aid Association for Armenia.
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Quilmes Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1894	Ind.	10	16	26	Mr. W. Charles K. Torre founded and is still conducting this institution, which was the first Protestant orphanage in Argentina.
San Bernardo, Chile	Powell Orphanage for Girls and Boys	1892	Ind.	16	11	27	Founded and conducted by the Rev. Roland D. Powell.
Tekenika, Tierra del Fuego	Orphanage for Boys		S. A. M. S.	14		14	
Valparaiso, Chile	Sheltering Home for Boys and Girls	1884	Ind.	21	20	41	An independent organization whose directors are Christian men and missionaries.
SYRIA.							
Beirut	Zoar Orphanage for Girls	1860	K. D.		130	130	An admirable institution established at the time of the massacres in 1860.
Beirut	St. George's Orphanage and Training School	1868	Ind		67	67	Known as Miss Taylor's Orphanage for Moslem and Druse Girls. A large and flourishing day school is conducted.
Sidon	Boys' Orphanage	1896	P. B. F. M. N.	17		17	Industrial Department of the Sidon Academy.
TURKEY.[1]							
Aintab	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1876	Ind			256	Founded by the Rev. H. Hovhannessian. It has sent forth over 100 boys and girls, some of whom are teachers, physicians, etc. An important Industrial Department is conducted.
Aintab	Orphanage		A. B. C. F. M.			100	
Bardezag	Orphanage for Boys	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	101		101	Connected with the High School. Tailoring and shoemaking are taught.
Brousa	Orphanage	1897	A. B. C. F. M.		50	50	Under the supervision of a native pastor and his wife.
Brousa	Protestant Orphanage and School	1875	Ind			113	More than 600 children, mostly Armenians, have been trained since the founding of this orphanage.
Cesarea	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1896	A. B. C. F. M.	40	28	68	
Erzroom	Orphanage for Boys and Girls	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	50	55	105	With an Industrial Department in which various trades are taught.
Hadjin	Orphanage	1897	A. B. C. F. M.			75	
Harpoot	Orphanages		A. B. C. F. M.			1,100	These orphans are placed in 24 homes in Harpoot and vicinity. German and British friends have generously aided in caring for them.
Marash	Six Orphanages	1896	Ind	344	139	483	These six institutions are known respectively as the American Orphanage, with 178 inmates; the German Orphanage, with 50 inmates; the Jenanyan Orphanage, with 50 inmates; the Behesnehian Orphanage, with 10 inmates; the Ebenezer House, with 120 boys; and the Gregorian Orphanage, with 20 inmates. There are also 55 orphans under American care in city homes in Marash and Zeitoon.
Marsovan	Girls' Orphanage	1896	A. B. C. F. M.		66	66	

[1] Immediately after the massacres of 1895 a large number of Armenian orphans were rescued and cared for by the missionaries and by special philanthropic organizations. Permanent institutions resulted in some instances, but a certain proportion of this work was temporary. Only that which gives promise of permanence has been recorded in these tables.

ZENANA MISSIONARIES AND GROUP OF NATIVE ASSISTANTS, BAREILLY, INDIA

(Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, U. S. A.)

Miss M. E. Wilson (left) and Miss H. Ingram (right) are seated in the centre.

I. ORPHANAGES, FOUNDLING ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR INFANTS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Inmates.			Remarks.
				Males.	Females	Total.	
TURKEY — Continued.							
Marsovan	Boys' Orphanage	1896	A. B. C. F. M.	90		90	Shoemaking, tailoring, and weaving are taught.
Sivas	Orphanage		A. B. C. F. M.			490	This work is supervised by Mrs. Hubbard and three Swiss ladies. The orphans at Gurun (170) are included in the number given.
Smyrna	Deaconess Orphans' Home	1866	K. D.		132	132	Of this number 108 are Armenians.
Smyrna	Orphanage	1895	G. B. B. M. S.			25	
Tarsus	Orphanage	1896	Ind				Conducted by the Asia Minor Apostolic Institute.
Urfa	Harris Home for Orphan Girls	1896	Ind		56	56	Named after Professor and Mrs. J. Rendel Harris, and supported by friends in Great Britain.
Urfa	Boys' Orphanage		A. B. C. F. M.	137		137	
Zeitoon	Boys' Orphanage	1898	A. B. C. F. M.	30		30	Entirely supported by the native church of this place.
Turkish Empire	Twenty-five Orphanages	1896	A. A. B.			1,018	The Aid Association for Armenia, organized after the massacres of 1895, under the direction of Dr. Lepsius, with its Central Committee at Berlin, and Auxiliary Committees at Frankfurt and in Switzerland, conducts a philanthropic work for Armenian orphans at several places in Asia Minor. Orphanages with industrial training were established at Urfa, Sivas, Diarbekir, Van, Amasia, Brousa, Mesereh, Huesenik, Palu, Constantinople (Bebek), Rustchuk, and other centres.
WEST INDIES.							
Port of Spain, Trinidad	Orphanage		Ch. of E.			190	

II. LEPER HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR THE UNTAINTED CHILDREN OF LEPERS.[1]

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Missionary Connection.	Source of Support.	Total Inmates	Christians.	Remarks.
AFRICA.							
Abeokuta, Yoruba	Leper Camp	1893	C. M. S.	Government	16	2	
Emjanyana, Kaffraria	Leper Asylum	1893	Scot. E. M. S.	Government	300	45	A school for lepers is conducted in connection with this work.
Mombasa, Zanzibar Coast	Mzizima Leper Settlement	1887	C. M. S.	C. M. S.	4		
Mosetla, Transvaal	Leper Colony		H. E. L. M.	H. E. L. M.			
Niamkolo, Lake Tanganyika	Leper Home	1892	L. M. S.	L. M. S.	20		
Robben Island, Cape Colony	Leper Village and Hospital	1846	S. P. G.	Government	500		Established in the village of Hemel en Aarde in 1818, and removed to Robben Island in 1846. Missionaries of the M. M. S. labored among these lepers for more than forty years, but in 1867 the Colonial Government appointed a chaplain of the English Church, and dispensed with the oversight of the Moravians.
BURMA.							
Mandalay	Home for Lepers and Dispensary	1891	W. M. S.	M. L.	140	80	First leper institution established in Burma.
Mandalay	Home for Untainted Children	1897	W. M. S.	M. L.	6	3	
Moulmein	Leper Asylum	1898	A. B. M. U.	M. L.	22		
CEYLON.							
Colombo	Hendala Asylum		M. L.	Government	271	66	Instruction is given by a native pastor.
CHINA.							
Hangchow, Chekiang	Leper Asylum for Men	1893	C. M. S.	M. L.	24	15	Includes two Homes, one in the city, and one on West Lake.
Hangchow, Chekiang	Leper Hospital for Women	1893	C. M. S.	M. L.			
Hangchow, Chekiang	Cottage Home for Untainted Children	1895	C. M. S.	M. L.	5		
Hiau Kan, Hupeh	Leper Home	1895	L. M. S.	M. L.	30	24	
Hinghua, Fuhkien	Leper Village	1892	M. E. M. S.	M. E. M. S.	50	20	A leper school of twenty-five pupils is conducted in connection with this work.
Kien Ning, Fuhkien	Leper Village	1896	C. M. S.	C. M. S.	163		A leper catechist works among the inmates of this settlement.
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Leper Asylum	1893	C. M. S.	M. L.	60	30	
Lo Ngwong, Fuhkien	Leper Asylum	1898	C. M. S.	Government	170		Aided by the Mission to Lepers.
Lo Ngwong, Fuhkien	Felix R. Brunot Children's Home	1899	C. M. S.	C. M. S.	6		
Nganking, Nganhwui	Memorial Christian Hospital for Lepers	1897	P. E. M. S.	P. E. M. S.			
Pakhoi, Kwangtung	Leper Home and Hospital	1890	C. M. S.	C. M. S.	106	50	Largest leper hospital in China. About 18,000 dressings and prescriptions are given yearly. In the Industrial Department caps, sandals, brooms, baskets, and rope are made, and printing, tailoring, and carpentry are taught.
Pakhoi, Kwangtung	Leper Asylum for Women and Children	1896	C. M. S.	C. M. S.	27	19	
INDIA.							
Agra, N. W. P	Leper Asylum	1868	E. B. M. S.	Municipal	73	20	
Allahabad, N. W. P	Nynee Asylum	1864	P. B. F. M. N.	M. L.	40		
Allepie, Travancore	Leper Asylum	1886	C. M. S.	M. L.	24	9	
Almora, N. W. P	Leper Asylum and Hospital	1840	L. M. S.	M. L.	113	109	Nearly 7000 persons have been sheltered in this Home.
Almora, N. W. P	Home for Untainted Children	1860	L. M. S.	M. L.	20	20	
Ambala, Punjab	Leper Asylum	1855	P. B. F. M. N.	M. L.	23	23	This work is under the continuous care of medical women.
Asansol, Bengal	Christaram (Christ's Rest) Leper Asylum	1891	M. E. M. S.	M. L.	72	30	
Asansol, Bengal	Home for Untainted Children	1898	M. E. M. S.	M. L.	10	10	A comfortable school-house has been provided for the children.
Baba Lakhan, Punjab	Leper Asylum		U. P. C. N. A.	M. L.	43	43	
Banda, N. W. P	Poorhouse for Lepers	1875	S. P. G.	S. P. G.	53	14	
Bhagalpur, Bengal	Leper Asylum	1891	C. M. S.	M. L.	67	20	

[1] The number of Christians in leper institutions has been given whenever known. The fact that none are reported simply indicates that the number is not known.

II. LEPER HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR THE UNTAINTED CHILDREN OF LEPERS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Missionary Connection.	Source of Support.	Total Inmates	Christians.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.							
Calcutta, Bengal	Leper Asylum		C. M. S.	Government			
Calicut, Malabar	Leper Asylum	1894	Ba. M. S	M. L	44	19	
Chamba, Punjab	Leper Asylum	1875	C. S. M.	Government	16	12	
Chandag, N. W. P.	Leper Asylum	1885	M. E. M. S.	M. L	81	64	The Chandag Asylum is under the direction of Miss Mary Reed. (See "Christian Missions and Social Progress," Vol. II., pp. 439-441.)
Chandkuri, C. P	Clare Leper Asylum and Dispensary	1897	G. M. S.	M. L.	130		
Chandkuri, C. P	Home for Untainted Children	1898	G. M. S.	M. L.	50		
Dehra, N. W. P	McLaren Leper Asylum		P. B. F. M. N.	M. L.	135	55	Aided by Government.
Deogarh, Bengal	Leper Colony	1893	C. W. B. M.	C. W. B. M.	18		
Dharmsala, Punjab	Leper Asylum		C. M. S.	Government	20	16	Aided by the Mission to Lepers.
Ellichpore, C. P	Leper Asylum	1896	K. C. I. H. M.	M. L.	98	6	
Hurda, C. P	Leper Asylum	1890	F. C. M. S.	M. L.	22	22	
Lohardugga, Bengal	Leper Asylum and Dispensary		G. M. S.	M. L.	42		
Lohardugga, Bengal	Home for Untainted Children		G. M. S.	M. L.	13		A school is conducted in connection with this Home.
Madras, Madras	Leper Hospital		M. L.	Government	500	60	Thirty-five are Europeans.
Mangalore, Malabar	Leper Asylum	1886	Ba. M. S.	M. L.	8	5	
Moradabad, N. W. P.	Leper Asylum	1894	M. E. M. S.	M. L.	25	10	
Mungeli, C. P	Leper Asylum	1897	F. C. M. S.	M. L.	28	10	
Mungeli, C. P	Home for Untainted Children	1897	F. C. M. S.	M. L.			
Muzaffarnagar, N. W. P.	Leper Asylum	1897	Ref. P. C.	Government / M. L.	16	4	
Nasik, Bombay	Leper Asylum	1898	C. M. S.	M. L.	34		
Neyoor, Travancore	Leper Asylum, Dispensary, and Home	1888	L. M. S.	M. L.	46	33	
Neyoor, Travancore	Home for Untainted Children	1891	L. M. S.	M. L.	7	7	
Patpara, C. P.	Victoria Leper Asylum	1895	C. M. S.	M. L.	32		A large number of these lepers are Christians.
Poladpore, Bombay	Leper Asylum	1893	M. L.	M. L.	75	34	
Poladpore, Bombay	Home for Untainted Children	1897	M. L.	M. L.			
Poona, Bombay	Leper Asylum		F. C. S.	Municipal	63	2	
Pui, Bombay	Leper Asylum	1894	M. L.	M. L.	70	32	
Pui, Bombay	Home for Untainted Children	1898	M. L.	M. L.	6		
Purulia, Bengal	Leper Asylum	1888	G. M. S.	M. L.	524	422	The largest asylum in India.
Purulia, Bengal	Home for Untainted Children	1896	G. M. S.	M. L.	70	70	
Raipur, C. P	Asylum for Lepers	1898	M. E. M. S.	M. L	167		
Ramachandrapuram, Madras	Kellock Home for Lepers	1900	B. C. O. Q.	M. L.	20		
Raniganj, Bengal	Leper Asylum	1890	W. M. S.	M. L.	74	43	
Raniganj, Bengal	Home for Untainted Children	1894	W. M. S.	M. L.	8	8	
Rawal Pindi, Punjab	Leper Asylum	1878	U. P. C. N. A.	Municipal	21	5	Aided by the Mission to Lepers.
Roorkee, N. W. P	Leper Asylum	1891	M. E. M. S.	M. L.	40	28	
Sabathu, Punjab	Leper Asylum	1875	P. B. F. M. N.	M. L.	81	43	A cottage for European lepers was added in 1896.
Saharanpur, N. W. P.	Women's Leper Asylum		P. B. F. M. N.	Municipal	29	11	Aided by the Mission to Lepers.
Sehore, C. I.	Leper Asylum	1890	F. F. M. A.	The Begum of Bhopal	62	9	Aided by the Mission to Lepers.

II. LEPER HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR THE UNTAINTED CHILDREN OF LEPERS[1]—Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Missionary Connection.	Source of Support.	Total Inmates	Christians.	Remarks.
INDIA—Continued.							
Sialkot, Punjab	Leper Asylum		U. P. C. N. A.	District	50	4	
Srinagar, Kashmir	State Leper Hospital	1897	C. M. S.	Government	45		During 1897, 141 patients were treated.
Tarn Taran, Punjab	Leper Asylum	1863	C. M. S.	Municipal	186	51	Aided by the Mission to Lepers.
Tarn Taran, Punjab	Home for Untainted Children	1890	C. M. S	M. L.	16	16	
Trivandrum, Travancore	Leper Home	1895	L. M. S	Government	45	27	Aided by the Mission to Lepers.
Trivandrum, Travancore	Home for Untainted Children	1896	L. M. S.	M. L	22	22	
Udaipur, Rajputana	Leper Home	1899	U. P. C. S. M.	M. L	5	3	The land on which this Home was erected was given by His Highness the Maharajah.
Ujjain, C. I.	Leper Asylum	1885	C. P. M	C. P. M	5	3	
Wardha, C. P.	Leper Asylum	1895	F. C. S.	M. L	18		
JAPAN.							
Kumamoto	Leper Hospital and Asylum	1895	C. M. S	M. L	25	20	
Tokyo (Ihaien)	Garden of Comfort for the Outcast	1894	Ind	M. L	18	9	Opened by Miss Kate M. Youngman, and carried on by Dr. S. Otsuka.
MADAGASCAR.							
Ambohimandroso (near Fianarantsoa)	Leper Asylum	1895	L. M. S.	L. M. S.	29	18	
Antsirabe (Ambohimantrana)	Leper Asylum and Colony	1888	Nor. M. S.	Nor. M. S	300	200	Forty houses, a church, and a hospital are connected with this colony. A house is soon to be built which will accommodate 220 children of lepers.
Fianarantsoa (village 3 miles away)	Leper Asylum		Nor. M. S.	Nor. M. S.	30		
Isoavina	Manankavaly Leper Asylum	1893	L. M. S.	L. M. S.	18	11	Twenty-five cottages, a chapel, hospital, and guests' house are in connection with this Asylum.
MALAYSIA.							
Singapore	Leper Settlement	1897	M. E. M. S.	Government	18		
Sipirok, Sumatra	Leper Asylum	1899	R. M. S.	M. L	7	6	
OCEANIA.							
Banks Islands, New Hebrides	Leper Colony		M. M.	M. M.			The Hawaiian Evangelical Association has a mission among the lepers of Molokai. The Roman Catholic Church has also long engaged in missionary work among them. This Leper Settlement is well known as the scene of Father Damien's self-sacrificing labors.
Kalaupapa, Molokai, Hawaii	Leper Settlement		H. E. A	Government	1,120		
Kumake, Belep Islands	Leper Settlement	1897	L. M. S.	L. M. S.			This work is supported by a Christian Endeavor Society on the Island of Maré.
PALESTINE.							
Jerusalem	"Jesus Hilfe" Leper Hospital and Home	1867	M. M. S.	M. M. S.	35	7	There is a department for the children of lepers, with 35 inmates.
PERSIA.							
Tabriz	Village of Lepers	1894	P. B. F. M. N.	P. B. F. M. N.	150		
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Groot Chatillon, Surinam	Leper Asylum	1896	M. M. S.	Government	13		

[1] The Mission to Lepers, according to a recent report, has just decided to extend its work to the following new centres: Chaochowfu and Foochow, China, Lodiana and Miraj, India, and Seoul, Korea.

III. SCHOOLS AND HOMES FOR THE BLIND AND FOR DEAF MUTES.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Pupils.	Remarks.
AFRICA.					
Worcester Cape Colony	Deaf and Dumb Institute	1881	S. A. D. R.		There is also a department for the blind.
CHINA.					
Canton, Kwangtung	School and Home for the Blind	1887	P. B. F. M. N.	27	An Industrial Department is connected with the school.
Chefoo, Shantung	School for Deaf Mutes	1888	P. B. F. M. N.	5	Wholly supported by schools for deaf mutes in the United States.
Chinchew, Fuhkien	School for the Blind	1891	E. P. C. M.	8	An Industrial Department is connected with the school.
Hankow, Hupeh	School for the Blind	1887	W. M. S.	21	An Industrial Department is connected with the school.
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	School for Blind Girls	1896	Ber. L. A.		
Kucheng, Fuhkien	Blind Asylum	1897	C. M. S.	21	
Lieng-Kong, Fuhkien	Blind School	1898	C. M. S.	3	
Peking, Chihli	School for the Blind	1887	M. C. B.	20	This mission was organized by the Rev. W. H. Murray, who has conducted a most useful work for the blind in China.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Blind Asylum	1857	P. E. M. S.	60	
Taiyuenfu, Shansi	School for the Blind.	1900	Ind	4	Conducted by the Sheo Yang Mission.
Wenchow, Chekiang	Blind Men's Home		C. I. M	5	
FORMOSA.					
Taiwanfu	Outdoor Mission to the Blind	1880	E. P. C. M.	8	
INDIA.					
Allahabad, N. W. P	Blind Asylum		Ind	40	Nine are Christians. Evangelistic instruction is given by American Presbyterian missionaries.
Amritsar, Punjab	School for the Blind	1887	C. E. Z. M. S.	40	An Industrial Department is connected with the school.
Calcutta, Bengal	School for the Deaf and Dumb	1893	Ind	21	Not under mission control, but the majority of the Board of Trustees are Christians.
Palamcotta, Madras	School for the Blind	1886	C. M. S.	27	Industrial training.
Palamcotta, Madras	Classes for the Deaf and Dumb	1896	C. M. S.	35	Industrial Departments are connected with the classes.
Pannevellei, Madras	School for the Blind	1893	C. M. S.	10	Taught by a pupil of the blind class in Palamcotta.
Poona, Bombay	Class for the Blind		C. S. M.		
Ujjain, Central India	Class for the Blind	1896	C. P. M.	8	
JAPAN.					
Gifu	School for the Blind	1893	C. M. S.	15	
Takata	School for Blind Men	1892	C. M. M. S.	18	Several industries are taught.
Tokyo	School for the Blind		Ind	30	Under the charge of the Scripture Union for the Blind, with a membership of 45.
Yokohama	Draper Christian Blind School	1892	Ind	32	Supported by voluntary contributions. Founded by the late Mrs. Charlotte P. Draper.
KOREA.					
Seoul	School for the Blind		Ind	5	These boys are taught by Mrs. Emberley to cane and reseat chairs.
SYRIA.					
Beirut	School for Blind Girls		B. S. M.	15	
Beirut	School for Blind Men		B. S. M.	21	An Industrial Department is connected with the school.
Tyre	School for the Blind		B. S. M.	6	

IV. TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Numerous references to work on behalf of temperance are found in the reports of nearly every foreign missionary society. These statements, however, are often in general terms, and give no explicit information as to organization and membership. In some mission fields every church is stated to be "practically a temperance society." In hundreds of educational institutions associations and bands are formed, while in many Christian communities formal organizations have been established. There is scattered throughout the mission fields a goodly array of Blue Ribbon Armies, Orders of Good Templars, Rechabites, Temperance Societies, Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, Young Woman's Branches of the same, Bands of Hope, and various other leagues, societies, homes, and associations organized in the interests of temperance. The information concerning these various efforts has not been sufficiently clear and definite to justify an attempt to give a detailed presentation of results such as has been possible in other departments of mission service.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has branches in fifty-six countries, and of this number twenty-seven are in foreign mission lands. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States was organized in 1874; that of Great Britain was organized in 1876. The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was established in 1883, and its fifty-six Branch Unions throughout the world have followed in rapid succession. It has conducted an active campaign in the interests of temperance by sending out "round-the-world missionaries," of whom at least fourteen have been commissioned for this service. Foreign missionaries have coöperated with them and facilitated their efforts in every way. The organization of hundreds of local Unions has resulted in various mission fields. This good work has been seconded by the Young Woman's Branch, which has gathered the young women of different lands into many auxiliary bands.

The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association is an organization having its headquarters in Great Britain, whose special object is the promotion of temperance in India and Ceylon. It reports 287 societies in British India in affiliation with it, having a membership of more than 200,000 pledged total abstainers. In most instances these societies are under Christian auspices. The official organ of the Association is *Abkari*, which is published in England.

V. RESCUE WORK, OPIUM REFUGES, HOMES FOR WIDOWS AND CONVERTS, AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Inmates.
AFRICA.				
Amanzimtote, Natal	Ireland Home for Kraal Girls	1894	A. B. C. F. M.	39
Banani, Island of Pemba	Freed Slave Settlement	1897	F. I. M. P.	300
Cairo, Egypt	Home for Freed Women Slaves		B. F. A. S. S.	45
Capetown, Cape Colony	Home for Inebriates		S. A.	
Creek Town, Old Calabar	Classes for Slaves		U. P. C. S. M.	
Entumeni, Zululand	Home for Zulu Women		N. C. M.	
Frere Town, B. E. A.	Freed Slave Settlement[1]	1874	C. M. S.	400
Hoffman, Liberia	Refuge for Fallen Women		P. E. M. S.	
Kichelwe, G. E. A.	Freed Slave Settlement	1893	U. M. C. A.	300
Kilimani, Zanzibar	Home for Rescued Slave Boys	1878	U. M. C. A.	46
Kilindini, B. E. A.	Work among Freed Slaves	1893	C. M. S.	300
Kisserawe, G. E. A.	Home for Freed Slaves		E.M.S.G.E.A.	
AFRICA — Continued.				
Maritzburg, Natal	Girls' Home		F. C. S.	50
Mbweni, Zanzibar	Slave Rescue[2]	1872	U. M. C. A.	100
Onitsha, Nigeria	Crèche for Abandoned Children	1899	C. M. S.	
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	Children's Home		W. C. T. U.	
Rabai, B. E. A.	Freed Slave Settlement	1874	C. M. S.	1000
Sousa, Tunisia	Baraka Home	1896	N. A. M.	
Tangier, Morocco	Refuge for Women	1898	N. A. M.	60
Tangier, Morocco	Free Night Refuge	1890	N. A. M.	
Umsinga, Natal	Manse Boys' Home	1874	F. C. S.	
Umsinga, Natal	Zulu Girls' Home	1882	F. C. S.	36
Untunyambili, Natal	Home for Zulu Women		N. C. M.	

[1] Frere Town contains nearly 600 inhabitants, for the most part rescued slaves. The Settlement is a continuation of the African Slave Asylum, located in Nasik, India, from 1860 to 1874.

[2] One hundred released slave girls of all ages are here being trained.

V. RESCUE WORK, OPIUM REFUGES, HOMES FOR WIDOWS AND CONVERTS, AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE—Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Inmates.
ARABIA.				
Muscat	School and Home for Rescued Slaves	1896	Ref. C. A.	18
CANADA.				
Elkhorn, Manitoba	Elkhorn Homes	1887	C. C. C. S.	100
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	Shingwauk Home for Indian Boys		C. C. C. S.	67
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	Wawanosh Home for Indian Girls	1898	C. C. C. S.	
Victoria, B. C.	Rescue Home for Chinese Girls	1887	C. M. M. S.	10
CHINA.				
Amoy, Fuhkien	Opium Refuge[1]		Ref. C. A.	
Bing-yie, Chekiang	Opium Refuge	1890	C. I. M.	50
Canton, Kwangtung	Asylum and Refuge for the Insane[2]	1898	Ind	28
Chauchih, Shensi	Opium Refuge	1896	C. I. M.	
Chentu, Szechuan	Opium Refuge	1893	C. M. M. S.	30
Chiao Cheng, Shansi	Opium Refuge	1892	E. B. M. S.	
Chinkiang, Kiangsu	Beggars' Home		S. B. C.	55
Fenchofu, Shansi	Opium Refuge		A. B. C. F. M.	130
Hangchow, Chekiang	Opium Refuge	1872	C. M. S.	150
Hingping, Shensi	Opium Refuge	1897	C. I. M.	
Hohchow, Shensi	Two Opium Refuges	1886	C. I. M.	
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Home for the Poor		Ba. M. S.	
Hongtong, Shansi	Ten Opium Refuges	1886	C. I. M.	300
Hotsin, Shansi	Opium Refuge	1894	C. I. M.	80
Hsiaoi, Shansi	Opium Refuge	1896	C. I. M.	160
Kihchow, Shansi	Two Opium Refuges	1892	C. I. M.	20
Kinhwa, Chekiang	Opium Refuge	1895	A. B. M. U.	40
Kuhwu, Shansi	Three Opium Refuges	1888	C. I. M.	250
Liaoyang, Manchuria	Wylie Opium Refuge	1896	U. P. C. S. M.	
Lugan, Shansi	Opium Refuge	1895	C. I. M.	
Ngan Luh, Hupeh	Opium Refuge	1898	W. M. S.	
Peking, Chihli	Rescue Home	1898	P. B. F. M. N.	20
Ping-liang, Kansuh	Opium Refuge	1896	C. I. M.	
Ping-yang, Shansi	Two Opium Refuges	1886	C. I. M.	100
Ping-yao, Shansi	Four Opium Refuges	1888	C. I. M.	450
Sangkiachuang, Shensi	Two Opium Refuges	1897	C. I. M.	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Converts' Home		W. U. M. S.	
CHINA—Continued.				
Sigan, Shensi	Opium Refuge	1895	C. I. M.	
Sihchow, Shansi	Three Opium Refuges		C. I. M.	30
Siokhe, Fuhkien	Opium Refuge		Ref. C. A.	66
Soochow, Kiangsu	Opium Refuge		M. E. S.	
Taiku, Chihli	Four Opium Refuges	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	170
Taiyuenfu, Shansi	Opium Dispensary	1893	E. B. M. S.	100
Taning, Shansi	Three Opium Refuges	1889	C. I. M.	66
Tatung, Shansi	Opium Refuge	1897	C. I. M.	130
Tungchau, Shensi	Two Opium Refuges	1897	C. I. M.	
Wukingfu, Kwangtung	Hakka Children's Home		E. P. C. M.	
Yachau, Szechuan	Opium Refuge	1894	A. B. M. U.	
Yoh-yang, Shansi	Three Opium Refuges	1896	C. I. M.	50
Chinese Empire	Anti-Opium League[3]	1897	Ind	
INDIA.				
Ahmednagar, Bombay	Widows' Home	1897	A. B. C. F. M.	30
Allahabad, N. W. P.	Converts' Home	1890	Z. B. M. M.	27
Almora, N. W. P.	Rescue Home for Women	1892	L. M. S.	22
Amritsar, Punjab	Converts' Home	1881	C. E. Z. M. S.	5
Balasore, Bengal	Home for Widows	1898	F. B. F. M. S.	
Baranagore, Bengal	Converts' Industrial Home	1896	C. E. Z. M. S.	13
Barrackpore, Bengal	Converts' Industrial Home	1880	C. E. Z. M. S.	10
Beawar, Rajputana	Women's Industrial Home	1894	U. P. C. S. M.	26
Bellary, Madras	Women's Home	1896	L. M. S.	9
Berhampur, Bengal	Converts' Training Home[4]	1889	L. M. S.	50
Bombay, Bombay	Rescue Home for Women		S. A.	
Bombay, Bombay	Widows' Home	1895	A. B. C. F. M.	22
Borsad, Bombay	Rest House for Women		P. C. I. M. S.	
Calcutta, Bengal	Lowry Converts' Home	1894	W. U. M. S.	5
Calcutta, Bengal	Converts' Training Home		F. C. S.	4
Calcutta, Bengal	Home for Friendless Native Women		Ind	
Calcutta, Bengal	Deaconesses' Home and Home for Women	1890	M. E. M. S.	
Calcutta, Bengal	Rescue Home		S. A.	
Cawnpore, N. W. P.	Converts' Home	1895	W. U. M. S.	6
Chunar, N. W. P.	Widows' and Orphans' Home[5]	1897	Ind	130

[1] The inmates recorded in connection with opium refuges represent in each instance the number of patients treated annually. If this is not known the column is left blank.

[2] Founded and conducted by Dr. J. G. Kerr. Ten of its former inmates have been discharged as cured.

[3] The Anti-Opium League is composed of representatives of all missionary societies in China.

[4] About 50 women and children are sheltered and given some industrial training.

[5] Conducted by Miss Margaret Patteson, formerly a missionary of the Z. B. M. M.

V. RESCUE WORK, OPIUM REFUGES, HOMES FOR WIDOWS AND CONVERTS, AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Inmates.
INDIA — Continued.				
Dehra, Punjab	Converts' Home		P. B. F. M. N.	
Delhi, N. W. P	Home for Women and Children		C. M. D.	
Dum Dum, Bengal	Converts' Home	1895	W. M. S.	5
Faizabad, N. W. P	Converts' Home	1895	W. M. S.	4
Hoshangabad, C. P	Women's Rescue Home	1896	F. F. M. A.	20
Jabalpur, Cent. I	Home for Widows and Destitute Women	1896	W. A. W. M.	8
Kapasdanga, Bengal	Widows' Home and Training Class	1885	C. E. Z. M. S.	9
Kedgaum, Bombay	Home for Girls (Mukti Sadan)	1896	R. A.	580
Kedgaum, Bombay	Rescue Home (Kripa Sadan)	1899	R. A.	60
Kolar, Mysore	Home for Widows	1876	M. E. M. S.	8
Lodiana, Punjab	Victoria Home for Women	1898	Ind	6
Lodipur, N. W. P	Home for Widows		M. E. M. S.	
Lucknow, N. W. P	Deaconesses' Home for Women		M. E. M. S.	
Madras (Vepery)	Boarding Home[1]	1898	Y. W. C. A.	
Madras, Madras	Rescue Home		S. A.	
Masulipatam, Madras	Converts' Home		C. E. Z. M. S.	12
Masulipatam, Madras	Widows' Home		C. E. Z. M. S.	5
Pakur, Bengal	Widows' Home	1898	M. E. M. S.	8
Palamcotta, Madras	Converts' Home		C. E. Z. M. S.	
Pithoragarh, N. W. P	Industrial Home for Homeless Women	1880	M. E. M. S.	70
Poona, Bombay	Home for Widows (Sharada Sadan)	1888	R. A.	110
Poona, Bombay	Crèche of the Holy Child[2]		P. H. M.	
Rutlam, Cent. I	Women's Industrial Home	1897	C. P. M.	3
Salur, Madras	Zenana Home	1898	S. H. M. S.	
INDIA — Continued.				
Seoni Malwa, C. P	Temporary Refuge for Orphan Boys	1896	F. F. M. A.	
Shahjehanpur, N. W. P	Home for Widows and Homeless Women	1870	M. E. M. S.	15
Sohagpur, C. P	Temporary Refuge for Orphan Girls	1896	F. F. M. A.	
Trichur, Travancore	Converts' Home		C. E. Z. M. S.	20
JAPAN.				
Miyazaki	Rescue Work for Girls		M. E. M. S.	
Nagasaki	Rescue Work for Girls		M. E. M. S.	
Nagoya	Home for Aged and Orphans	1891	C. M. S.	19
Nagoya	Old Folks' Home and Orphanage	1891	M. E. M. S.	10
Tokyo	Home of Mercy and Love[3]	1895	W. C. T. U.	5
Tokyo	Katei Gakko (Family School)[4]	1900	Ind	13
MALAYSIA.				
Penang, Malacca	Home for Destitute Women and Girls[5]	1899	M. E. M. S.	
Sarawak, Borneo	House of Charity[6]		S. P. G.	
PALESTINE.				
Jerusalem	Inquirers' Home		L. S. J.	27
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Alberdi, Argentina	Children's Home	1897	S. A. M. S.	20
SYRIA.				
Asfuriyeh, Mt. Lebanon	Lebanon Hospital for the Insane[7]	1896	Ind	54
UNITED STATES.				
San Francisco, Cal	Rescue Home for Chinese Women and Girls[8]	1874	P. B. F. M. N.	70

[1] The Young Women's Christian Association has established this Boarding Home for young women who come to Madras to study in the schools and colleges. [2] For child wives and foundlings.
[3] A place of refuge for fallen women, where industrial training is given. [4] A reformatory established and conducted by Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka. Its object is to rescue the children and orphans of criminals.
[5] An effort is made to rescue women and children from the brothels. [6] Provided for the shelter of Christians out of work. [7] Mr. Theophilus Waldmeier is the superintendent. Under a committee of foreign and native residents.
[8] Over 500 women and girls have been rescued, 150 of whom have been baptized and admitted to the Church.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS GUILDS AND SOCIETIES.[1]

(For the Promotion of Purity, Prison Reform, Abolishment of Foot-Binding, and Work for Soldiers, Sailors, and Prisoners.)

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
AFRICA.			
Alexandria, Egypt	Sailors' and Soldiers' Inst.	B. F. S. S.	
Algiers, Algeria	Seamen's Mission Room.		
Blythswood, Kaffraria	White Cross Society	F. C. S.	
Cairo, Egypt	Soldiers' Home	Ind	
Capetown, Cape Colony.	Seamen's Mission	Ind	Conducted by the German Seamen's Mission in Foreign Harbors.
Capetown, Cape Colony.	Seamen's Home	S. A. G. M.	
Capetown, Cape Colony.	Soldiers' Home.	S. A. G. M.	
Domasi, B. C. A.	Young Men's Guild	C. S. M.	Founded 1894. Membership, 25.
Durban, Natal	Work for Sailors	S. A. G. M.	
Emgwali, Kaffraria	White Cross Society	U. P. C. S. M.	Fifty-two members. This work was organized by a graduate of the Emgwali Girls' School.
Freetown, Sierra Leone.	Evangelical Reform Association	C. M. S.	A Total Abstinence and Purity Society, founded 1890. Total membership, 564.
Harper, Liberia	Mary Magdalene Socicty.	P. E. M. S.	
Lovedale, Cape Colony.	White Cross Society	F. C. S.	
Maritzburg, Natal.	Soldiers' Home	S. A. G. M.	
Mbweni, Zanzibar	Guild of the Good Shepherd	U. M. C. A.	To give assistance to women teachers trained in the Girls' School.
Port Said, Egypt	Seamen's Rest and Strangers' Welcome	Ind	Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Locke have carried on this work since 1887.
Salt River, Cape Colony.	Rescue Home	W. C. T. U.	
Wynberg, Cape Colony.	Soldiers' Home	S. A. G. M.	
Zanzibar, East Coast	Strangers' Rest	Ind	Founded 1892. A special work among sailors is carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Knapman.
ARABIA.			
Sheikh Othman, Aden.	Work among Soldiers	F. C. S.	
AUSTRALASIA.			
Brisbane, Australia	Sailors' Mission	Ind	Conducted by Miss M. A. Ogg.
Freemantle, Australia	Sailors' Rest	W. C. T. U.	
Port Adelaide, Australia.	Seamen's Institute	M. S.	
Sydney, Australia	Seamen's Institute	M. S.	
BURMA.			
Rangoon	Seamen's Mission	M. E. M. S.	Founded 1883. Annual visitors, 1500.
Rangoon	Sailors' and Soldiers' Rest	W. C. T. U.	
BURMA — Continued.			
Thibaw	Prison Visiting.	A. B. M. U.	
CANADA.			
Aiyansh, Brit. Columbia.	White Cross Association.	C. M. S.	
Aiyansh, Brit. Columbia.	Red Cross Association	C. M. S.	
CEYLON.			
Colombo	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	W. M. S.	Opened in 1894. Annual visits, 12,498.
Trincomalee	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	W. M. S.	Founded in 1891. Average of 100 visits daily.
CHINA.			
Amoy, Fuhkien	Anti-Foot-Binding Ass'n.	Ind	The first society of its kind; organized 1874. Present membership, 1000.
Canton, Kwangtung	Dorcas Society	W. M. S.	Founded 1896.
Chingchowfu, Shantung.	Anti-Foot-Binding Soc'y.	E. B. M. S.	
Chungking, Szechuan	Natural-Foot League	Ind	Organized 1894.
Foochow, Fuhkien	Anti-Foot-Binding Soc'y.	Ind	Membership includes some 3000 families.
Hankow, Hupeh	Central China Prayer Union	W. M. S.	Membership, 800.
Hong Kong, Kwangtung	Seamen's Institute; Seamen's Read'g Room; Seamen's Coffee House	M. S.	Opened in 1885. Annual visits to ships, 1348; aggregate attendances at divine service, 9949.
Kiukiang, Kiangsi	Anti-Foot-Binding Ass'n.		Membership, 62.
Nanking, Kiangsu	Anti-Foot-Binding Soc'y.	P. B. F. M. N.	Founded 1898. Members, 35.
Ningpo, Chekiang	Anti-Foot-Binding Soc'y.	Ind	Founded 1893.
Ningpo, Chekiang	Anti-Opium Society		
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Seamen's Coffee and Reading Room	M. S.	Aggregate attendances of seamen at services ashore, 3555; at services afloat, 4251.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Natural-Foot Society ("Tien Tsu Hui")	Ind	Organized in 1894. Missionaries of all denominations and distinguished foreign residents unite with enlightened natives in supporting it. Mrs. Archibald Little is the secretary. It has many branches in different parts of the empire.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Sailors' Home	G. E. P. M. S.	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Missions to Seamen	C. M. S.	
Swatow, Kwangtung	Dorcas Socicty	A. B. M. U.	Membership, 60.

[1] This section is necessarily incomplete, as there are, no doubt, many similar guilds and societies which have not been mentioned in Reports of Missionary Societies. There are still others, independently supported by local funds, in charge of special committees, or conducted by individual Christian workers, concerning which the author has not been able to obtain information.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS GUILDS AND SOCIETIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
INDIA.			
Ambala, Punjab	Soldiers' Home	W. M. S.	About 18,000 visits annually.
Bombay, Bombay	Seamen's Rest	B. F. S. S. / A. S. F. S.	About 330 ships visited.
Bombay, Bombay	Seamen's Mission and Rest	M. E. M. S.	The A. S. F. S. makes a grant for this work, which includes visits to shipping in the harbor.
Calcutta, Bengal	Sailors' Coffee Rooms	M. E. M. S.	Includes ship-visiting.
Calcutta, Bengal	Social Purity Committee	Ind	Organized in 1893.
Calcutta, Bengal	Soldiers' Home	W. M. S.	Founded 1890. Visited annually by 450 soldiers.
Calcutta, Bengal	Band of Evangelists	C. M. S.	
Chaibasa, Bengal	Prison Visiting	G. M. S.	
Chittagong, Bengal	Sailors' Resort	Ch. of E.	
Darjeeling, Bengal	Woman's Guild	C. S. M.	Organized 1893 Membership, 60.
Kalimpong, Bhutan	Woman's Guild	C. S. M.	Membership, 70.
Kalimpong, Bhutan	Young Men's Guild	C. S. M.	Membership, 90.
Karachi, Bombay	Seamen's Mission	M. E. M. S.	With annual grant from A. S. F. S.
Lahore, Punjab	Purity Association	Ind	Its special object is to help widows.
Lahore, Punjab	Christian Association	Ind.	Interdenominational.
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Soldiers' Home	W. M. S.	Opened 1898.
Lucknow, N. W. P.	Band of Evangelists	C. M. S.	
Mandla, C. P.	Band of Evangelists	C. M. S.	
Nagpur, C. P.	Young Men's Guild	F. C. S.	
Poona, Bombay	Work among Soldiers	P. I. V. M.	
Ranchi, Bengal	Prison Visiting	G. M. S.	
Santirajpur, Bengal	Band of Evangelists	C. M. S.	
Trevandrum, Travancore	Work among Prisoners	L. M. S.	Organized about 1860. About 500 prisoners reached annually.
Vakkam, Travancore	Prison Visiting	L. M. S.	
Indian Empire	Post-Office Crusade	Ind	For the suppression of harmful literature.
Indian Empire	Lal Fita Fanj.	M. E. M. S.	To discourage the use of narcotics.
Indian Empire	Lord's Day Union	Ind	Established in 1893; there are 49 Branch Unions.
JAPAN.			
Fukuoka	Soldiers' Rest House	C. M. S.	
Hokkaido	Protection of Discharged Prisoners	A. B. C. F. M.	An association has been formed with this object in view.
Hokkaido	Prison Visit'g and Prison Reform Work	A. B. C. F. M.	There are five prisons in the Hokkaido for long-term criminals, with 7000 prisoners.
Kobe	Seamen's Institute	M. S. / A. S. F. S.	There were 100 services on board ships. Attendances at Institute, 11,988.
Kokura	Soldiers' Rest	C. M. S.	
Kumamota	Soldiers' Rest	C. M. S.	

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
JAPAN — Continued.			
Morioka	Work among Prisoners	A. B. M. U.	Opened in 1890. Conducted conjointly by Dutch Reformed and Baptist Churches.
Nagasaki	Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen	A. S. F. S.	Opened 1896. Annual visits, 3000; meals and lodgings provided.
Osaka	Samaritan Home for Discharged Prisoners	Ind	Membership, 35.
Sapporo	Ainu Hospital Rest and Home	C. M. S.	Founded 1893. A Home for Ainu patients who come to be treated in the Japanese Hospital. About 120 enter every year.
Tokyo	Virtue-Promoting Ass'n.	C. M. M. S.	
Tokyo	Home for Discharged Convicts	Ind	Directed by Mr. I. Hara. Founded 1896. Inmates, 65.
Yokohama	Seamen's Institute and Reading Room	M. S. / A. S. F. S.	Occupied in 1880. Attendances of seamen at the Institute last year, 8379.
Yokohama	Prison Gate Home	S. A.	With Industrial Department.
Yokohama	Gospel Society	M. E. M. S.	Especially to benefit young men.
MADAGASCAR.			
Fianarantsoa	Prison Visiting	L. M. S.	
MALAYSIA.			
Penang	Prison Visiting	M. E. M. S.	Begun in 1894. About 340 prisoners are visited daily
Singapore	Sailors' Rest	S. F. E. E.	
MEXICO.			
Mexico City	Mission to Convicts	P. B. F. M. N.	
OCEANIA.			
Apia, Samoa	Sailors' Coffee House and Free Reading Room	L. M. S.	
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Antofagasta, Chile	Sailors' Mission	B. F. S. S.	Opened in 1899.
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Victoria Sailors' Home	B. F. S. S. / A. S. F. S.	
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Sailors' Home	S. A. M. S.	
Chanaral, Chile	Sailors' Work	S. A. M. S.	
Concepcion, Chile	Sailors' Work	S. A. M. S.	
Montevideo, Uruguay	Work among Sailors	A. S. F. S. / B. F. S. S.	
Pernambuco, Brazil	Sailors' Home	S. A. M. S.	
Quino, Chile	Sailors' Rest	S. A. M. S.	
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Wesson Sailors' Home	B. F. S. S. / A. S. F. S.	Attendances, 2528; ships visited, 140; services conducted, 192.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Rio Seamen's Mission	S. A. M. S.	Annual visits, 4560; attendances on religious services, 2269.
Rosario, Argentina	Sailors' Home and Mission	S. A. M. S.	

VI. MISCELLANEOUS GUILDS AND SOCIETIES — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
S. AMER'A — Cont'd.			
Rosario, Argentina	Work among Seamen	A. S. F. S. B. F. S. S.	Nineteen thousand tracts and portions of Scripture distributed annually.
Santos, Brazil	Sailors' Work.	S. A. M. S.	
Tocopilla, Chile	Sailors' Mission	B. F. S. S.	Opened in 1898.
Valparaiso, Chile.	Work among Seamen	B. F. S. S. A. S. F. S.	A chaplain conducts regular services in a Bethel ship in the harbor.
SYRIA.			
Abeih	Woman's Society for the Poor	P. B. F. M. N.	
Beirut	Prison Visiting	B. S. M.	
Beirut	Syrian Helping Hand Society	P. B. F. M. N.	Membership, 32; numher of persons aided each year, about 100; number of garments made, 151.
SYRIA — Continued.			
Mount Lebanon	Work among Soldiers of the Lebanon Army	B. S. M.	
TURKEY.			
Constantinople.	Sailors' Rest	B. F. S. S	Reading and coffee rooms; ships visited, 1487; attendances, 1621; present at religious services, 511.
Smyrna.	Sailors' Rest	Ind	Work organized by Miss Maria A. West, in 1878, and now carried on by Englishwomen.
WEST INDIES.			
Barbados (Kingstown)	Seamen's Anchor Mission	Ind	Conducted by Miss A. Esterbrooks, and includes a Rescue Home for Women and a Training School.
Barbados	Admiral Grant Sailors' Rest	B. F. S. S.	
Castries, St. Lucia	Soldiers' and Seamen's Mission	Ind	

ADDENDA TO THE PHILANTHROPIC AND REFORMATORY DATA.

ORPHANAGES.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Number of Inmates.			Remarks.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Dhond, Bombay, India	Boys' Christian Home	1899	C. M. A	500		500	A faith orphanage established by the Rev. Albert Norton during the recent famine in India.
Hindulgi, Bombay, India	Two orphanages	1900	Ind				Established by Mr. V. F. Hunter and Mr. E. W. McGavin for famine-stricken orphans and widows.
Khedgaon, Bombay, India	Girls' Orphanage	1899	C. M. A				Founded by the Rev. Albert Norton for famine-stricken girls.
Manmar(or Manmad),Bombay,India	Girls' Orphanage	1900	Z. B. M. M				A memorial to the late Mr. W. T. Paton.
Nagercoil, Madras, India	Centenary Orphanage	1896	Ind	9		9	Conducted by Mr. S. Vethamony.
Nasarapur, Bhor, India	Boys' Orphanage	1901	P. I. V. M	45		45	
Ongole, Madras, India	Faith Orphanage	1900	Ind			300	An institution for both boys and girls, and connected with the A. B. M. U.
Sholapur, Bombay, India	Christian Orphanage for Boys		Ind	130		130	Under the direction of Dr. P. B. Keskar.
Sholapur, Bombay, India	Christian Orphanage for Girls		Ind		75	75	Under the direction of Dr. P. B. Keskar.

LEPER HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Missionary Connection.	Source of Support.	Total Inmates	Christians.	Remarks.
Dhamtari, C. P., India	Leper Asylum	1900			106		The Mission to Lepers aids in its support.
Lake Toba, Sumatra	Leper Asylum	1900	R. M. S	M. L	32	7	The financial aid of the M. L. is partial.
Lodiana, Punjab, India	Leper Asylum	1900	M. P. A	M. L			Under the superintendence of Dr. Edith Brown of the North India School of Medicine.
Miraj, Bombay, India	Leper Hospital	1901	P. B. F. M. N.	M. L			
Sholapur, Bombay, India	Leper Asylum	1900	Ind	M. L	88		Conducted by Dr. P. B. Keskar.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Pupils.	Remarks.
Indore, Central India	Institution for the Blind	1899	C. P. M	28	

RESCUE WORK.

Location.	Designation.	Date of Founding.	Society Supporting.	Inmates.	Remarks.
Shanghai, China	"Door of Hope"	1901	Ind		Founded by a committee of missionary ladies.

VI

CULTURAL

STATISTICS OF SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

I. Societies for the Religious and Social Improvement of the Young

II. The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions

III. The World's Student Christian Federation

IV. The Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands

V. Theological Section of Students' Young Men's Christian Associations

VI. Brotherhoods

VII. Sisterhoods and Deaconesses

VIII. Bible-Women and Zenana Visitors

IX. Miscellaneous Organizations

THE fact is, and, interpret it as we may, it is a most significant fact, that missionary enterprise now holds such a place in the life of the civilised world that it cannot be ignored. Neither science nor diplomacy can overlook it. As intercourse grows between people and people, as commercial or political relations are established between nations of higher and lower civilisation, the force of the missionary factor is felt. It is quite foolish and unworthy for newspapers to treat the subject in a jaunty spirit as one which has no practical importance or social significance. Missionary work is so widespread; it has entered so largely into the life of various peoples; it is making such rapid progress; it is the expression of a spirit so deep, devoted, and determined; it is enforced by the sympathy and support of such large numbers, that it cannot be snuffed out with a sneer or dismissed with an epigram. . . .

RT. REV. WILLIAM BOYD CARPENTER, D.D., D.C.L.,
Bishop of Ripon.

THE best history of the Church through all her past career is her missionary history. Looking back through the centuries, the most inspiring influences are found, not in religious wars, not in disputes and hair-splittings of councils, which were often bitter and fruitless, not in rituals and ecclesiastical establishments, and certainly not in the sad history of persecuting zeal, but in missionary heroism and conquest. Amid all that is dark and humiliating in the memories of the Christian centuries, the missionary annals of the Church constitute the brightness and sunshine. They savor of the true Biblical Christianity. They have most clearly attested the presence of Christ in history and the continuity of His kingdom in the world. . . .

The work of foreign missions, more than any other Christian enterprise, brings us to the supreme test of our Christianity as a supernatural religion. The secular press generally treats foreign missions with a measure of pity or contempt, because it judges them upon purely naturalistic principles. This peculiar work is the supreme point at which our Christianity meets the prevailing naturalism of our time. If we content ourselves with building up respectable religious organizations here at home, with our rubrics and our Christian culture, the world will tolerate and possibly commend us. It will laud our efforts for the poor and debased at our door, and it will see the propriety of establishing Christian institutions on our frontiers where their conservative and elevating influence has so often been witnessed. But when it comes to foreign missions, that is worse than a root out of dry ground. The average newspaper reporter has no category for such an enterprise, and the popular magazine writer finds it profitable to pour upon it his sharpest scorn. Well, if this is the chief battle-ground for the maintenance of a supernatural Christianity, let us accept it as such. It is the most unworldly, and, from the common standpoint, the most incomprehensible of all things. And what is very strange is that it has so deep a hold upon all our Christian denominations. It rises superior to all national complications, all commercial fluctuations, all financial disasters. . . .

But there is one more point in which the great work of foreign missions corroborates and strengthens the essential doctrines of the Christian Church, and to that I call a moment's attention as the most significant, the most incontestable of all. I allude to its wonderful demonstration of the transforming power of the Gospel over individuals and over races and nations of mankind. Calvinists and Arminians differ as to the place of emphasis, but they both preach salvation through Christ, and a veritable regeneration by the Spirit of God. Protestants and Catholics agree on this point. But the sceptical world denies that there is any such power in the Gospel, and this is a crucial question of our time. Aside from the teachings of the Scriptures, is the Church justified and sustained in the doctrine that the Gospel has a transforming power over the hearts of men? In reply let me add that the most perfect verification of this Scriptural truth is found in the work of missions. What we profess is the absolute necessity of the new birth; and not only the necessity but the reality of the new birth is attested in the history of missionary effort among all races and conditions of men. The Gospel does in fact transform the human soul.

REV. FRANK F. ELLINWOOD, D.D., LL.D.

VI. CULTURAL — STATISTICS OF SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

I. SOCIETIES FOR THE RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE YOUNG.

(1) The Society of Christian Endeavor.

The Christian Endeavor Movement is contributing not only towards the financial support of foreign missions, but is adding a volume of enthusiastic impulse and valuable instruction, which promises a hopeful development of missionary interest among young Christians. The attention of Endeavorers throughout Christendom has been called in a very forcible way to the needs of the heathen world, and in all their conventions, as well as in individual gatherings, the cause of missions has received careful study and eloquent advocacy. A "Tenth Legion" has been formed, to encourage systematic and consecrated giving for the conversion of the world. Many foreign missionary agencies at home have reaped a share of the benefits of this aggressive missionary campaign. It is estimated that $70,000 were contributed in 1898 to the treasuries of foreign missionary societies from Christian Endeavor sources.

The interest quickened among the young people at home is not, however, the only encouraging aspect. The Christian Endeavor Movement has been extended to foreign mission fields with notable results, and Dr. F. E. Clark, its President, has made several visits to further the organization and develop the usefulness of these Christian Endeavor Societies among the mission churches in heathen lands. In the following table only strictly foreign missionary work is recorded. Societies in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the European Continent, Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania are omitted. The number given for Africa includes, however, all in South Africa, as it has been impossible to distinguish in the case of the African Continent between colonial and native societies. The grand total of all the Christian Endeavor Societies of the world, including Junior Societies, is 61,000, with a membership of 4,000,000. Of these societies those which are identified with foreign missions may be distributed as follows:

Location.	Young People's Societies.	Junior Societies.	Totals.
Africa	118	10	128
Burma	15		15
China	130	18	148
Guatemala	3		3
India	382	70	452
Japan	66	5	71
Laos	28	1	29
Madagascar	93		93
Mexico	77	33	110
Oceania	51	5	56
Persia	3	1	4
Siam	1	1	2
South America	25	1	26
Syria	6	1	7
Turkey	39	18	57
West Indies	95	19	114
Totals	1,132	183	1,315

(2) The Epworth League.

The Epworth League is a powerful, aggressive agency in stimulating the spiritual life and missionary usefulness of the young people of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United States and Canada. Special attention has been given of late years to the development of foreign missionary interest throughout the membership of the League. A vigorous missionary campaign of stimulus and instruction has been organized, and the distribution of missionary literature has been made a specialty. What is known as the "Students' Forward Movement for Missions" has been instrumental in the employment of a number of students who have visited the Chapters of the League, addressed the young people on the subject of missions, and secured the purchase of a large number of sets of a valuable missionary campaign library, especially selected for the purpose. The total statistics of the Epworth League in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States are as follows: Chapters, 19,765; Junior Chapters, 6893; League Members, 1,350,000; Junior League Members, 400,000. To this may be added the statistics of the European Continent: League Chapters, 173, with a membership of 9661. The total Chapters, including the Juniors, would therefore be 26,831, with a membership of 1,759,661.

The organization of the Epworth League, on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Churches, North and South, has been extended to foreign mission

fields, with most promising results. The number of Chapters in foreign fields in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church is 443, with a membership of 16,755; and on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 45 Chapters, with a membership of 2035.

The table given below represents the status at present in foreign mission lands, inclusive of both the Northern and Southern Churches:

Location.	Chapters.	Membership.
China and Japan	127	5,405
Cuba	2	90
Hawaii	1	65
India	295	10,700
Korea	5	100
Liberia	1	40
Mexico	47	2,050
South America	10	340
Totals	488	18,790

(3) The Baptist Young People's Union, and the United Society of Free Baptist Young People.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America has given very earnest attention to the study of missions in connection with what is known as the "Conquest Missionary Course," established some eight years ago. This series of studies has brought the members of the Young People's Union into contact with missionary principles and facts, and has proved a powerful auxiliary in quickening the spirit of missions throughout the rising generation in the Baptist denomination. All contributions are given to the regular missionary agencies of the Church. No distinctive work identified with the Baptist Young People's Union seems to have been inaugurated in foreign fields.

The United Society of Free Baptist Young People contributes its funds through the General Conference of Free Baptists, supporting its own individual missionaries in India. The awakening of a missionary interest among the membership is enlisting the attention of the leaders of the United Society.

(4) The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and Daughters of the King.

These organizations are connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Brotherhood, although organized for home rather than foreign service, supports a special representative in Japan, working under the direction of the Bishop of Tokyo, and has lately established a Brotherhood House at Manila. It has also Chapters in Africa and Alaska.

The Order of the Daughters of the King supports its own missionary in China out of a permanent fund collected for the purpose. It has Chapters also in the Danish and British West Indies, and in Hayti.

(5) The Luther League of America.

The most prominent organization devoted to the spiritual welfare of the young people of the Lutheran Church is the Luther League of America, formed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1895. Numerous local and State leagues were already in existence, and this union society was constituted by a body of representative delegates from these separate organizations. The League is strongly denominational in spirit and aim, and is ardently devoted to the support and extension of the Lutheran Church. The missionary obligation has not been forgotten, and support has been given to the cause of missions, chiefly, however, in the home fields. A growing interest in foreign missions is manifest, and the inspiration of the world-wide outlook, as well as the spirit of world-wide service, will no doubt be more and more characteristic of this vigorous and active organization. The Lutheran Church has also shared in the Christian Endeavor Movement through the National Lutheran Christian Endeavor Union.

(6) The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons.

The above Order is represented by numerous circles throughout Christendom, with a total membership of 500,000. In foreign mission fields it has circles in India, China, Japan, Turkey, Africa, and elsewhere. Increasing attention is being given to foreign missions, although no definite returns concerning contributions are reported.

(7) The Young Men's Christian Association.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is actively engaged in planting Young Men's Christian Associations in foreign mission fields, with a view to extending throughout the world that special form of service represented by the Association. At present there are nearly 300 Associations organized in mission lands, with a total of nearly 14,000 members. Of the above-mentioned Associations 145 are formed among students. The year 1899 is made memorable by the formation of 25 new Associations, nearly all of which are among students. National Committees have been formed in India, China, and Japan. Of twenty-two In-

RANGOON, BURMA MADRAS, INDIA SHANGHAI, CHINA

SOME BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN MISSION LANDS

The Madras building is owned by the Association, the one in Shanghai is rented. The Rangoon building is identified with the Y. M. C. A. of Great Britain.

ternational Secretaries in the various foreign fields seven were sent out in 1899, and ten of the twenty-two are engaged in work among students. The foreign staff of workers includes also fifteen native Secretaries, making in all a total working force, native and foreign, of thirty-seven. The principal centres of work are in the following cities: Tokyo, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Hong Kong, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Poona, Rangoon, Colombo, and Rio de Janeiro. Thirteen Association buildings are in use in the foreign field, several of them equipped with superior facilities, and admirably adapted for the purpose intended. Conferences are held in the different non-Christian lands, and are marked by much enthusiasm and great practical usefulness. Special attention is given to biblical study in all the foreign Associations, and the proportionate attendance of members upon these classes for Bible study is unusually large. It is not too much to expect that the Young Men's Christian Associations in mission fields will take a leading part in the development of the spiritual life and missionary consecration of young men, especially in the larger educational institutions. The headquarters of the Central International Committee are at 3 Rue Général-Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland, and the office of the American International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is at 3 West 29th Street, New York City. The statistics for 1900 of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world give a total of 6192, with a membership of 521,077. The buildings owned number 640, with an estimated value of $26,322,010. The Associations in foreign fields are distributed as follows:

Location.	Associations.	Membership.
Africa	16	2,614
Ceylon	21	750
China	47	2,000
India	131	5,265
Japan	44	1,750
Madagascar	3	100
Oceania		
Palestine		
Persia	2	40
South America	9	449
Syria	8	100
Turkey (inc. Bulgaria)	8	375
West Indies	5	254
Totals	294	13,697

(8) The Young Women's Christian Association.

The World's Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association has for its special object the establishment of Young Women's Christian Associations in foreign lands, including the Continent of Europe and the British Colonies as well as foreign mission fields. It has sent out Secretaries, of whom five are stationed in India. A National Union was formed in 1896, for India, Burma, and Ceylon, with headquarters at Calcutta. It has also its representatives in Turkey, Egypt, Ceylon, China, Syria, and South America. The first building especially devoted to work among young women is about to be erected at Bombay. Some of these foreign Associations have been formed in educational institutions. The headquarters of the World's Young Women's Christian Association is at 26 George Street, Hanover Square, London, West. The Associations in foreign lands are distributed as follows:

Location.	Associations.	Membership.
Africa	13	1,000
Ceylon	5	500
China	7	273
India and Burma	260	3,903
Japan	5	
Palestine	3	54
South America	4	342
Syria	12	155
Turkey	4	130
Totals	313	6,357

(9) Societies for Children.

Several organizations in Christian lands intended specially for the benefit of children have extended their work to mission fields. Prominent among them are the Children's Scripture Union, the Boys' Brigade, the Gleaners' Union, and the Sowers' Band. Children's Scripture Unions have been established under the auspices of different missionary societies in Africa, India, China, Japan, and Syria. The membership in Japan is stated to be 12,000. It has been difficult to ascertain the total number of members in other fields. The object of the Union is to quicken the interest of children in the study of the Bible. Boys' Brigades are found in Africa, India, and elsewhere. Gleaners' Unions and Sowers' Bands have been organized in foreign fields for substantially the same purpose as these well-known societies in England. It is to be hoped that these special efforts among children, including also kindergartens, will be multiplied throughout foreign fields.

II. THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

This important movement was organized in 1888. Its inception is dated two years earlier, in 1886, in connection with the first International Conference of Christian Students, held at Mount Hermon, near Northfield, Massachusetts. The Volunteer Movement is not a missionary society in the ordinary sense of the word. It does not send out missionaries, but serves the mission cause among the student class by methods of its own, calculated to stimulate interest, impart information, and prepare young men and women to take an active part either at home or abroad in supporting the enterprise of foreign missions. Its purpose in detail is stated to be: "(1) To awaken and maintain among all Christian students of the United States and Canada intelligent and active interest in foreign missions; (2) to enroll a sufficient number of properly qualified student volunteers to meet the successive demands of the various missionary boards of North America; (3) to help all such intending missionaries to prepare for their life-work, and to enlist their coöperation in developing the missionary life of the home churches; (4) to lay an equal burden of responsibility on all students who are to remain as ministers and lay workers at home, that they may actively promote the missionary enterprise by their intelligent advocacy, by their gifts, and by their prayers."

In the execution of this programme it has received the endorsement of the leading mission boards in North America. It is especially a Student Movement in institutions of higher learning. It has rendered a conspicuous and valuable service in promoting the systematic study of missions among students. So rapid has been the advance of this educational department that a special Secretary, the Rev. Harlan P. Beach, has been appointed to conduct it, and the classes now number 309, with an average attendance of 4212. A series of special handbooks has been prepared for the use of classes, and missionary libraries have been established in numerous institutions. Quadrennial Conventions, themselves most useful and instructive missionary rallies, are held, the proceedings of which have been published in volumes of standard interest. Large numbers of students, both men and women, have consecrated themselves to foreign missionary service under the quickening influence of the Volunteer Movement. More than 1500 of those enrolled as Student Volunteers had gone to the mission field prior to 1900.

The British Student Volunteer Missionary Union was organized in 1892, and has had a similar history and influence in connection with student life in Great Britain. It is declared to be a union of students who believe in an equal burden of responsibility for the evangelization of the world laid upon all disciples of Jesus Christ, and who are seeking preparation for work in the foreign field, if Providence should open the way, and who are, moreover, ready for such personal service, if called thereto. Its field of labor is especially in institutions of learning, and it conducts classes for missionary study similar to those found in America. Of the 1686 enrolled members 565 have sailed for foreign fields. Out of the total membership 366 are women. The conferences of the British Union, held at Liverpool in 1896, and at London in 1900, were both notable gatherings, whose proceedings have been reported in volumes of permanent value, entitled respectively, "Make Jesus King," and "Students and the Missionary Problem."

The power of these unique movements in America and Great Britain in stimulating the interest of students in the cause of foreign missions, and expanding the spiritual vision of educated young men and young women, is one of the most hopeful developments of our times, and promises results of lasting and substantial value to the world-wide kingdom of Christ. "The Students' Challenge to the Churches," so forcibly presented in a little volume by Mr. Luther D. Wishard, represents the latest outcome of this remarkable quickening on the part of educated young men and women of the present generation.

Similar Student Volunteer Movements have been organized in Germany, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, and also in Australasia and South Africa.

III. THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION.

This organization was formed in Sweden, in 1895. As the name indicates, it is a federation of all the national Student Christian Movements in the world, characterized by a thoroughly Christian and evangelical aim. Its purpose is: 1, to unite Christian students throughout the world; 2, to collect information regarding the religious condition of students of all lands; 3, to promote the following lines of activity: (1) to lead students to become disciples of Christ; (2) to deepen their spiritual life; (3) to enlist them in the work of extending the kingdom of Christ throughout the world.

It federates the following Student Organizations:

The American and Canadian Student Young Men's Christian Association,
The Australian Student Christian Union,

III. THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION — Continued.

The British College Christian Union,
The College Young Men's Christian Association of China,
The Student Christian Movements of France, the Netherlands, and Switzerland,
The German Christian Students' Alliance,
The Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association of India and Ceylon,
The Student Young Men's Christian Association Union of Japan,
The Scandinavian University Christian Movement,
The Student Christian Association of South Africa,
The Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands.

These various movements combined include Christian Associations, or Unions, at over 1300 student centres, and have an aggregate membership of nearly 60,000 students and professors. The Chairman of the Federation is Dr. Karl Fries, of Stockholm, Sweden, and the Vice-Chairman is the Rev. K. Ibuka, of Tokyo, Japan. The General Secretary is Mr. John R. Mott, whose official address is the Office of the Federation, 3 West 29th Street, New York City. Mr. Mott made a tour of the world in 1896, visiting almost all the great student centres, with a view to promoting the interests of the Federation. An account of his tour appears in his book entitled "Strategic Points in the World's Conquest."

IV. THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN MISSION LANDS.

This movement, as indicated above, is one of those included in the World's Student Christian Federation. Its sphere includes the Young Men's Christian Associations in the colleges and schools located in countries where there are no national Student Movements. The latter have been established in China, Japan, and India, but in addition there are scattered Associations, to the number of twenty or more, in the following countries: Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, West Central Africa, Brazil, Chile, and the Hawaiian Islands. The total membership of these Associations is nearly 1000. One of the main objects of the Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands is to bring these isolated and widely separated Christian Associations, separated as they are from national Student Movements, into organic relation with the brotherhood of Christian students throughout the world. The movement is administered by the Foreign Department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

V. THEOLOGICAL SECTION OF STUDENTS' YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

This organization of theological students is in coöperation with the Students' Department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is the successor of what was known as the Interseminary Missionary Alliance, which was discontinued February 28, 1898. It is intended to promote the cause of missions, both home and foreign, among theological students. It conducts missionary conferences and classes for study, and seeks to enlist theological students in the support of foreign missionaries, as well as to quicken among them the spirit of consecration to the foreign service. Through the affiliation of the Young Men's Christian Association with the World's Student Federation the students of theological seminaries are brought into the circle of world-wide student confederation. The office of the Theological Section of Students' Young Men's Christian Associations is in the Rooms of the International Committee, 3 West 29th Street, New York City.

VI. BROTHERHOODS.

The brotherhoods formed in the Christian churches of America and Great Britain have in some instances extended their work to foreign fields. In addition special brotherhood associations have been organized for missionary work abroad. Among the latter may be named the Society of St. John the Evangelist, at Bombay and Poona, the Brotherhood of the Epiphany (Oxford University), at Calcutta, the Cambridge Brotherhood (Cambridge University), at Delhi, the Chota Nagpur Mission (Dublin University), at Hazaribagh, and the Society of the Sacred Mission, in Korea. A Brotherhood of American Methodist missionaries is working in Calcutta. Bands of Associated Evangelists represent the Church Missionary Society in Bengal and the North West Provinces.

VII. SISTERHOODS AND DEACONESSES.

Prominent deaconesses' organizations are working at many places in mission lands. The Kaiserswerth Deaconesses have charge of orphanages and hospitals in Africa and the Levant. The South African General Mission has a Deaconesses' Home at Johannesburg, and has greatly enlarged its operations in connection with work for the army during the recent war. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has sisterhoods at Grahamstown, South Africa, and in Seoul, Korea. The German Deaconesses are at Keta, on the Slave Coast. Sisterhoods of the Church of England are at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and in Colombo, Ceylon. The Panch Howd's Mission works through its Sisterhood at Poona. The American Methodist Episcopal Church has seven Deaconesses' Homes in India, one at Singapore, one at Penang, and another at Chungking, Szechuan, China. The Moravian Sisters have an establishment at Jerusalem.

VIII. BIBLE-WOMEN AND ZENANA VISITORS.

This important department of missionary service is conducted by Bible and missionary societies in coöperation. The report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1899 states that returns have been received from 552 Bible-women. The number of native women to whom on an average the Scriptures were read by the Bible-women is 31,600; nearly 2000 have been taught to read, and over 20,000 copies of Holy Scripture were put into circulation through this agency. The 552 Bible-women were geographically distributed thus: India, 372; Ceylon, 88; Syria and Palestine, 16; Egypt, 23; China, 28; Japan, 5; Korea, 10; Malaysia, 6; Mauritius and the Seychelles, 4.

The total number of Bible-women in mission fields, so far as can be ascertained, is about 2000.

Visiting zenanas is a department of missionary work exclusively conducted by women missionaries and native assistants. It has not been possible to obtain exact statistics, but the number of zenana visitors may be safely estimated as nearly 3000.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.[1]

(Councils, Conventions, Summer Schools, Assemblies, Free Libraries, and Reading Rooms.)

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
AFRICA.			
Frere Town, East Africa	Council of Mothers	C. M. S	
Lovedale, Kaffraria	Students' Christian Association	F. C. S	Organized in 1898. Its membership is 207 — young men and women banded together to carry on Christian work.
Pretoria, Transvaal	Christian Workers' Association	W. M. S	Its object is to strengthen existing forms of Christian service and to develop new work.
ARABIA.			
Busrah	Circulating Library	Ref. C. A	
Sheikh Othman	Keith-Falconer Memorial Library	F. C. S	
BURMA.			
Bassein	Free Reading Room	A. B. M. U	
Pegu	Free Library and Reading Room	A. B. M. U	Entirely self-supporting.
Rangoon	Burma Sunday School Union	Ind	Branch of Indian Sunday School Union.
CEYLON.			
Colombo	Library and Reading Room	Y. M. C. A	The libraries and reading rooms, as well as the lecture courses and conventions of the Young Men's Christian Associations in the East, form a cultural agency of special value among young men, many of whom have the advantages of education.
CHINA.			
Canton, Kwangtung	Summer Class in Bible Study	P. B. F. M. N.	
Canton, Kwangtung	Book Lending Evangelization Society	Ind.	Nine colporteurs visit hundreds of villages and schools yearly; over 2500 different Christian books are loaned. Library and Reading Room connected.
Chefoo, Shantung	Ten Inquirers' Classes	P. B. F. M. N.	The reported membership is 250.
Chingchowfu, Shantung	Museum	E. B. M. S	A unique agency for enlightening and evangelizing. As many as 104,055 visits have been made in one year, including many who would not be attracted by ordinary methods.
Ichang, Hupeh	Free Reading Room	P. E. M. S.	
Pang Chuang, Shantung	Congregational Association	A. B. C. F. M.	Organized in 1895. Composed of preachers and deacons.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Scientific and Literary Society	P. E. M. S	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Missionary Association	Ind	All mission subjects, books, and tracts are discussed.
Taiyuenfu, Shansi	Native Christian Conference	Ind	An annual gathering of about 250 Chinese Christians in connection with the Sheo Yang Mission.
Tientsin, Chihli	Reading Room	Y. M. C. A	
Wuhu, Nganhwui	Reading Room	F. C. M. S	
Chinese Empire	Student Conventions	S. V. M. F. M.	Annual conventions are held at Shanghai, Foochow, Chefoo, Peking, Tientsin, and Hankow.
Chinese Empire	Christian Conferences	C. I. M	Conferences of native Christians are held at many of the stations of the China Inland Mission from time to time. Some are regularly held each year. A "Summer School" for women is held annually at Laohokeo, Hupeh, and also at some other stations.
INDIA.			
Agra, N. W. P	District Summer School	M. E. M. S	Christian Conference of 80 workers meets for six weeks.
Almora, N. W. P	Library and Reading Room	L. M. S	It was founded in 1881.
Almora, N. W. P	Literary and Fraternal Society	L. M. S	
Arcot Mission	Society of Brothers (Sohodara Sangani)	Ref. C. A	Organized to render counsel and aid to native Christians.
Arcot Mission	Women's Gospel Extension Society	Ref. C. A	Its membership is 60.
Balasore, Bengal	Public Reading Room	F. B. F. M. S.	Opened in 1898.

[1] The list of miscellaneous organizations here given should not be regarded as complete, since it has been impossible to make an exhaustive canvass of such gatherings in all the mission fields. Those mentioned have been compiled from casual references in the reports of societies and in general mission literature, and also in part from direct information received from the fields. No mention is made of the libraries and reading rooms of universities and colleges, as they are regarded as an integral part of the educational plant of these institutions. Those libraries and free reading rooms, however, which have been independently established for the use of the people have been designated so far as known.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.			
Bangalore, Mysore	Free Reading Room	W. M. S.	
Bombay, Bombay	Bible Women's Conference	A. B. C. F. M.	
Bulandshahr, N. W. P	Two Melas	M. E. M. S.	Attendance, 1600. A Christian mela in India resembles the Methodist camp-meeting in America.
Calcutta, Bengal	Young Men's Chaitanya Club	F. C. S.	Membership, 350. Founded in 1889. Its object is "to circulate literature and to hold lectures."
Calcutta, Bengal	Temperance Library and Reading Room	Ind	Affiliated to the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.
Calcutta, Bengal	Free Reading Room	Y. M. C. A.	
Calcutta, Bengal	Literary Society	C. S. M.	Connected with the Church of Scotland College. Membership, 90.
Calicut, Malabar	Reading Room	Ba. M. S.	
Chik Ballapur, Mysore	Reading Room	L. M. S.	Founded in 1885. There are 7000 visits annually.
Chittoor, Madras	Reading Room	Ref. C. A.	
Cuddalore, Madras	Theological Library and Reading Room	S. A. H. H. M.	
Darjeeling, Bengal	Free Reading Room	C. S. M.	
Delhi, Punjab	Star of Delhi	C. M. D.	A college club of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, established in 1880 for lectures, debates, social gatherings, cricket, athletics, etc.
Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab	Library and Free Reading Room	C. M. S.	
Girgaum, Bombay	Reading Room	C. M. S.	Visited by 2000 persons each year.
Gudiyatam, Madras	Reading Room	Ref. C. A.	
Hoshyarpore, Punjab	Free Reading Room	P. B. F. M. N.	
Hurda, Cent. P	Free Reading Room	F. C. M. S.	
Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Sangeetha Samaj	W. M. S.	A society for the promotion of unity among Indian Christians.
Jalandhar, Punjab	Free Reading Room	P. B. F. M. N.	
Jandiala, Punjab	Free Reading Room	C. M. S.	The annual visits number 14,000.
Jhansi, N. W. P	Free Reading Room	P. B. F. M. N.	
Jhelum, Punjab	Reading Room	C. M. S.	
Kaira, Bombay	Annual Convention	C. M. A.	The average attendance is 150.
Kallakurchi, Madras	Reading Room	D. M. S.	
Khanna, Punjab	Summer Bible School	M. E. M. S.	
Lodiana, Punjab	Free Reading Room	P. B. F. M. N.	
Lucknow, N. W. P	Teachers' Institute	M. E. M. S.	First session held in June, 1898, with more than 40 teachers in attendance.
Madanapalle, Madras	Free Reading Room	Ref. C. A.	The visits number 11,500 annually.
Madras (Blacktown)	Reading Room	D. M. S.	
Madras, Madras	Free Reading Room and Library	Y. M. C. A.	
Madras (Chintadrepettah)	Harvest Festival	C. M. S.	An annual gathering for intellectual and religious improvement.
Madura, Madras	Widows' Aid Society	A. B. C. F. M.	Organized in 1864 to aid the widows and orphans of deceased agents and Christians of the Madura Mission. Membership, 212.
Madura, Madras	Madura Evangelical Society	A. B. C. F. M.	Organized in 1853 to promote evangelistic effort and sustain the pastors and evangelists of the Madura Mission.
Madura, Madras	Free Reading Room	Ind	Established hy the Native Christian Association.
Madura, Madras	Free Reading Room	Y. M. C. A.	
Mettupalayam, Madras	Free Reading Room	L. M. S.	
Moradabad, N. W. P	Free Reading Room	M. E. M. S.	There are about 5000 visits annually.
Muttra, N. W. P	Free Reading Room	M. E. M. S.	

IX. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.			
Nagercoil, Travancore	Three Reading Rooms	L. M. S.	Annual visits amount to 34,390.
Nasik, Bombay	Reading Room	C. M. S.	
Neyoor, Travancore	Reading Room	L. M. S.	Annual visits, 5000. Founded in 1887.
Panahpur, N. W. P.	Camp Meeting	M. E. M. S.	
Poona, Bombay	Feast of the Holy Name.	P. H. M.	An annual gathering.
Poona, Bombay	Lectures to Hindus and Mohammedans	P. H. M.	
Punganur, Madras	Reading Room	Ref. C. A.	Visited annually by 16,647 persons.
Quilon, Travancore	Free Reading Room	L. M. S.	The annual visits number 3500. Founded in 1889.
Roha, Bombay	Reading Room	A. B. C. F. M.	
Rutlam, Cent. India	Reading Room	C. P. M.	
Saharanpur, N. W. P.	Debating Club	P. B. F. M. N.	
Trevandrum, Travancore	Reading Room	L. M. S.	Annual visits, 7000. Founded in 1886.
Trevandrum, Travancore	Free Lectures	L. M. S.	Attended by 1000 people.
Trichinopoly, Madras	Reading Room	S. P. G.	
Tripatoor, Madras	Free Reading Room.	L. M. S.	Opened in 1896.
Vayalpad, Madras	Reading Room	Ref. C. A.	
Vellore, Madras	Free Reading Room.	Ref. C. A.	Annual visits, 13,000.
Wallajah, Madras	Free Reading Room.	Ref. C. A.	Annual visits, 3386.
Wandiwash, Madras	Free Reading Room.	Ref. C. A.	
Indian Empire.	Lord's Day Union for India	Ind.	An interdenominational union to promote and secure the observance of the Lord's Day. There are nine Branch Unions.
Indian Empire	Convention for the Deepening of Spiritual Life	Ind.	The Fifth Annual Convention was held in Ootacamund, 1897.
Indian Empire.	Student Conventions	S. V. M. F. M.	Annual conventions are held at Bombay, Poona, Lahore, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Madras.
Indian Empire	Sunday School Union	Ind	Organized for the extension of Sunday School work in India, and to promote its spiritual usefulness. It has auxiliary organizations in Burma, Ceylon, and Malaysia. It reports a total of 6348 schools, with a membership of 267,207.
Indian Empire	Scripture Union	Ind	
JAPAN.			
Okayama	Oriental Salvation Army	S. A.	
Sendai	Rudolph F. Kelker Memorial Library	Ref. C. U. S.	Contains 3600 volumes. Connected with Tohopu Gakuin.
Tokyo	Free Reading Room.	Y. M. C. A.	An average monthly attendance of 334 readers.
Tokyo	Gospel Society.	M. E. M. S.	There is an enrolment of 244 students.
Yokohama	Gospel Society	M. E. M. S.	Founded in 1844. It has an enrolment of 158 students.
Japanese Empire	Christian Physicians' Society	Ind.	The object is to promote the free distribution of the Bible among the physicians of the country.
Japanese Empire	Scripture Union	Ind	Its membership is 12,000. It was organized in 1882. The Railway Mission and the Post and Telegraph Mission are branches of this work. Affiliated with the Union is a flourishing Police and Prison Mission.
Japanese Empire	Christian Summer School	Y. M. C. A.	Attended by delegates from almost all of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Japan.
MADAGASCAR.			
Ambohimandroso	Harvest Thanksgiving	L. M. S.	
MEXICO.			
Durango	Reading Room	M. E. S.	
Mexico City	Library and Reading Room	M. E. M. S.	About 7000 visits annually.
Pachuca	Free Reading Room.	M. E. M. S.	

IX. MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
OCEANIA.			
Apia, Samoa	Free Reading Room, Library, and Coffee House	L. M. S	A pleasant place of resort for foreign sailors, where good refreshments and temperance beverages may be obtained. Home papers and periodicals are provided.
PALESTINE.			
Jerusalem	Reading Room and Library	Y. M. C. A.	
PERSIA.			
Tabriz	Literary Club	P. B. F. M. N.	Membership, 60.
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	Reading Room and Library	Y. M. C. A.	
Panama	Bible Reading Union	S. A. M. S.	
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Reading Room and Library	Y. M. C. A.	
SYRIA.			
Brummana, Mount Lebanon	Conference of Christian Workers	Ind.	A conference of foreign and native Christian workers in Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Asia Minor was held in 1898, with an attendance of 196. It is expected that another one will assemble in 1901.
TURKEY.			
Harpoot	Teachers' Institute	A. B. C. F. M.	
Proti	Summer School	A. B. C. F. M.	
Smyrna	Reading Library	C. S. M.	

VII

ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE EXTENSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE FURTHERANCE OF NATIONAL, SOCIAL, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS REFORM

(These Organizations, with very few exceptions, are under native control, and are in sympathy with Christian morality, although not in every instance under Christian auspices)

VIII

MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CHRISTIAN LANDS

(Not including Theological Schools and Seminaries)

IX

MISSION STEAMERS AND SHIPS

(Used in Evangelistic, Medical, and other Departments of Mission Service)

Extract from an Address by Mrs. Sirur, an Indian lady, the daugnter of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the Bombay Social Conference, September 15, 1901, in seconding a resolution emphasizing the importance of female education in India.

IN the programme of this Conference are included questions of great importance, on the solution of which depends mainly the salvation of our country. Of these questions, female education is, in my humble opinion, of the utmost importance. All other questions are like so many stones in the arch of social reform, to erect which is the great end and aim of this Conference. But female education is the keystone of the whole edifice. The one great curse of our country is the uneducated mother and the illiterate wife. Almost all our social evils are mostly due to the gross ignorance of our women.

It is a truth that cannot be too often told that a society or a state cannot be good unless the individuals composing it are such. If you want to improve our society, let your main energies be directed towards improving the individual. And I need not tell you how great a part woman plays in the formation of his character. For remember that it is in childhood that the foundation of character is laid, and the mother is all the world to the child. And how can we expect a good training from a mother who herself is steeped in utter ignorance? She gives, no doubt, all that she has, her tender affection and devoted love. But alas! the love of an ignorant mother, more often than not, spoils the child. And I need not tell you, ladies and gentlemen, for you are wiser than myself, what a great influence a woman exercises on the grown-up man. The writers and teachers of all countries have most forcibly and clearly pointed out this truth. I, therefore, say that unless you have educated mothers and educated wives you cannot have good men, and can never have a good society. I may tell you that our women are inferior to none of their sisters of other countries, whether in the capacities of the head or of the heart. There was a time, but alas! it has passed away long since, when our women held a position in no way lower than that of our men. And educated as they were, they were able to give wise counsel to their husbands, and exercised their judgment as to the course which it was best for them to follow even in questions of great importance, and the freedom and education which they enjoyed did not make them unfit for doing the humble duties of home. Far from it; these were the very women who were ideal mothers and model wives. Such women have been exercising a great influence from dim, remote ages on the daughters of India. And if there is anything noble and good in our women of to-day, all that we owe to such high ideals, which they have furnished us in the lives they lived. Even in these degenerate days the love and devotion of an Indian wife for her husband, and the affection of an Indian mother for her children, are proverbial. And mark, the days in which our women enjoyed the blessings of liberty and education were the palmy days in the annals of our country. But to-day those blessings are denied to us. We are left to rot and waste in the darkness of ignorance, in the close and choking air of foolish superstitions and narrow prejudices. Lead us out from this darkness and black-hole, and restore us to the free air and light of knowledge which we once enjoyed, and I assure you that our women from being a dead weight, which they are now, impeding the progress of society, will be changed into a force — a great and an effective force — working in your favor, in all your efforts at reforms of all kinds.

Go, therefore, I say, to the very heart of the question, educate the women of this country, impart to us the light which you have received; it is your duty, do it, and all other things will be added unto you. Give, then, to woman an opportunity to grow and develop what is best and noblest in her, and you will find, with the poet, how divine a thing a woman may be made.

VII. ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE EXTENSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE FURTHERANCE OF NATIONAL, SOCIAL, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS REFORM.[1]

(These Organizations, with very few exceptions, are under native control, and are in sympathy with Christian morality, although not in every instance under Christian auspices.)

Location.	Designation.	Remarks.
AFRICA.		
Durban, Natal	African Christian Union	To unite Christians in the effort to make Africa a Christian continent.
Kimberley, Transvaal	Native Aid Association	An association formed in 1887 to coöperate with the managers of mines in preventing the moral deterioration of natives.
BURMA.		
Rangoon	Diamond Jubilee Friend-in-need Society	Established to perpetuate the memory of the Diamond Jubilee of H. M. the Queen Empress, and to ameliorate the sufferings of Indian Christians.
CHINA.		
Canton, Kwangtung	Medical Missionary Society in China	Organized in 1839. The Society has rendered valuable service in promoting medical interests in Southern China.
Peking, Chihli	Hanlin Reform Society	To advocate a reform programme for China.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Christian Workers' Ass'n.	
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Medical Missionary Association of China	Organized in 1886 to advance the interests of medical science in China.
Shanghai, Kiangsu	Pastors' Conference	For mutual help in advancing the work.
Tientsin, Chihli	Mutual Improvement Club	Organized in 1877 by missionaries especially interested in education in China, to promote the publication of school-books suitable for mission schools, the improvement of methods of teaching, and the advance of educational interests in China.
Chinese Empire	Educational Ass'n of China	
INDIA.[2]		
Agra, N. W. P.	Kayastha Clubs Ass'n	To improve education, check extravagant customs, and promote temperance.
Bangalore, Mysore	Hindu Literary Union	This Union is the centre of Hindu thought and life in Bangalore.
Bangalore, Mysore	Christian Literary Union	To promote intellectual, moral, and spiritual improvement.
Bangalore, Mysore	Hindu Social Reform Union	To advocate and promote social reforms, especially in reference to caste and the condition of woman.
Bombay, Bombay	Parsee Christian Ass'n	
Bombay, Bombay	Jain Association of India	To further the social, moral, religious, and intellectual advancement of the Jains, and to promote education, morality, and virtue.
Bombay, Bombay	District Benevolent Soc'y	To suppress vagrancy and provide for the destitute poor.
Bombay, Bombay	Hindu Ladies' Social Club	
Bombay, Bombay	Bombay Indian Christian Association	
Calcutta, Bengal	Society for the Protection of Children in India	The protection of children in India from ill-treatment of every kind involving injury to their life, health, or morals.
Calcutta, Bengal	Bengal Church Union	To bring together the Indian clergy for mutual conference on subjects connected with the well-being of the Church.
Calcutta, Bengal	Christian School Society	
INDIA — Continued.		
Calcutta, Bengal	Improvement Association	To promote physical, intellectual, social, and moral improvement.
Calcutta, Bengal	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Two societies are in Calcutta, one in Bombay, and one in Madras.
Gujarat	Anti-Nautch Society	
Karachi, Bombay	Prem Sabha, or "Love Society"	To promote social intercourse and spiritual edification among church-members, and also to help the sick.
Lahore, Punjab	Christian Association	To aid Christian students in obtaining an education. In 1896 five were supported.
Madras, Madras	Young Men's Mutual Improvement Soc'y	One evening a week given to lectures, debates, and talks on religious subjects.
Madras, Madras	Madras Native Christian Association	To promote the welfare of the native Christian community. Organized in 1887; it has enrolled 418 members. Branch associations at Tanjore, Bangalore, Poona, Ootacamund, and Rangoon.
Madras, Madras	Hindu Social Reform Association	Representing a purely Hindu movement to promote social reforms.
Madras, Madras	Progressive Union	To advance the moral and mental improvement of its members, and to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge.
Madras, Madras	Anti-Nautch Movement	A movement inaugurated by Hindu social reformers to discountenance the nautch at festive entertainments. There are in the Madras Presidency alone about 12,000 dancing-girls.
Madras (Pursewaukam)	Young Men's Bible Union	
Madras, Madras	Hindu Literary Union	To promote mental, moral, and social improvement.
Madras, Madras	Hindu Widows' Home	
Madras, Madras	Chintadrepettah Christian Union	
Madras, Madras	Triplicane Diffusion of Knowledge Agency	The diffusion among the masses of general knowledge on useful subjects.
Poona	Home for Indian Widows (Sharada Sadan)	This interesting work of the Pundita Ramabai, with the Mukti Home at Kedgaum, is mentioned elsewhere in these tables, but is introduced here also as a fine example of native enterprise which has enlisted hearty support in Christian lands.
Poona	Hindu Widows' Home Association	
Rajputana	Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarni Sabha	Founded by Colonel Walter, in 1888, for the promotion of marriage reform.
Ranaghat, Bengal	Soc'y for the Moral Training of Young Men	To establish a higher standard of morals among its members.
Trichinopoly, Madras	Teachers' Association	
Indian Empire	Indian National Congress	To stimulate national feeling and promote political and social reforms.

[1] A complete list of such associations initiated and controlled by natives would, no doubt, include others concerning which the author has not succeeded in obtaining information.

[2] Intimations in the native journals of India indicate that there are many of these reform associations in existence. A summary of the reports of the various associations of India is published by Mr. Justice Ranade every year. It speaks of many mutual improvement societies and caste associations, with a reform programme more or less liberal. Among the latter are mentioned "the *Kayastha Sabhas* of the Punjab and the North West Provinces, the *Sikh Sabhas* and *Khatri Sabhas* of the Punjab, the *Cutchi Dassah Ossawal Mandal* and *Bhatia Mitra Mandal* of Bombay, the *Jain Maha Sabha* of Mathura, etc." There are also several Hindu Ladies' Associations in India, among which may be mentioned the Hindu Ladies' Social Club of Bombay, the Gujarat Ladies' Club, the Ladies' Association of Amraoti, and others at Telhari, Akola, and Baranagore. Minor organizations inspired more or less with the spirit of reform and improvement seem to abound in various sections of India.

REFORM ORGANIZATIONS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Remarks.
INDIA — Continued.		
Indian Empire	National Indian Ass'n	With numerous Branch Associations in prominent cities.
Indian Empire	Adi-Brahmo Somaj (Original Theistic Church), Brahmo Somaj (Church of the New Dispensation), Sadharan-Brahmo Somaj.	The Brahmo Somaj originated under Keshub Chunder Sen, in Bengal. The purpose of Brahmoism may be summarized from authorities as follows: It has been from the beginning a standing protest against polytheism, idolatry, and the caste system; it has thrown itself into the work of social and political reform; it has introduced desirable innovations into the marriage laws of the country; it has interested itself in the cause of female education; it has organized associations to check the spread of drunkenness, and has always been in sympathetic alliance with efforts to help the needy and benefit the poor. It opposes the tendency to atheistic philosophy, which is a besetting temptation to many educated Hindus. It has popularized ideas which are foreign to the literature of the country, viz., the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The Adi Somaj, founded by Raja Ram Mohun Roy, is the parent of all the associations which cluster around the banner of Brahmoism. Its offshoots are the Brahmo Somaj and the Sadharan Somaj. It is, however, not in sympathy with the evangelical Christian system.
Indian Empire	Arya Somaj	The Arya Somaj is a pronounced ally of Christianity against the various current phases of Western infidelity. Its humane elements in respect to woman and child marriage are evidently borrowed from Christianity and the higher sentiment which it has created. It advocates female education. Its doctrine in respect to caste is a virtual arraignment of the entire Indian cultus and civilization. It strikes a blow at the all-prevailing pessimism of India in ascribing benevolence of design to the supreme and personal Creator of all things. Obedience to God is one of its foremost requirements. It rejects, on the other hand, many essential teachings of the Gospel.
Indian Empire	Prarthana Somaj, or Prayer Society	Theistic in worship, but still unde. the spell of the Vedas. It aims at a synthesis of theistic philosophy and Hindu religious ideas.
West India	Workers' Union of Christian Women for Western India	Its object is the uniting of workers for Christ in deeper sympathy and prayer for one another, and in promoting efficiency by co-operation. All missions coöperate heartily in this movement.
JAPAN.		
Amaki	Sanyo Women's Benevolent Society	Founded in 1897 for mutual improvement and the assistance of the poor.
Osaka	Christian Evangelical Corps	To assist in the work of the churches.
Sendai	Faithful and Loving Workers' Club	An association in the Koto Gakko, or preparatory college, in Sendai.
Tokyo	Christian Business Men's Club	An association of 40 young business men for mutual help and improvement.
Tokyo	Sociological Society	Organized for the study of social problems.
Tokyo (Aoyama)	Shinto Reformatory	A reform institution especially for young men. It has had more than 200 inmates. There is also a society for the study of reformatory work.
Yokohama	Gospel Society	Organized in 1885. It conducts a night school and provides a Christian home for young men from the country, with free reading-room and library. It has also opened medical work.
Japanese Empire	Froebel Society	Organized in 1897 for advancing kindergarten work in the Japanese Empire.
Japanese Empire	National Morality Investigation Ass'n	An association for promotion of morality on the basis of reverence for ancestors.
Japanese Empire	Educational Society of Great Japan	For learned research.
Japanese Empire	National Educational Association	To promote education. It should be distinguished from the Educational Society of Great Japan.
Japanese Empire	Daily Prayer Union	Organized in 1894 by Miss H. Riddell (C.M.S.). It now has a membership of 434 Christians in all parts of Japan, and in China, Korea, Formosa, and the Pescadores. A magazine is now being published in connection with it.
Japanese Empire	Kyushu Gospel Union	Organization of native pastors.
Japanese Empire	Society for Ethical Culture	Aims at fostering both public and private morality on the basis of Shintoistic teaching. Temperance and instruction of discharged prisoners are among its features.
Japanese Empire	Christian Physicians' Society	The object is to promote the free distribution of the Bible among the physicians of the country.
KOREA.		
Seoul	Independence Club	To promote the social and material development of Korea. Membership, 2000.
OCEANIA.		
Hawaii	Free Kindergarten Ass'n	Five kindergartens are in flourishing operation.

MEMBERS OF THE Y. M. C. A. IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, HONG KONG

Mr. W. J. Southam, International Secretary for Hong Kong, in the centre.

OFFICERS OF THE Y. M. C. A. AT KOBE, JAPAN

The President sitting in the chair on the left.

VIII. MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CHRISTIAN LANDS.

(Not including Theological Schools and Seminaries.)

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
AUSTRALASIA.			
Adelaide	Angas College	Ind	Fifty of its graduates are on the foreign field, and 80 are in training.
Dunedin, N. Z.	Missionary Training Home for Ladies	Ind	Founded in 1898.
Melbourne	Missionary Training Home	C. I. M.	Founded in 1896.
Melbourne	Chinese Missionary Training Home	C. M. S	Founded in 1898 by Archdeacon Williams, in connection with the Church Missionary Association for Victoria.
Melbourne	Missionary Training Home for Ladies	Ind	Its graduates enter the service of various missionary societies.
Sydney	Marsden Training Home	C. M. S.	Conducted by the New South Wales Church Missionary Association.
CANADA.			
Toronto	Missionary Training Home	C. I. M.	
Toronto	Ewart Woman's Missionary Training Home	C. P. M.	Founded in 1897.
Toronto	Bible Training School	B. C. O. Q.	Founded in 1894 by the Rev. Mr. Harris. Forty-two of its pupils are actively employed in mission work in the foreign field.
Toronto	Deaconess' and Missionary Training Home	C. M. S.	Conducted by the Canadian Church Missionary Association.
ENGLAND.			
Brighton	Hon. Alice Baring's Training Institution	Ind	
Burgh	St. Paul's Missionary College	Ch. of E	Founded in 1878. One hundred and ten of its students are working abroad as clergymen or lay missionaries.
Canterbury	St. Augustine's Missionary College	Ch. of E	Founded in 1848. Special training for foreign mission work.
Canterbury	Training Home for Women Missionaries and Church Workers	Ch. of E	
Clapham	Preparatory Institution	C. M. S.	Prepares students for Islington College. Founded in 1869.
Dorchester-on-Thames	St. Peter's and St. Paul's Missionary College	Ch. of E	Founded in 1878. Fifty-seven of its students are now working abroad.
Great Yarmouth	Deaconess' Missionary Training Home	Ch. of E	
Liverpool (Blackburne Terrace)	Deaconess' House and Foreign Missionary Training Institute	Ind	In charge of Mrs. Stephen Menzies. About 90 deaconesses are engaged in work on the foreign field.
London	East London Missionary Training Institute	R. B. M. U.	Founded in 1872. Nearly 1000 men and women have been sent out to various fields.
London (Leyton)	Livingstone Medical College	Ind	Opened in 1893. A valuable training in medicine and surgery is provided under the direction of Dr. C. F. Harford-Battersby.
London (58 St. George's Road, S. W.)	Zenana Medical College	Ind	Founded in 1880.
London (Islington)	Church Missionary College	C. M. S	Founded in 1825; the oldest theological college in England.
London (Highbury)	Highbury Training Home for Women	C. M. S	Founded in 1891.
London (Bermondsey)	Medical Training Home for Women	C. M. S	Founded in 1900, in order that all lady missionaries of the C. M. S. may receive some training in elementary medicine, surgery, and nursing before going abroad.
London (49 Highbury Park)	Medical Students' Training Home	M. M. A	
London (Stoke Newington)	Willows Training House for Women	Mi. M	
London (Clapham)	Friends' Missionary Home	F. F. M. A	A house of residence for missionaries in training.
London (Upton Park)	Redclyffe Women's Missionary Training House	U. M. C. A	Opened in 1897. Trains women to become missionaries to the heathen.
London (South Hampstead)	Olives Training Home for Women	Ch. of E	Opened in 1894.
London (South Tottenham)	Evan'l Protestant Deaconesses' Inst'n and Training College	Ind	Founded by Dr. Laseron. An undenominational institution.
London (Southwark)	St. Alphege College	Ch. of E	Special training is given for foreign mission work.

MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CHRISTIAN LANDS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
London (Barking)	Training Home	N. A. M.	
Manchester (Ancoats)	Star Hall Missionary Training Home	Ind	Opened in 1894. Thirty workers have been graduated, nine of whom are on the foreign field.
Mildenhall	Society of the Sacred Mission	Ch. of E.	Society organized in 1891 to train working-men and others who pledge themselves to spend their lives in the mission field. They are to remain unmarried and unpaid, receiving only the necessaries of life. Seventeen men have been sent to work abroad.
Oxford	St. Stephen's House	Ch. of E.	
Warminster	St. Boniface Missionary College for Men	U. M. C. A.	Founded in 1860. Educates students for work abroad.
FRANCE.			
Paris	Missionary Training Institution	S. M. E.	Founded in 1824. Under the direction of the Société des Missions Évangéliques de Paris.
GERMANY.			
Barmen	Mission Institute	R. M. S.	
Berlin	Missionary Training House and Seminary	Ber. M. S.	Founded in 1829. Since the foundation of this seminary 230 missionaries have been sent to the foreign field.
Berlin	Training Home for Women	Ind.	Conducted by the Oriental Women's Union.
Berlin (Friedenau)	Gossner's Mission House	G. M. S.	
Bielefeld	Nazareth Brother House	Ind	The Brotherhood of Nazareth trains missionaries for home and foreign missions. Founded in 1877.
Breklum	Theological Institute for Heathen Missions	S. H. M. S.	
Hermannsburg	Mission Institute	H. E. L. M.	Founded in 1850. One hundred and ninety missionaries have been sent to the foreign field.
Kaiserswerth	Deaconess' Training College	K. D.	Founded in 1836. In this noble institution nearly 2000 devout and consecrated women have been trained for Christian service at home and abroad.
Königsfeld	Missionary Training School	M. M. S.	Opened in 1892. Preparatory to the Moravian Training Institution at Niesky.
Leipsic	Mission Seminary	L. E. L. M.	
Neuendettelsau	Mission Institute	N. M. S.	
Neukirchen	Training Home	N. M. I.	
Niesky, Prussia	Mission Training Institution	M. M. S.	Founded in 1869. One hundred and twenty-four missionaries have been sent to the foreign field.
Würtemberg	Training School for African Youths	N. G. M. S.	
HOLLAND.			
Rotterdam	Missionary Training Institute	Neth. M. S.	
Rotterdam	Missionary Training Institute	D. M. U.	
Utrecht	Missionary Training Institute	U. M. S.	
IRELAND.			
Dublin	Deaconess' Training Home	Ind	
NORWAY.			
Stavanger	Mission Training School	Nor. M. S.	
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh (39 Cowgate)	Livingstone Memorial Medical Mission College	E. M. M. S.	Founded in 1841. Over 100 fully qualified medical missionaries, men and women, have been sent to the foreign field.
Edinburgh	Deaconess' Institution and Training Home	C. S. M.	Founded in 1887.
Edinburgh	Woman's Missionary Training Institute	F. C. S.	
Edinburgh [Removed to Rothesay]	Faith Mission Training Home	Ind	Designed for the teaching and training of home and foreign workers and other Christian agents. Hon. Director, J. G. Govan, Rothesay.
Glasgow	Bible Training Institute	Ind	Conducted by the United Evangelistic Association. Students prepared for both home and foreign missions.
Glasgow (15 Burbank Gardens)	Lady Missionaries' Training Institution	Ind	
Glasgow	Medical Training Home for Women Missionaries	Ind	

MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CHRISTIAN LANDS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
SWEDEN.			
Christinehamn	Missionary Seminary	S. M. S.	Founded in 1878. The latest enrolment of students was 39.
Johannelund	Missionary College	S. E. N. S.	Founded in 1863.
SWITZERLAND.			
Basel	Missionary Training Institution	Ba. M. S.	Founded in 1816. Thoroughly equipped and ably conducted; over 800 missionaries have been sent out from this institution.
St. Chrischona	Pilgrim Mission Institute	Ind	Founded in 1840 by the Pilgrim Mission. Four hundred and twenty former students are now at work in different parts of the world.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.[1]			
Atlanta, Ga	Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa	Meth. (South)	A special Missionary Training Department of Gammon Theological Seminary.
Baltimore, Md	Motherhouse and Training School	Ev. Luth.	An important Lutheran training school for deaconesses.
Boston, Mass	Gordon Missionary Training School	Ind	Interdenominational. Opened in 1888. Supported largely by gifts through the late Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D.
Boston, Mass	Deaconess' Training School	Meth. Church.	Address, 693 Massachusetts Avenue.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Union Missionary Training Institute	Ind	An interdenominational institute, incorporated in 1891 by Mrs. L. D. Osborn, its founder and principal. It has 80 representatives working in fourteen different countries, under ten missionary boards. Address, 131 Waverly Avenue. Its Country Branch is in Hackettstown, New Jersey.
Chicago, Ill	Bible Institute for Home and Foreign Missions	Ind	Founded in 1889 by Mr. D. L. Moody; has trained 82 foreign missionaries.
Chicago, Ill.	Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions	M. E. M. S.	Organized in 1885. About 100 women have been sent to the foreign field. Address, 4949 Indiana Avenue.
Chicago, Ill.	Baptist Missionary Training School	Bapt. Church.	Founded in 1881. At the close of the school year 1899 it had enrolled 455 students, most of whom have entered the home field.
Chicago, Ill.	American Medical Missionary College	I. M. M. B. A.	
Cincinnati, O	Deaconess' Training School	Meth. Church.	Address, Wesley Avenue.
Clinton, S. C	Mission Training College for Ladies	P. B. F. M. S.	In connection with Thornwell Orphanage.
Franklin, Wis	Mission House of the Reformed Church of the United States.	Ger. Ref. Ch.	
Fredericksburg, Va	Bible and Training School for Missionaries	P. B. F. M. S.	Founded in 1893.
Grand Rapids, Mich	Deaconess' Training School	Meth. Church.	
Hartford, Conn	Hartford Theological Seminary Training Class for Women	Ind	Admirable facilities are provided, under the general supervision of a Ladies' Committee, for young women students to take the full course at the Hartford Theological Seminary. Special instruction on the subject of missions.
Hawleyville, Conn	John N. Hawley Bible School	Ind	Founded in 1895. To train workers for home and foreign missions.
Herkimer, N. Y.	Folts Mission Institute	Ind	Founded and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. George P. Folts in 1893. Conducted under Methodist management for home and foreign missions.
Kansas City, Mo.	Deaconess' Training School	Meth. Church.	Address, 251 Orchard Avenue.
Kansas City, Mo.	Scarritt Bible and Training School	M. E. S.	Opened in 1892. It trains missionaries and other Christian workers, and is controlled by the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church, South.
Nashville, Tenn.	Bible Institute for Christian Workers	Presb. (South)	Special training for missions.
New York, N. Y.	Training School for Christian Workers for City, Home, and Foreign Missions	Ind	New York City Mission School for Home and Foreign Missions. Address, 128 East 10th Street.
New York, N. Y.	Christian Union for Deaconess Work	Ind	Address, 350 West 55th Street.
New York, N. Y.	Deaconess' Home and Training School	Meth. Church.	Founded in 1889. Address, 245 West 14th Street.
New York, N. Y.	International Medical Missionary Institute	I. M. M. S.	Over 100 students have been aided and trained for the foreign field. Address, 121 East 45th Street.
New York, N. Y.	New York Training School for Deaconesses	Prot. Epis.	Address, 223 East 12th Street.
New York, N. Y.	Hephzibah House, Training School for Christian Workers	Ind	Under the auspices of Young Ladies' Christian League. Address, 263 West 25th Street.
Nyack, N. Y.	Missionary Institute	C. M. A.	This institute has been in operation since 1883. Trains workers for home and foreign fields.
Parkville, Mo.	Park College	Ind	Specially useful course for mission candidates. Every graduating class between 1884 and 1896, with but one exception, is represented on the foreign field.

[1] In the United States section some schools designed to train missionary candidates for home service only are inserted, as several of their graduates have gone to the foreign field.

MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CHRISTIAN LANDS — Continued.

Location.	Designation.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Continued.			
Philadelphia, Pa	Baptist Training School for Christian Work	Ind	Address, 762 South 10th Street.
San Francisco, Cal	Missionary Extension School	Ind	Conducted by Miss Mindora L. Berry. The object is to train young men and women of all denominations for city, home, and foreign missions.
San Francisco, Cal	Deaconess' Training School	Meth. Church.	Address, 618 Haight Street.
Springfield, Mass	Bible Normal College	Ind	Special training in preparation for city, home, and foreign missions, and for all phases of Christian work. The College will soon be removed to Hartford, Connecticut.
Washington, D. C	Lucy Webb Hayes Bible and Training School	Meth. Church.	Address, 1140 North Capitol Street.
Xenia, Ohio	Training School for Christian Workers	Ind	Under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Founded in 1896.
WALES.			
Colwyn Bay	African Training Institute	C. B. I	For the higher education and industrial training of converted African youths for missionary work. Five institutions in West Africa are affiliated with it. Founded in 1889.
WEST INDIES.			
Bridgetown, Barbados	Tropical Training School	Ind	African Mission Training Class, opened in 1894.
Kingston, Jamaica	Mico Training College	L. M. C	Training school for young men of African descent, who become missionaries to West Africa. Founded in 1836.

IX. MISSION STEAMERS AND SHIPS.

(Used in Evangelistic, Medical, and other Departments of Mission Service.)

Location.	Name.	Built.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
AFRICA.				
Batanga, West Coast	Nassau	1886	P. B. F. M. N.	
Chinde, B. C. A	Henry Henderson	1892	C. S. M	
Congo River	Peace	1884	E. B. M. S.	
Congo River	Goodwill	1893	E. B. M. S.	
Congo River	Evangelist	1898	C. B. M	
Congo River	Samuel Lapsley	1900	P. B. F. M. S.	
Congo River (Upper)	Henry Reed	1887	A. B. M. U.	
Congo River (Upper)	Pioneer	1889	C. B. M	
Gaboon and Angom	Chain Memorial	1892	P. B. F. M. N.	
Gaboon, West Africa	Dorothy	1899	P. B. F. M. N.	
Lake Nyassa	Charles Janson	1885	U. M. C. A	Carried from England to Lake Nyassa in 400 pieces.
Lake Nyassa	Charlotte		U. M. C. A	
Lake Nyassa	Ousel		U. M. C. A.	
Lake Nyassa	Chauncy Maples	1899	U. M. C. A.	
Lake Tanganyika	Morning Star	1884	L. M. S	
AFRICA — Continued				
Lake Tanganyika	Good News	1885	L. M. S	
Nile River, Egypt	Ibis	1867	U. P. C. N. A.	
Old Calabar	David Williamson	1884	U. P. C. S. M.	
Old Calabar	Porteous-Rae	1893	U. P. C. S. M.	
Qua Iboe	The Evangel	1898	Q. I. M	
St. Paul River, between Monrovia and Millsburg	Steamboat	1891	Luth. G. S.	
Unwana, Old Calabar	The Jubilee	1898	U. P. C. S. M.	
Victoria Nyanza	Ruwenzori	1896	C. M. S	
ALASKA.				
Alaska	Swan		M. M. S	
Alaska	Bethel Star		M. M. S	
Yukon River	Northern Light	1895	P. E. M. S	
Yukon River	Steamboat		P. E. M. S.	

MISSION STEAMERS AND SHIPS — Continued.

Location.	Name.	Built.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
AUSTRALASIA.				
New Britain	Quinburra		A. W. M. S.	
New Guinea	Mary		L. M. S.	
New Guinea	Niue	1891	L. M. S.	Presented by native Christians on the island of Niue.
New Guinea	Mabel		L. M. S.	
New Guinea	Blessing		L. M. S.	Wrecked in 1896. A new one being built.
Sydney	Welcome	1896	M. S.	
CANADA.				
British Columbia	Glad Tidings		C. M. M. S.	
CENT'L AMERICA				
Mosquito Coast	Herald		M. M. S.	
CHINA.				
Amoy Mission	Gospel Boat		L. M. S.	
Chinkiang	The Glad Tidings		M. E. M. S.	
Chungking	Floating Dispensary	1896	M. E. M. S.	
Coast and Rivers	Epworth	1895	M. E. S.	Built by Epworth Leagues in Tennessee.
Fuhkien Province	The Relief		C. M. S.	
Hong Kong	Dayspring	1885	M. S.	
Saigon, Cochin China	Robert Warton	1899	B. F. B. S.	
Shanghai	Sunbeam	1891	M. S.	The expenses of the Sunbeam are largely met by donations from the sailors themselves.
China	Two House Boats.	1896	Luth. G. C.	
INDIA.				
Akidu Field, Madras	T. S. Shenston	1884	B. C. O. Q.	
Akidu Field, Madras	Glad Tidings	1894	B. C. O. Q.	
Berhampur, Bengal	Jessie	1883	L. M. S.	
Bombay	Aran		M. E. M. S.	Steam-launch.
Calcutta Miss., Bengal	Tara	1893	L. M. S.	
INDIA — Continued.				
Ramachandrapuram, Madras	Canadian	1880	B. C. O. Q.	
Ramachandrapuram, Madras	Elizabeth	1897	B. C. O. Q.	
JAPAN.				
Inland Sea	Fukuin Maru	1899	A. B. M. U.	A gift from a wealthy Scotch shipowner.
Kobe	Day Star	1895	M. S.	
Okayama	Kojiin Maru	1898	Ind	In connection with Mr. Ishii's orphanage.
Yokohama	Gleaner	1896	M. S.	
OCEANIA.				
Fiji	Meda		A. W. M. S.	
Gilbert Islands	Hiram Bingham	1892	A. B. C. F. M.	Miss Yonge contributed from the profits of her book, "The Heir of Redclyffe," to fitting out this missionary schooner.
Melanesia	Southern Cross	1872	M. M.	
New Hebrides	Whitecross	1899	N. H. M.	Given by Mrs. J. G. Paton.
Pacific Ocean and South Seas	Morning Star	1884	A. B. C. F. M.	This is the fourth vessel that has borne the name. It is supported by children in the United States.
Pacific	Pitcairn		S. D. A.	
South Seas	John Williams III. (Bark)	1868	L. M. S.	It is supported by English children. It is the third ship for which they have raised the entire money.
South Seas	John Williams IV. (Steamer)	1894	L. M. S.	Four vessels named John Williams have been built—1844, 1865, 1868, and 1894.
Tutuila, Samoa	Millhillian		L. M. S.	
SIAM.				
Siam	Kalamazoo	1882	P. B. F. M. N.	

ADDENDA TO MISSION STEAMERS AND SHIPS.

Location.	Name.	Built.	Society Supporting.	Remarks.
Congo River	Livingstone	1901	R. B. M. U.	A steamer which will be transported in sections by rail from Matadi to Stanley Pool.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS UPON THE FOLLOWING SUMMARIES.

The Introductory and Explanatory Note (see pp. 1–5) states in full the scope of the author's plan, giving definitions of the classification adopted, and expositions of the terminology employed in the tabulated forms. It is not necessary to repeat here what is explicitly stated there. In connection with these summaries, however, a few additional comments are called for.

I. The summaries of the Evangelistic Tables have been made up with a view to the presentation of three distinct aspects of the aggregate result: First, the summaries of each of the three classes are given in detail according to nations and continents, which show the relative position which each class occupies in each country (pp. 257–260). Second, the summaries of the three classes combined for different nations and continents are then given, in order that the aggregate total of all mission work may be credited to the nationality to which it belongs. This is followed by a condensed summary giving, with one exception, continental divisions only (pp. 261–263). Third, a final world summary, reduced and brought to a net basis, is then given, with all duplications not already eliminated in the previous summaries thrown out. This last total represents the actual aggregate result of mission effort throughout the world, while in the previous tables each nationality is credited with what it is properly entitled to, irrespective of duplications, as a distinct factor in missionary effort.

II. The total of societies given (558) represents the aggregate of the three classes, inclusive of those women's societies which are independently conducted, but does not include the auxiliary women's societies entered in the smaller type of the Evangelistic Tables. As the number of such auxiliaries is 99, the total of all missionary societies inclusive of these would be 657.

III. The total income of all missionary societies is stated in two distinct amounts: first, the combined and inclusive total of $20,079,698, and, second, the reduced net total of $19,598,823. The first represents a partial reduction by the exclusion of all incomes in Classes II and III already reported in Class I, and of the home missionary income of the societies which are organized for both home and foreign work. Furthermore, funds spent for missions in Europe among both Protestant and Papal nations, expenditures for mission work or church aid on behalf of foreign residents in the colonies, are not entered. Grants in aid to missionary organizations in foreign lands are also excluded from the accounts of the society aided whenever they are acknowledged in the incomes of both the society granting and the society receiving such aid, and, finally, all government grants towards educational efforts are not counted. Much misleading duplication is thus avoided. This process of elimination has been still more rigidly carried out in the income which appears in the final summaries for the world by the casting out of all sums raised on behalf of other societies, so that no identical amount acknowledged by two separate societies is counted twice over.

IV. In the returns for income given in the following summaries every variety of currency has been reduced to United States gold dollars. This, it will be noticed, differs from the entries in the Evangelistic Tables, where the income is stated in the currency of each country, and also from the plan adopted in the Directory, where the equivalent in United States currency is given in conjunction with the receipts in foreign moneys. The only exception to this in the Directory is that no attempt has been made to turn pounds sterling into United States dollars. The equivalent adopted for the pound throughout the volume is $4.90 in United States gold.

V. The aggregate given in the column entitled "Total of Foreign Missionaries" does not in many instances represent the precise summation of the six preceding columns, as would result in case the classification were accurately observed. It happens, however, that in certain instances ordained missionaries are also physicians, and have been entered in the returns for both those columns. This duplication has been eliminated wherever it has been reported or discovered. In some instances, moreover, the total alone of foreign missionaries has been reported without the distribution according to the preceding classification, which, of course, increases the final column of totals while diminishing the numbers which should have been reported in the previous columns of classification. A similar apparent discrepancy appears in the educational and other summaries, as in some instances the total number of pupils alone is reported without indicating the sex. This makes the aggregate of male and female pupils appear less than the final total given.

VI. The returns for "Organized Churches" are incomplete, as many societies have omitted them entirely, apparently not understanding that the expression refers simply to individual churches (not necessarily including church buildings or preaching services held in the street or in transient quarters) which have regular services, stated preaching, duly selected officials, a membership roll, and in connection with which the communion service is regularly held. As a rule, each church building represents such an organization, but not every preaching-place, which may be only a school-house or a hired room. A further explanation of what is meant by the expression "Organized Churches" will be found on page 3 of the Introductory and Explanatory Note at the beginning of the volume.

VII. The aggregate number of communicants reported (1,550,729), which is reduced to its net total in the final summaries (1,531,889), represents only foreign missionary converts in the sense assigned to that expression on pages 1 and 2 of the Introductory and Explanatory Note. It does not include church-members in Protestant or Papal Europe reported by foreign missionary societies in America or Great Britain, nor communicants among the Indians of Canada or the United States, nor Negroes in the southern section of the United States, nor church-members in Alaska, except those reported by the Moravian Church, nor any communicants among foreign residents in British or American colonies. On the other hand, it does include native communicants in the churches of South Africa, the West Indies, and Hawaii, even though belonging to wholly or largely self-supporting churches, since they represent the direct fruitage of foreign mission work for the last half-century.

VIII. The number reported as added last year in the final summaries (111,179) does not include all who were baptized, but only those confirmed or newly admitted on confession of faith to participate in the communion of the Lord's Supper as members of the Church.

IX. For explanation of the totals given for the columns assigned respectively to "Total of Native Contributions" and "Total of Native Christian Community," see Introductory and Explanatory Note, pages 3 and 4. For comment also on the medical statistics, see page 4 of the above-mentioned note.

X. The summaries herewith given represent mainly the statistics for the year 1899, although in many instances the author has succeeded in inserting the returns for 1900.

XI. The statistics of mission work in China antedate the recent disasters in that country, and consequent temporary interruption of missionary operations, and may differ very much from the present status.

The Introductory and Explanatory Note at the beginning of the volume should also be read as a help to a full understanding of the difficulties and intricacies attending the attempt to present accurate statistics of foreign missions, concerning which Dr. Warneck some years ago expressed his deliberate conviction that they were as yet to be regarded only as a "pious aspiration."

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARIES

(A CONDENSED RÉSUMÉ OF THE PRECEDING TABLES)

I. EVANGELISTIC:
   1. Classes I, II, and III arranged separately
   2. Classes I, II, and III arranged in combination
   3. Final reduced summary of net totals for the world

II. EDUCATIONAL:
   1. Separate summaries of graded institutions
   2. General summary of all educational work

III. LITERARY:
   1. Summary view of Bible translations
   2. Statistics of Bible and tract societies
   3. Summary of mission publishing houses and printing presses
   4. Summary of periodical literature in mission fields

IV. MEDICAL:
   Summary of hospitals and dispensaries, and patients treated annually

V. PHILANTHROPIC AND REFORMATORY:
   Summary statement of philanthropic efforts

VI. CULTURAL:
   Summary view of the cultural aspects of missions

VII. REFORM WORK IN MISSION FIELDS:
   Summary of organizations chiefly under native auspices

VIII. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS IN CHRISTIAN LANDS

IX. MISSION STEAMERS AND SHIPS

TEN years ago commenced the great reaping-time in Uganda. Patience, self-denial, and self-sacrifice had characterized the labours of those who had gone before. It had been a time of faithful sowing—a sowing oftentimes in bitter tears. And then came the "due time" of joyous reaping. And what a wonderful reaping-time it has been!

Ten years ago the number of baptized Christians in Uganda was something like 300. To-day it is 30,000, an increase of exactly a hundred-fold.

Ten years ago there was but one church—one place of Christian worship—in the whole of Uganda. To-day there are 700.

Ten years ago there were but some 20 native evangelists at work. To-day there are some 2000 Baganda men and women definitely engaged in the work of the Church—again an increase of exactly a hundred-fold. . . .

Everybody acknowledges that if ever Africa is to be won for Christ it must be by the African himself. . . . We have at this present moment in Uganda a noble band of some 10,000 communicants, of whom one in every five is doing some definite work for God. The work of the European missionary is almost entirely that of training native clergy and evangelists. He imparts the truth, suggests the ideas; and the native—understanding the native character, mind, and mode of thought as no European can ever understand it—goes forth to hand on this truth and these ideas with his own methods, with his own illustrations, and in a manner best calculated to win those souls Christ has taught him to love. . . .

I have already spoken of the 2000 native evangelists at work in the country. These are all maintained by the Native Church. The same is true of the twenty-seven native clergy. Nor is this all. The churches and schools of the country—some 700 in number—are built, repaired, and maintained by the natives themselves. In one word, the whole work of the Native Church—its educational, pastoral, and missionary work—is maintained entirely from native sources. Not one single halfpenny of English money is employed in its maintenance.

What is the secret of the attainment of this most desirable state of things? Two things from the very beginning have been kept steadily in view. First, the necessity of bringing home to the minds of the converts a sense not merely of the duty and responsibility, but also of the privilege, of giving to the support of their own Church; and secondly (and this is vitally important), the setting one's face "like a flint" against the employment by the missionaries of European funds in the work of the Native Church. . . .

There is just one other thought which is borne in upon my mind as I think of the condition of things in the great continent of Africa, and to which I would fain give expression ere I close. It is the necessity for far greater earnestness, and the adoption of a far worthier policy in the prosecution of the missionary work of the Church.

Imperialism is in the air. It meets us at every turn. Our newspapers are full of it. The very walls are emblazoned with it. Our ears are deafened with it. Whether what is called an Imperial policy is the best fitted to enable us to discharge our duty with respect to our vast colonial possessions, consistently with our purely national and insular responsibilities, I do not venture to say. I am no politician. But as one who has spent the best years of his life in Central Africa, and who has come very closely in contact with the needs of its suffering peoples, I would venture to declare unhesitatingly my deepest conviction—the very deepest conviction of my soul—that nothing but an Imperial policy deliberately adopted and unswervingly pursued by our Church in her missionary enterprise can ever meet the necessities of the great heathen world in general and of the dark continent of Africa in particular.

But it may be asked: "What do you mean by an Imperial policy in missionary enterprise?" I mean a due and proper correspondence between the end in view and the means employed for the accomplishment of that end. The end of all the missionary work of our Church, I take it, is nothing less than that "the kingdoms of this world may become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ."

The last Lambeth Conference took an Imperial view of the matter. It spoke of missionary work as "the primary work of the Church"—"the work that at the present time stands first in rank of all the tasks we have to do; the work for which the Church was commissioned by her Lord." The world for Christ. That is the end in view—an Imperial aim, truly.

And if this be so, let us see to it that the means correspond with the end—in one word, that they are Imperial. No more niggardly gifts; no more perfunctory service; no more half-hearted, lukewarm prayers—but the pouring-out before God, warm from the heart, of our fondest and most fervent petitions—the intensest longings of our soul for the ingathering of those tribes yet "sitting in darkness and in the shadow of death."

RIGHT REV. ALFRED ROBERT TUCKER, D.D.,
Bishop of Uganda.

GENERAL SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN MISSION STATISTICS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

I

EVANGELISTIC

STATISTICS OF THE INCOME, STAFF, AND EVANGELISTIC RETURNS OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

CLASSES I, II, AND III, ARRANGED IN SUMMARIES ACCORDING TO NATIONS AND CONTINENTS.

NATIONAL OR CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Societies.	Income from Home and Foreign Sources (Dollars in Gold).	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
			Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions Durng the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
				Men.	Women.																
CLASS I. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																					
THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS:																					
United States	52	$5,467,390	1365	160	113	119	1291	1015	4,159	1579	15,036	16,632	1048	6,293	4,113	451,789	30,092	7,243	344,805	$627,687	1,258,455
Canada	8	471,733	58	13	9	20	44	50	223	17	583	648	63	222	80	10,420	929	334	10,531	1,382	34,224
West Indies	10	264,874	145			11	38	24	218	143	5,332	5,475	243	560	544	72,133	3,398	602	56,390	153,017	238,960
Mexico	2	926				4	1	1	6	2		2	1								
Central America	1	19,649	17	2					19				12	12	17						
South America	2	28,508	21						21	29		29		134	86	7,000		54	4,650		21,000
Totals	75	$6,253,080	1606	175	122	154	1374	1090	4,646	1770	20,951	22,786	1367	7,221	4,840	541,342	34,419	8,233	416,376	$782,086	1,552,639
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:																					
England	45	$6,727,326	2650	132	45	2402	1548	1426	8,190	1641	25,457	27,645	3323	7,747	4,205	436,016	31,236	2,418	166,230	$496,311	1,286,911
Scotland	7	1,151,637	185	67	18	81	167	167	666	87	2,856	2,913	213	663	240	64,466	4,413	460	27,376	105,090	90,683
Wales	1	43,071	18	3		2	14	7	41	11	800	811	18	363	153	4,294	739	410	13,749	8,898	18,987
Ireland	7	138,954	31	9	3	19	28	27	117	5	485	490	32	120	102	2,727	403	90	5,434	1,177	15,208
Totals	60	$8,060,988	2884	211	66	2504	1757	1627	9,014	1744	29,598	31,859	3586	8,893	4,700	507,503	36,791	3,378	212,789	$611,476	1,411,789

CLASSES I, II, AND III, ARRANGED IN SUMMARIES ACCORDING TO NATIONS AND CONTINENTS—Continued.

NATIONAL OR CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Societies.	Income from Home and Foreign Sources (Dollars in Gold).	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
			Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives, Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
				Men.	Women.																
CLASS I—Continued. Societies directly engaged in conducting foreign missions.																					
CONTINENTAL EUROPE:																					
Denmark	3	$39,990	18			1	12	4	35	3	41	44	15	11	1	331	42	3	92	$544	821
Finland	1	22,945	9				8	2	19		12	12	3	7							
France	3	283,087	58	2		8	51	15	132	42	300	342	45			14,452	388			18,307	58,000 [a]
Germany	11	1,457,980	776	12	2	168	630	75	1,661	133	7,485	7,618	525	1,207	824	170,763	21,079	310	34,306	107,742	385,558
Netherlands	10	119,352	57	4	1	4	24	1	89	2	198	200	53	108	7	3,577	72	2	60	80	22,894
Norway	6	158,017	48	3	1	11	43	22	128	78	1,816	1,894	43	909	955	35,365	4,554	1		1,976	51,040
Sweden	6	167,234	84	2		16	55	49	204	5	224	229	50	106	12	3,245	995	23	1,169		14,508
Switzerland	3	38,959	15	2		3	18	13	51		42	42	10	22	9	840	91	31	1,854	1,856	4,317
Totals	43	$2,287,564	1065	25	4	211	841	181	2,319	263	10,118	10,381	744	2,370	1,808	228,573	27,221	370	37,481	$130,505	537,138
ASIA:																					
Burma	3	$1,727									14	14	10		4						
China	3	9,029	5	5	2	36	33	23	126		7	7	2		1	21					
India	33	148,519	24	1	2	65	18	87	220	38	419	457	121	63	60	2,541	70	94	1,230	$215	4,216
Japan	4	2,377	7		1	4	4	24	40	16	22	38	25	3	24	724	25	15	360	1,447	
Korea	1	9,800	6	3	1	6		10	26				4			46					160
Malaysia	3	5,217	40				4		44		80	80	15			62,500					250,000
Turkey	4	3,553								3	20	23	3	6	5	411	42	6	410	1,541	906
Totals	51	$180,222	82	9	6	111	59	144	456	57	562	619	180	72	94	66,243	137	115	2,000	$3,203	255,282
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA:																					
Australia	18	$173,592	71	5		39	76	62	250	88	4,282	4,370	110	1,484	155	39,316	1,521	1,912	43,222	$5,214	138,477
New Zealand	6	85,417	21	2		4	12	11	48	16	519	535	39	32		2,786	114	163	14,702	1,715	11,000
Tasmania	2	1,588				2	2	4	8		2	2	1					1	20		
Oceania	2	43,630	21				10		31	55	9	64	81		74	6,535	359	72	3,500		18,000
Totals	28	$304,227	113	7		45	100	77	337	159	4,812	4,971	231	1,516	229	48,637	1,994	2,148	61,444	$6,929	167,477
AFRICA	37	$382,636	206	6	1	183	25	62	482	122	5,078	5,216	821	2,307	2,466	120,462	8,039	613	38,862	$19,786	481,154
Totals for Class I	294	$17,468,717	5956	433	199	3208	4156	3181	17,254	4115	71,119	75,832	6929	22,379	14,137	1,512,760	108601	14,857	768,952	$1,553,985	4,405,479

[a] *Estimated.*

CLASSES I, II, AND III, ARRANGED IN SUMMARIES ACCORDING TO NATIONS AND CONTINENTS—Continued.

NATIONAL OR CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Societies.	Income from Home and Foreign Sources (Dollars in Gold).	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
			Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
				Men.	Women.																
CLASS II. Societies indirectly coöperating or aiding in foreign missions.																					
AMERICAN CONTINENTS:																					
United States	16	$192,713	22	1		19	17	3	61			271	15	3	4	236	23	3			778
Canada	5	74,265	15	4	1	29	32	56	135												[a]
West Indies	3	43,610	24				22		46	36	423	459	55	123	178	33,638	2,988	180	25,380	$39,200	100,000
Totals	24	$310,588	61	5	1	48	71	59	242	36	423	730	70	126	182	33,874	3,011	183	25,380	$39,200	100,778
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:																					
England	25	$815,551	18	1		68	17	9	113	3	827	830	7	3	13	456		4	73		1,308
Scotland	9	147,794	1			7			8	1	16	326	1	1							
Ireland	3	15,533																			
Totals	37	$978,878	19	1		75	17	9	121	4	843	1,156	8	4	13	456		4	73		1,308
CONTINENTAL EUROPE:																					
Denmark	1	$6,890																			
Finland	1	3,993				1		4	5		1	1	1								
Germany	4	14,448	15					10	25		18	18	11			71					186
Netherlands	5	18,641	15				4		19			15									
Norway	2	5,796						1	1				1								
Sweden	3	16,794																			
Totals	16	$66,562	30			1	4	15	50		19	34	13			71					186
ASIA:																					
Burma	1	$692																			
China	10	27,120	6					2	8		16	16	6	7							
India	30	84,510	1			2	1		4		436	436	27	49				4,360	165,931		
Japan	2	4,294									64	64									
Korea	1	975																			
Totals	44	$117,591	7			2	1	2	12		516	516	33	56				4,360	165,931		
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA:																					
Australia	3	$52,214	4	1		28	2	37	150				9								
New Zealand	1																				
Totals	4	$52,214	4	1		28	2	37	150				9								
AFRICA	2	$17,821																			
Totals for Class II	127	$1,543,654	121	7	1	154	95	122	575	40	1,801	2,436	133	186	195	34,401	3,011	4,547	191,384	$39,200	102,272

a Estimated.

CLASSES I, II, AND III, ARRANGED IN SUMMARIES ACCORDING TO NATIONS AND CONTINENTS—Continued.

NATIONAL OR CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Societies.	Income from Home and Foreign Sources (Dollars in Gold).	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
			Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
				Men.	Women.																
CLASS III. Societies or Institutions independently engaged in specialized effort in various departments of foreign missions.																					
AMERICAN CONTINENTS:																					
United States	28	$256,678	32	29	7	103	41	30	313	7	112	160	53	4				4	474	$102	
West Indies	1	127				1		1	2												
Totals	29	$256,805	32	29	7	104	41	31	315	7	112	160	53	4				4	474	$102	
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:																					
England	40	$333,305	15	10	9	43	26	91	194	2	408	410	135	136	9	593	226	6,415	261,252	$147	2,372
Scotland	14	180,168	16	8		13	16	38	91		130	130	31	22	1	101	73	13	880		3,000
Wales	1	10,961								6	200	206	1	11	17	2,500	200	30	3,000	4,655	10,000
Ireland	2	29,679	5				5	4	14		51	51	4	12	2	290	27	13	994		
Totals	57	$554,113	36	18	9	56	47	133	299	8	789	797	171	181	29	3,484	526	6,471	266,126	$4,802	15,372
CONTINENTAL EUROPE:																					
France	3	$26,000																			
Germany	9	109,904	3	5		15	6	118	147		13	13	19	1	1	60		6	515	$24	400
Netherlands	7	2,985																			
Norway	2	270				3			3												
Sweden	1																				
Switzerland	1	3,215																			
Totals	23	$142,374	3	5		18	6	118	150		13	13	19	1	1	60		6	515	$24	400
ASIA:																					
China	5	$14,172	1				1	1	3		12	12	1	12							
India	6	69,123	2	2	7	4	3	13	31		51	51	4	3	1	24	9	2	32	$25	41
Japan	9	22,883		2		1	1	2	6		47	73	8	451	1		5	2	111	1,500	
Malaysia	2	600																			
Totals	22	$106,778	3	4	7	5	5	16	40		110	136	13	466	2	24	14	4	143	$1,525	41
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA:																					
Australia	3	$1,377																			
AFRICA	3	$5,880	4			18		27	49		22	22	1								
Totals for Class III.	137	$1,067,327	78	56	23	201	99	325	853	15	1,046	1,128	257	652	32	3,568	540	6,485	267,258	$6,453	15,813

COMBINED TOTALS OF CLASSES I, II, AND III, ACCORDING TO NATIONS AND CONTINENTS.

NATIONAL OR CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.		Number of Societies.	Income from Home and Foreign Sources (Dollars in Gold).	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
				Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
					Men.	Women.																
UNITED STATES	Class I 52	96	$5,916,781	1419	190	120	241	1349	1048	4,533	1586	15,148	17,063	1116	6,300	4,117	452,025	30,115	7,250	345,279	$627,789	1,259,233
	" II 16																					
	" III 28																					
CANADA	Class I 8	13	545,998	73	17	10	49	76	106	358	17	583	648	63	222	80	10,420	929	334	10,531	1,382	34,224
	" II 5																					
	" III –																					
WEST INDIES	Class I 10	14	308,611	169			12	60	25	266	179	5,755	5,934	298	683	722	105,771	6,386	782	81,770	192,217	338,960
	" II 3																					
	" III 1																					
MEXICO	Class I 2	2	926				4	1	1	6	2		2	1								
	" II –																					
	" III –																					
CENTRAL AMERICA	Class I 1	1	19,649	17	2					19				12	12	17						
	" II –																					
	" III –																					
SOUTH AMERICA	Class I 2	2	28,508	21						21	29		29		134	86	7,000		54	4,650		21,000
	" II –																					
	" III –																					
ENGLAND	Class I 45	110	7,876,182	2683	143	54	2513	1591	1526	8,497	1646	26,69.	28,885	3465	7,886	4,227	437,065	31,462	8,837	427,555	496,458	1,290,591
	" II 25																					
	" III 40																					
SCOTLAND	Class I 7	30	1,479,599	202	75	18	101	183	205	765	88	3,002	3,369	245	686	241	64,567	4,486	473	28,256	105,090	93,683
	" II 9																					
	" III 14																					
WALES	Class I 1	2	54,032	18	3		2	14	7	41	17	1,000	1,017	19	374	170	6,794	939	440	16,749	13,553	28,987
	" II –																					
	" III 1																					
IRELAND	Class I 7	12	184,166	36	9	3	19	33	31	131	5	536	541	36	132	104	3,017	430	103	6,428	1,177	15,208
	" II 3																					
	" III 2																					
DENMARK	Class I 3	4	46,880	18			1	12	4	35	3	41	44	15	11	1	331	42	3	92	544	821
	" II 1																					
	" III –																					
FINLAND	Class I 1	2	26,938	9			1	8	6	24		13	13	4	7							
	" II 1																					
	" III –																					
FRANCE	Class I 3	6	309,087	58	2		8	51	15	132	42	300	342	45			14,452	388			18,307	58,000
	" II –																					
	" III 3																					
GERMANY	Class I 11	24	1,582,332	794	17	2	183	636	203	1,833	133	7,516	7,649	555	1,208	825	170,894	21,079	316	34,821	107,766	386,144
	" II 4																					
	" III 9																					
NETHERLANDS	Class I 10	22	140,978	72	4	1	4	28	1	108	2	198	215	53	108	7	3,577	72	2	60	80	22,894
	" II 5																					
	" III 7																					

COMBINED TOTALS OF CLASSES I, II, AND III, ACCORDING TO NATIONS AND CONTINENTS—Continued.

NATIONAL OR CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Societies.	Income from Home and Foreign Sources (Dollars in Gold).	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
			Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians. Men.	Physicians. Women.	Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives—Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
NORWAY ..... Class I 6; " II 2; " III 2	10	$164,083	48	3	1	14	43	23	132	78	1,816	1,894	44	909	955	35,365	4,554	1		$1,976	51,040
SWEDEN ..... Class I 6; " II 3; " III 1	10	184,028	84	2		16	55	49	204	5	224	229	50	106	12	3,245	995	23	1,169		14,508
SWITZERLAND ..... Class I 3; " II —; " III 1	4	42,174	15	2		3	18	13	51		42	42	10	22	9	840	91	31	1,854	1,856	4,317
BURMA ..... Class I 3; " II 1; " III —	4	2,419									14	14	10		4						
CHINA ..... Class I 3; " II 10; " III 5	18	50,321	12	5	2	36	34	26	137		35	35	9	19	1	21					
INDIA ..... Class I 33; " II 30; " III 6	69	302,152	27	3	9	71	22	100	255	38	906	944	152	115	61	2,565	79	4,456	167,193	240	4,257
JAPAN ..... Class I 4; " II 2; " III 9	15	29,554	7	2	1	5	5	26	46	16	133	175	33	454	25	724	30	17	471	2,947	
KOREA ..... Class I 1; " II 1; " III —	2	10,775	6	3	1	6		10	26				4			46					160
MALAYSIA ..... Class I 3; " II —; " III 2	5	5,817	40				4		44		80	80	15			62,500					250,000
TURKEY ..... Class I 4; " II —; " III —	4	3,553								3	20	23	3	6	5	411	42	6	410	1,541	906
AUSTRALIA ..... Class I 18; " II 3; " III 3	24	227,183	75	6		67	78	99	400	88	4,282	4,370	119	1,484	155	39,316	1,521	1,912	43,222	5,214	138,477
NEW ZEALAND ..... Class I 6; " II 1; " III —	7	85,417	21	2		4	12	11	48	16	519	535	39	32		2,786	114	163	14,702	1,715	11,000
TASMANIA ..... Class I 2; " II —; " III —	2	1,588				2	2	4	8		2	2	1					1	20		
OCEANIA ..... Class I 2; " II —; " III —	2	43,630	21				10		31	55	9	64	81		74	6,535	359	72	3,500		18,000
AFRICA ..... Class I 37; " II 2; " III 3	42	406,337	210	6	1	201	25	89	531	122	5,100	5,238	822	2,307	2,466	120,462	8,039	613	38,862	19,786	481,154
Totals ...	558	$20,079,698	6155	496	223	3563	4350	3628	18,682	4170	73,966	79,396	7319	23,217	14,364	1,550,729	112152	25,889	1,227,594	$1,599,638	4,523,564

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF ALL CLASSES COMBINED ACCORDING TO CONTINENTS.

NATIONAL OR CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Societies.	Income from Home and Foreign Sources (Dollars in Gold).	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
			Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians(Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
				Men.	Women.																
American Continents	128	$6,820,473	1699	209	130	306	1486	1180	5,203	1813	21,486	23,676	1490	7,351	5,022	575,216	37,430	8,420	442,230	$821,388	1,653,417
Great Britain and Ireland	154	9,593,979	2939	230	75	2635	1821	1769	9,434	1756	31,230	33,812	3765	9,078	4,742	511,443	37,317	9,853	478,988	616,278	1,428,469
Continent of Europe	82	2,496,500	1098	30	4	230	851	314	2,519	263	10,150	10,428	776	2,371	1,809	228,704	27,221	376	37,996	130,529	537,724
Asia	117	404,591	92	13	13	118	65	162	508	57	1,188	1,271	226	594	96	66,267	151	4,479	168,074	4,728	255,323
Australasia and Oceania	35	357,818	117	8		73	102	114	487	159	4,812	4,971	240	1,516	229	48,637	1,994	2,148	61,444	6,929	167,477
Africa	42	406,337	210	6	1	201	25	89	531	122	5,100	5,238	822	2,307	2,466	120,462	8,039	613	38,862	19,786	481,154
Totals for the World	558	$20,079,698	6155	496	223	3563	4350	3628	18,682	4170	73,966	79,396	7319	23,217	14,364	1,550,729	112152	25,889	1,227,594	$1,599,638	4,523,564

NOTE CONCERNING THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF WOMEN'S SOCIETIES IN THE ABOVE TOTALS.

It has been found impossible to tabulate complete returns of the financial contributions and other data representing the extent to which women's societies have participated in the results recorded above. Special requests were sent out for full returns of the separate work of such societies, but the response has not been sufficiently full to be available for the purpose intended. In many instances it was no doubt difficult, if not impossible, to give separate returns. From the United States alone the replies have been adequate to yield a basis of approximate data. In almost all other countries an average of fifty per cent. or more of women's special work is not recorded separately in the data returned to the author. It will be impossible, therefore, to give other than incomplete returns of this important and interesting phase of modern missions. From the United States fairly complete data were received, showing 42 women's societies, with contributions amounting to $1,431,365, with 1233 missionaries and 2339 ordained and unordained native workers. The total data of women's societies for the world actually received by the author, counting independent, and principal but not secondary auxiliaries, indicate that they number 137, including all classes (of which about 100 may be reckoned in Class I), with acknowledged contributions in the returns forwarded amounting to $2,715,558, and 2340 foreign missionaries, with a total of 5157 native agents, the most of whom are female teachers and Bible and zenana women. If the returns from all women's societies were available, it seems likely that a considerable amount could be added to the item of contributions, while other data would also be proportionately increased.

FINAL SUMMARIES REPRESENTING NET STATISTICAL TOTALS FOR THE WORLD.

(In the previous tables of Classes I, II, and III, and in the summaries already given, each society, nation, and continent is credited with the returns to which it is entitled, without attempting to throw out duplicate data acknowledged by two separate societies, *except* that financial grants in aid by home agencies to societies in colonial mission fields, and other data of such organizations in non-Christian lands, when already included in the returns of home societies, were excluded from the data credited to the societies thus aided in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere. In the following summaries a further and final reduction has been made, rigidly excluding *all* duplicate returns, so that no single item is counted twice, the result being that net totals alone are recorded.)

NATIONAL OR CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Societies.	Income from Home and Foreign Sources (Dollars in Gold).	Foreign Missionaries.							Native Workers.			Stations.		Churches.			Sunday-schools.		Contributions.	Native Christ'ns
			Ordained Missionaries.	Physicians.		Lay Missionaries not Physicians (Men).	Married Women not Physicians.	Unmarried Women not Physicians.	Total of Foreign Missionaries.	Ordained Natives.	Unordained Natives — Preachers, Teachers, Bible-women, and other Helpers.	Total of Ordained and Unordained Native Helpers.	Principal Stations.	All other Substations.	Organized Churches.	Total Number of Communicants.	Additions During the Last Year.	Sunday-schools.	Total Sunday-school Membership.	Total of Native Contributions.	Total of Native Christian Community, including, besides Communicants, Non-communicants of all Ages.
				Men.	Women.																
American Continents: Class I 75, " II 24, " III 29	128	$6,616,096	1641	203	129	276	1437	1122	5,000	1723	20,957	23,029	1442	7,201	4,903	559,476	36,794	8,202	424,607	$775,955	1,652,639
Great Britain and Ireland: Class I 60, " II 37, " III 57	154	9,459,562	2925	230	75	2630	1804	1768	9,397	1756	31,179	33,761	3759	9,078	4,736	510,987	37,317	9,852	478,915	616,278	1,427,161
European Continent: Class I 43, " II 16, " III 23	82	2,441,013	1074	32	4	229	855	314	2,500	263	10,131	10,394	769	2,376	1,816	228,833	27,221	376	37,996	130,529	537,838
Asia: Class I 51, " II 44, " III 22	117	380,947	88	13	13	117	65	154	495	54	1,221	1,301	229	591	89	66,267	151[a]	116	2,143	4,728	258,323
Australasia and Oceania: Class I 28, " II 4, " III 3	35	294,868	89	5		40	76	76	283	158	4,490	4,648	203	1,516	211	45,864	1,657	2,148	61,444	3,200	157,477
Africa: Class I 37, " II 2, " III 3	42	406,337	210	6	1	186	25	62	489	122	5,079	5,217	821	2,307	2,466	120,462	8,039	613	38,862	19,786	481,154
Reduced net totals for the world: Class I 294, " II 127, " III 137	558	$19,598,823	6027	489	222	3478	4262	3496	18,164	4076	73,057	78,350	7223	23,069	14,221	1,531,889	111179	21,307	1,043,967	$1,550,476	4,514,592

a Returns incomplete.

II

EDUCATIONAL

STATISTICS OF ELEMENTARY, ACADEMIC, MEDICAL, AND INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION

I. Universities and Colleges
II. Theological and Training Schools
III. Boarding and High Schools, and Seminaries
IV. Industrial Training Institutions and Classes
V. Medical Schools and Schools for Nurses
VI. Kindergartens
VII. Elementary or Village Day Schools

I. UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Location.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.			Location.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Africa	8	1,636	495	2,131	Korea	1	169		169
Australasia	2	75		75	Madagascar	1	80	12	92
Burma	2	1,217		1,217	Persia	1	51		51
Canada	2	114		114	South America	3	45	226	799
Ceylon	8	2,749		2,749	Syria	1	544		544
China	13	1,718	96	1,814	Turkey	7	1,277	719	1,996
India	34	21,643	441	22,084	West Indies	2	306		306
Japan	9	1,288	110	1,398	Totals	94	32,912	2,099	35,539

II. THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Africa	59	1,795	251	2,214	Madagascar	15	423	39	462
Alaska	1	90	70	160	Malaysia	9	193		193
Australasia	2	42		42	Mexico	4	134		134
Burma	9	220	418	638	Oceania	13	712	167	879
Canada and Greenland	2	22		22	Palestine	1	15		15
Central America	1	2		2	Persia	3	205		205
Ceylon	7	128	11	139	Siam and Laos	1	15		15
China	68	772	543	1,315	South America	7	57		57
Formosa	3	33	12	45	Syria	2	9	82	91
India	110	2,905	1,433	4,338	Turkey	8	65	90	155
Japan	38	253	343	596	West Indies	10	145	54	199
Korea	2	49		49	Totals	375	8,284	3,513	11,965

III. BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES.

Location.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Africa	83	5,526	4,295	9,951
Alaska	5	26	87	113
Australasia	1		52	52
Burma	26	1,775	1,026	2,801
Canada	14	99	221	487
Central America	1			28
Ceylon	43	1,291	2,722	4,013
China	166	2,930	3,509	6,439
Formosa	3	45	38	83
India	337	29,321	12,092	41,493
Japan	37	913	2,484	3,397
Korea	5	81	75	156
Madagascar	8	1,444	642	2,116
Malaysia	13	1,865	181	2,046
Mexico	20	198	1,921	2,119
Oceania	13	312	438	800
Palestine	6	109	163	272
Persia	6	216	464	680
Siam and Laos	8	299	203	502
South America	28	978	1,642	2,800
Syria	18	423	652	1,075
Turkey	35	1,685	1,697	3,482
West Indies	3	76	110	186
Totals	879	49,612	34,714	85,091

IV. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND CLASSES.

Africa	63	1,455	390	1,845
Burma	3	193	77	270
Canada	11	497	278	775
Ceylon	8	435	174	713
China	7	95	96	191
India	51	3,158	967	4,305
Japan	15	185	267	452
Korea	1			
Madagascar	2	30	25	55
Mexico	3	27	40	67
Oceania	4	163		163
Palestine	2	13	16	29
Persia	1			
Siam and Laos	2		20	20
South America	2	34	2	36
Syria	2	63		63
Turkey	2	90		90
Totals	179	6,438	2,352	9,074

V. MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

Africa	2			
Alaska	1		3	3
Ceylon	2		20	20
China	32	227	43	270
India	16	57	134	191
Japan	5		25	25
Korea	1	7		7
Madagascar	1			
Malaysia	1		5	5
Mexico	1			
Persia	3	17		17
Syria	1	113		113
Turkey	1			
Totals	67	421	230	651

VI. KINDERGARTENS.

Location.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.			Location.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Africa	7	33	39	152	Mexico	5		35	166
Burma	6	7	33	159	Oceania	4			596
Canada	1				Palestine	1			
China	6	39	88	194	Persia	4	38	81	119
India	30	126	305	815	South America	10			165
Japan	25	166	252	926	Turkey	21	204	313	1,352
Malaysia	2			60	Totals	122	613	1,146	4,704

VII. ELEMENTARY OR VILLAGE DAY SCHOOLS.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Totals	18,742	616,722	287,720	904,442

SUMMARY.

Universities and Colleges	94	32,912	2,099	35,539
Theological and Training Schools	375	8,284	3,513	11,965
Boarding and High Schools, and Seminaries	879	49,612	34,714	85,091
Industrial Training Institutions and Classes	179	6,438	2,352	9,074
Medical Schools and Schools for Nurses	67	421	230	651
Kindergartens	122	2,352[1]	2,352[1]	4,704
Elementary or Village Day Schools	18,742	616,722	287,720	904,442
Totals	20,458	716,741	332,980	1,051,466

[1] In the absence of definite information in the returns as to the sex of pupils in kindergartens, it has been estimated that about one half are boys.

III

LITERARY

STATISTICS OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS AND GENERAL LITERATURE

I. BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.

Location.	Number of Languages or Dialects.	
AFRICAN CONTINENT	117	117
AMERICAN CONTINENTS:		
Arctic Coast	2	
Canada	15	
United States	15	
Mexico and Central America	7	50
West Indies	3	
South America	8	
ASIATIC CONTINENT:		
Burma	8	
China	26	
India	76	
Indo-China and Siam	4	
Japan	3	
Korea	1	175
Malaysia	27	
Persia	4	
Russia in Asia	14	
Syria	1	
Turkish Empire	11	
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA	58	58
EUROPEAN CONTINENT:		
Northern Europe	5	
Central Europe	20	
Southern and Southeastern Europe	10	56
Russia in Europe	21	
Total of Missionary Versions		456
Missionary Versions now obsolete		40
Total of Missionary Versions now in circulation		416

TRANSLITERATED VERSIONS, 20.

ORIGINAL, ANCIENT, AND STANDARD VERSIONS.

ORIGINAL, 2. ANCIENT, 6. STANDARD, 16.

Translations, living and obsolete, made by missionaries	Issued before the nineteenth century	10
	Issued during the nineteenth century	446
	Total of missionary translations	456
Principal Ancient Versions		6
Standard Modern Versions		16
Total of Ancient and Modern, living and obsolete, Bible translations		478
Subtract from the above the total of Ancient and Modern obsolete versions		46
Remaining total of living versions now used and circulated		432
Additional transliterated versions now in use		20
Total of all living versions (including transliterations) now in use by peoples of all languages and dialects		452

Number of languages or dialects into which the entire Bible has been translated by missionaries (including 3 versions now obsolete)	99
Number of additional languages or dialects into which the entire New Testament has been translated by missionaries (including 22 now obsolete)	121
Number of additional languages or dialects into which portions only of the Bible have been translated by missionaries (including 15 now obsolete)	236
Total number of missionary versions	456

II. BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.

The Bible Societies of Christendom, chiefly the American, the British and Foreign, and the National Society of Scotland, have many agencies in the foreign mission field, and circulate annually, in coöperation with foreign missions, an immense number of Holy Scriptures, either entire or in portions. As nearly as can be ascertained, the number of Bibles thus circulated each year, in mission fields exclusive of the European Continent, is 94,535, the number of Testaments 246,491, and the number of portions 2,888,633, making, with 57,175 copies reported without classification, a grand total of 3,286,834.

The American Tract Society, since its organization, has aided in the publication on the foreign field of an evangelical literature in 153 different languages. In these languages 8176 distinct publications have been issued from the home press since it was established.

The Religious Tract Society of London, chiefly through its committees and affiliated societies in foreign fields, has circulated its publications in 232 languages, dialects, and characters. Of this number 175 are identified with foreign missions. Of the annual issues reported by the Society about 20,000,000 copies are distributed outside of Great Britain by foreign societies and agencies aided by it, including those in European countries. Its most recent statement, however, as regards exclusively foreign mission lands, shows a total circulation in such lands, through its own or affiliated societies, of about 10,000,000, or one half of the total issue outside of Great Britain.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, has published the Bible, Prayer Book, and other Christian literature in many languages and dialects. Its annual circulation of such literature in non-Christian lands is about 50,000 copies.

The Christian Literature Society for India, through its various branches, circulates annually 2,312,849 books and tracts; the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese, 181,249.

In addition to the above, valuable service in the distribution of Scriptures, tracts, and wholesome literature is rendered by the Publication Boards and Societies of the prominent denominations of the United States, Great Britain, and, to some extent, of the Continent of Europe. Such societies as the Children's Special Service Mission, the Children's Scripture Union, the Pure Literature Society, the Baptist Tract and Book Society, the Sunday School Union, the Scripture Gift Mission, the Stirling Tract Enterprise, and the Missionaries' Literature Association also engage in the circulation of Christian literature, although no precise data are available in regard to the proportionate amount done in mission fields. In fact, all missionary societies are more or less active agencies in such distribution.

III. MISSION PUBLISHING HOUSES AND PRINTING PRESSES.

Location.	Number.	Annual Issues.	
		Copies.	Pages.
Africa	33	54,890	3,811,931
Arabia	1		
Burma	2	65,500	500,000
Canada and Greenland	3	10,450	125,400
Central America	1	1,000	
Ceylon	2	574,117	10,190,171
China	23	2,660,335	108,049,738
Formosa	1		
India	41	4,254,785	178,116,439
Japan	4	448,460	11,975,700
Korea	2	5,000	5,157,195
Madagascar	4	230,000	
Malaysia	1	35,000	3,000,000
Mexico	7	1,452,400	12,241,872
Oceania	8	28,500	155,500
Palestine	2		
Persia	3	2,547	825,716
Siam and Laos	2	136,822	5,659,500
South America	13	645,921	6,944,360
Syria	1	157,700	24,882,680
Tibet	1		
Turkey	3	37,500	9,529,904
West Indies	1		
Totals	159	10,800,927	381,166,106

IV. PERIODICAL LITERATURE (MAGAZINES AND PAPERS).

Location.	Number.	Circulation.
Africa	33	15,300
Alaska	2	
Assam	1	
Burma	8	8,100
Canada and Greenland	3	550
Ceylon	20	11,140
China	32	32,320
Formosa	1	
India	148	78,655
Japan	56	23,077
Korea	3	800
Madagascar	6	3,750
Malaysia	3	1,000
Mexico	17	40,050
Oceania	4	3,900
Palestine	1	6,000
Persia	2	1,400
Siam	1	372
South America	23	12,300
Syria	2	5,430
Turkey	7	5,365
West Indies	6	1,300
Totals	379	250,809

IV

MEDICAL

STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Location.	Number of Hospitals.	Number of Dispensaries.	Hospital In-patients.	Total of Individual Patients.	Total Number of Treatments.
Africa	43	107	5,326	139,283	486,459
Alaska	3	4	191		
Arabia	1	4		7,380	27,525
Burma	7	9	840	22,620	13,122
Canada and Labrador	10	11	335	5,176	10,865
Ceylon	4	10	393	9,324	15,911
China	128	245	34,523	685,047	1,674,571
Formosa	3	3	632	4,948	17,524
India	111	255	22,503	842,600	2,453,020
Japan	8	17	782	35,195	68,845
Korea	8	15	1,444	28,968	74,224
Madagascar	3	9	329	19,349	40,277
Malaysia	3	7	410	8,380	47,943
Mexico	2	5		6,338	7,221
Oceania	2	2	97		2,885
Palestine	11	21	3,655	72,881	184,156
Persia	6	13	1,015	38,646	120,577
Siam and Laos	7	11	263	14,644	25,986
South America	3	5		2,794	4,041
Syria	6	17	1,226	27,685	62,877
Turkey	10	13	1,094	37,778	88,076
	379	783	75,058	2,009,036	5,426,105
Proportionate estimate for 45 hospitals and 113 dispensaries not reporting[1]			10,111	338,744	1,016,322
Totals	379	783	85,169	2,347,780	6,442,427

[1] The following Hospitals and Dispensaries included in the 379 and 783 mentioned above failed to report statistics:

	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.
Africa	18	36
Alaska	2	3
Canada and Labrador	4	4
Ceylon	2	3
China	6	26
Formosa	1	1
India	6	21
Japan	1	2
Korea	1	1
Madagascar		3
Malaysia	1	2
Oceania	1	1
Palestine		3
Siam and Laos		1
South America	2	3
Syria		3
Totals	45	113

V

PHILANTHROPIC AND REFORMATORY

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES FOR RELIEF AND RESCUE

I. ORPHANAGES, FOUNDLING ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR INFANTS.

Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.	Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.	Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.
Africa and Mauritius	15	404	Japan	21	787	Persia	3	276
Alaska	1	32	Korea	1	13	South America	4	108
Burma	3	79	Madagascar	7	219	Syria	3	214
Canada	1	18	Malaysia	5	60	Turkey	49	4,685
Ceylon	4	206	Mexico	1	17	West Indies	1	190
China	8	278	Oceania	1	9	Totals	247	16,916
India	115	8,960	Palestine	4	361			

II. LEPER HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS, AND HOMES FOR THE UNTAINTED CHILDREN OF LEPERS.

Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.	Christians.	Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.	Christians.	Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.	Christians.
Africa	6	840	47	Japan	2	43	29	Persia	1	150	
Burma	3	177	83	Madagascar	4	377	229	South America	1	13	
Ceylon	1	271	66	Malaysia	3	57	13	Totals	100	7,523	2,086
China	12	641	158	Oceania	3	1,120					
India	63	3,799	1,454	Palestine	1	35	7				

III. SCHOOLS AND HOMES FOR THE BLIND AND FOR DEAF-MUTES.

Location.	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils.	Location.	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils.	Location.	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils.
Africa	1		India	9	209	Syria	3	42
China	11	174	Japan	4	95	Totals	30	533
Formosa	1	8	Korea	1	5			

IV. TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Temperance Societies, Bands, Homes, and Associations have been organized at many mission stations throughout the world. The sum total of these, with the membership, it has been impossible to obtain. In many instances they are not reported, and often when reported details are omitted.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has affiliated national branches in 27 foreign mission countries.

The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in India has affiliated with it 287 temperance societies, with a membership of more than 200,000.

V. RESCUE WORK, OPIUM REFUGES, HOMES FOR WIDOWS AND CONVERTS, AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.	Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.	Location.	Number of Institutions	Total Inmates.
Africa	23	2,676	India	48	1,302	South America	1	20
Arabia	1	18	Japan	6	47	Syria	1	54
Canada	4	177	Malaysia	2		United States	1	70
China	68	2,475	Palestine	1	27	Totals	156	6,866

VI. MISCELLANEOUS GUILDS AND SOCIETIES.

(For the Promotion of Purity, Prison Reform, Abolishment of Foot-Binding, Work for Soldiers, Sailors, and Prisoners.)

Location.	Societies.	Location.	Societies.	Location.	Societies.	Location.	Societies.
Africa	19	Ceylon	2	Malaysia	2	Turkey	2
Arabia	1	China	16	Mexico	1	West Indies	3
Australasia	4	India	27	Oceania	1	Total	118
Burma	3	Japan	15	South America	15		
Canada (N. W.)	2	Madagascar	1	Syria	4		

VI

CULTURAL

STATISTICS OF SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

The cultural aspects of mission work are represented by the establishment abroad of many well-known agencies which are useful in the home field. Among these may be named:

I. Societies for the Religious and Social Improvement of the Young. These are inclusive of the following: (1) The United Society of Christian Endeavor. From this source it is estimated that $70,000 represented in 1899 the annual contributions of Christian Endeavor Societies at home to the treasuries of foreign missionary societies. In the foreign field (not including Australasia) there is a total of 1315 Senior and Junior Societies. (2) The Epworth League. The Methodist Church (North) is represented in foreign mission fields by 443 chapters and a membership of 16,755. The Methodist Episcopal Church (South) has 45 chapters, with 2035 members. The total is therefore 488 chapters and a membership of 18,790. (3) The Baptist Young People's Union and the United Society of Free Baptist Young People. Special attention is given to the study of missions by the use of what is known as the "Conquest Missionary Course." All contributions are distributed through the regular missionary agencies of the Church. (4) The Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Order of the Daughters of the King, both in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, are represented by their own missionaries respectively in Japan and China. The former has established a Brotherhood House at Manila, and has its chapters in Africa and Alaska. The latter has chapters in the Danish and British West Indies, and in Haiti. (5) The Luther League of America. Missionary work is confined largely to the home field, but the foreign field is not neglected. (6) The International Order of King's Daughters and Sons. In the foreign mission fields circles of the Order have been established, as in India, China, Japan, Turkey, Africa, and elsewhere. (7) The Young Men's Christian Association. The Young Men's Christian Association has about 300 associations in mission lands, with a total of nearly 14,000 members. It has at present 22 international secretaries in foreign fields, 10 of whom are engaged in work among students. In addition 15 native secretaries are in its service, making a total working force, native and foreign, of 37. Thirteen association buildings are in use in the foreign field. (8) The Young Women's Christian Association. The Young Women's Christian Association has formed a National Union for India, Burma, and Ceylon, with headquarters at Calcutta. Five secretaries are stationed in India. It has also representatives in Turkey, Egypt, Ceylon, China, Syria, and South America. The number of associations in the foreign field is 313, and its membership is 6357. (9) Societies for Children. These have been formed in many foreign fields. The Children's Scripture Unions in Africa, India, China, Japan, and Syria are especially useful.

II. The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

III. The World's Student Federation.

IV. The Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands.

V. Theological Section of Students' Young Men's Christian Associations.

VI. Brotherhoods.

VII. Sisterhoods and Deaconesses.

VIII. Bible-Women and Zenana Visitors. The total number of Bible-women, so far as can be ascertained, is about 2000, and the number of zenana visitors about 3000.

IX. Miscellaneous Organizations. These consist of councils, conventions, summer schools, assemblies, free libraries, free reading-rooms, literary societies, improvement associations, and lecture courses. Detailed information concerning these, so far as known to the author, will be found on pages 241–244.

VII

ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE EXTENSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE FURTHERANCE OF NATIONAL, SOCIAL, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS REFORM

(In sympathy with Christian morality, although not in every instance under Christian auspices)

Africa	2	China	7	Japan	15	Oceania	1
Burma	1	India	38	Korea	1	Total	65

VIII

MISSIONARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN CHRISTIAN LANDS

(Not including Theological Schools and Seminaries)

Australasia	6	Germany	14	Scotland	7	Wales	1
Canada	4	Holland	3	Sweden	2	West Indies	2
England	26	Ireland	1	Switzerland	2	Total	104
France	1	Norway	1	United States	34		

IX

MISSION STEAMERS AND SHIPS

(Used in Evangelistic, Medical, and other Departments of Mission Service)

Africa	24	Canada	1	India	7	Siam	1
Alaska	4	Central America	1	Japan	4	Total	67
Australasia	6	China	10	Oceania	9		

THE next claim is fairness, and that makes my blood stir; for the old Saxon and Angle and Dane and Teuton is in my blood — is he not in yours? I know he is. I had good old pagan ancestry, believe me. You can see some of their memorials, their altars and tombs at old Stonehenge to-day. They believed in human sacrifices. They used to take fair young girls and put them in wicker crates and shoot arrows at them to see which way their blood would run, that they might know what the gods were thinking about and how battles would turn out. And those were my ancestors. O you blue-eyed and fair-haired men and women, proud of your Scotch and Irish and German blood, remember and honor the foreign missionaries Augustine, Paulinus, Patricius, Columba, Gallus! They were foreign missionaries who went out years ago to men and women who were wild barbarians, pagans of the North, my ancestors, and preached to them the gospel of Jesus Christ. And I am the heir of their sacrifice, my knowledge of Christ is their gift to me. . . . And that is where our Christianity started. We are the children of the converts of foreign missionaries, and I tell you that fairness means that I must do to others as men once did for me. There are millions to-day in Africa, India, and the islands of the sea that have just as good a right before God to know the best there is in life as you and I have. Why do we not tell them? Is it fair that there should be millions of children born in the next generation to open their eyes in heathen darkness, when you and I opened our eyes in the light of a Christian day? You are darkening the lives of millions of unborn children by not putting the light of the love of Jesus Christ before the faces of their fathers and mothers. . . .

What the unchristian world at home in America and England needs is a heroic advance of Christian missions. Why? Because there is no way in which the Church can so move thoughtless men and women as to make an advance by new faith and new fidelity into the heathen world for Jesus' sake and for principle. James Russell Lowell said: "You can never know a man's moral genuineness until you know what he will do for a principle." When the world sees the spirit of Christ in Christians, it will take knowledge, it will acknowledge, that they have been with Jesus. The Church needs the actual vitalization, the vital reaction, of daring deeds for God.

REV. MALTBIE D. BABCOCK, D.D.

THE extension of Christianity means the extension of a civilisation which brings new ideas in its train, before which the walls of the most inveterate exclusiveness are falling, which opens out new markets for the world's products, and which, by the introduction of more humane and progressive principles into the government of savage and stationary races, ameliorates the condition and augments the happiness of a large proportion of mankind. Such blessings inevitably follow in the track of missions, and it would seem therefore to be the height of folly to sneer at missionary effort, and the mark of culpable ignorance not to know what is doing in this noble field of human enterprise. It is too late to speak of efforts as futile or fanatic which have literally girdled the globe with a chain of missionary stations, and those who now speak scornfully of missions are simply men behind their age.

The Quarterly Review, London, January, 1894.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

PROTESTANT FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD.

This directory includes not only societies which are devoted exclusively to strictly foreign missionary effort, but those, excepting home missionary agencies, which are organized for conducting evangelical missions on the Continent of Europe, and for missionary work among seamen and Jews in foreign parts, with others which merely supply financial aid to existing societies, or coöperate in part with such agencies. In addition some organizations only partially engaged in foreign missions, as Bible and Tract Societies, are entered, and various educational and philanthropic institutions, working independently and not classed as societies, yet foreign missionary in aim, and also, so far as known, native missionary agencies in the foreign fields seeking the extension of Christianity among the unevangelized outside the bounds of local parishes. The names of a few independent missionaries have also been inserted.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AGENCIES

I. Societies of the American Continents

II. Societies of the European Continent

III. Societies of the Asiatic Continent

IV. Societies of Australasia and Oceania

V. Societies of the African Continent

CHRISTIANITY can outride all tempests, and shall sit safe and masterful when present commotions are as little thought of as the apostasy of Julian. That faith which has raised the nations to their present mental, moral, and social stature, which has made the beggar own brother to the king, will not die by the work of its own hands. It is impossible that the religion which, for the first time in the history of mankind, has fitted every tribe should create a power for its own destruction. It is impossible that a belief which has for the first time shown men how grand they may become should be destroyed by the very lessons it has taught. It is impossible that the greatest boon the world ever possessed should prove at length, by its very greatness, no boon at all, enabling men to say of itself that it is a lie. Modern progress is the offspring of Christianity, and the death of the parent would surely arrest the existence of the child.

Rome perished, but Christianity passed over to dwell with the barbarians. Learning died away, but the Gospel sanctified and formed the mediæval peoples. The infidelity of the eighteenth century did not subvert our faith at a time of spiritual torpor; and the trimming unbeliefs of the nineteenth century will not subvert it in a period of spiritual life. . . . Christianity has no cause for fear; it is too good to be false, too pure to die. The sceptic sees the downfall of all that is specially ours in the progress of science; we see the advance of science and humanity to be possible only so long as the specialties which make up Christianity continue to live. To destroy Christianity as a system of beliefs is to destroy Christianity as a rule of life; and if this rule of life lose its strength, all is lost for mankind. The civilisation of Rome sank in spite of Christianity; modern civilisation can live only as Christianity is retained. . . .

The provisions indicated in the New Testament as now existing for the full and final spread of Christianity are so ample, whether these be natural, providential, or supernatural, that we fail to see why more need be done, and believe that no more will be done. We are assured that there is to be a restoration of all things; and we believe that this magnificent result is to grow out of energies, active or latent, but now existing in the Christian Church. The business of the Church is the conversion of the world; and God does not ask from unit or corporation what it is unqualified to perform.

REV. A. C. GEEKIE, D.D.

THE whole attitude of the Christian Church toward the missionary project has changed during the past century. It began with apathy and indifference, or even antagonism and bitterness. The official discouragement of Carey is historic. The century has seen the Christian Churches pass into the axiomatic conviction that they exist for missions, that they are the organs of the mission of the universal love of God.

The mission movement has been not only settled in the deepest conscience and purpose of the Church, but also vindicated in the judgment of civil governments. The whole century lies between the foolish and unworthy Minute of the Earl of Minto in 1811, and the declaration of the present Viceroy, that the spectacle presented by the dominion of Great Britain in India is that of "British power sustained by a Christian ideal." The missionary argument and obligation have eaten into the moral conscience of civilization, and no State seizes territory from another now, or benevolently takes another State under its kindly care with ominous growls at any one who would disturb the relationship, without making out some defence on the ground of missionary service of a political nature, or of zealous propagandism of the blessings of civilization. "The White Man's Burden" is a fruit of missions. The mission movement has forced the Western political advance into Asia and Africa to justify itself by arguments that were not dreamed of as necessary one hundred years ago.

The work of missions has shown its supernatural character by its disproportion to the force which has been employed. The life, the energy, the money expended in one month of the Civil War exceeded all that has been devoted to missions during the century. Yet the smaller sacrifice has opened the whole world, has widened beyond description the stock of human knowledge, has created more homes than the whole Civil War destroyed, has dotted the heathen world with school-houses and churches, has transformed Christianity at home, and redeemed millions of lives abroad, and shaken to their depths the non-Christian religions.

ROBERT E. SPEER, M.A.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

I. THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS.

I. The United States of America.
II. The Dominion of Canada.
III. The West Indies.
IV. Mexico, Central and South America.

I. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION (1814).

Secretaries: Rev. Henry C. Mabie, D.D., and Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, D.D., Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: "To diffuse the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ by means of missions throughout the world."

Income: $1,148,336. Of this amount $657,843 is from home sources, including Women's Auxiliaries; $402,500 is contributed by European mission churches, and $87,993 by natives in foreign mission fields.

Fields: Burma, Assam, India, China, Japan, Africa, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Denmark, and Norway.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society (1871).

(Auxiliary to American Baptist Missionary Union.)

Secretaries: Mrs. H. G. Safford and Mrs. N. M. Waterbury, Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: The Christianization of women in foreign lands.

Income: $76,830.

Fields: Burma, Assam, India, China, Japan, Africa, France, and Sweden.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West (1871).

(Auxiliary to American Baptist Missionary Union.)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. A. M. Bacon, 5658 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Object: The evangelization and training of women and children in heathen lands.

Income: $31,804.

Fields: Burma, Assam, India, China, and Japan.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of California (1875).

(Auxiliary to American Baptist Missionary Union.)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. M. E. Bridges, 31 Glen Park Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Object: The Christianization of women in heathen lands.

Income: $2090.

Field: Japan.

BAPTIST:

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Oregon (1878).

(Auxiliary to American Baptist Missionary Union.)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. E. S. Latourette, Oregon City, Oregon.

Object: The Christianization of women in heathen lands.

Income: $444.

Fields: India, China, and Assam.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF FREE BAPTISTS (1833).

(From 1833 to 1892 this organization was known as the Free Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, but at the latter date the title was changed to the General Conference of Free Baptists.)

Secretary: Rev. Arthur Given, D.D., Auburn, Rhode Island.

Object: Foreign and home missions, and educational work.

Income: $31,514, which does not include the income of the Woman's Society. Of this amount $20,111 was received for foreign missions, $8291 for home missions, and $3112 for educational work.

Fields: Provinces of Bengal and Orissa, India, Africa, and the United States.

Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society (1873).

(Coöperating with the General Conference of Free Baptists.)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. S. C. G. Avery, Alton, New Hampshire.

Object: To extend the Christian religion and its blessings, more especially among women and children, by sending and supporting missionaries and teachers, and by establishing schools and churches in Free Baptist fields.

Income: $10,551. Of this amount $7034 was appropriated for foreign missions, and $3517 for home missions.

Fields: India and the United States.

United Society of Free Baptist Young People (1888).

(Auxiliary to the General Conference of Free Baptists.)

Secretary: Mr. Harry S. Myers, Hillsdale, Michigan.

Object: To organize Young People's Societies and increase interest in denominational enterprises.

Income: $2900. Of this amount $2100 was appropriated to foreign missions. All contributions are sent to the Treasurer of the General Conference.

Fields: India and the United States.

BAPTIST:

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1842).

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. O. U. Whitford, Westerly, Rhode Island.
Object: Missions and evangelism — foreign and home.
Income: $11,841. Of this amount about $9000, including contribution from the Woman's Executive Board, was received for foreign missions.
Fields: China, Holland, England, and the United States.

Woman's Executive Board Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference (1884).

(*Auxiliary to the Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Society.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Albert Whitford, Milton, Rock County, Wisconsin.
Object: To raise funds for various denominational enterprises.
Income: $3705. Of this amount about $1500 was appropriated to foreign missions.
Fields: China and the United States.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION (1845).

Secretary: Rev. R. J. Willingham, 1103 Main Street, Richmond, Virginia.
Object: The propagation of the Gospel in foreign mission fields.
Income: $116,377. Of this amount $109,267 is from home sources, and $7110 from foreign mission fields.
Fields: China, Japan, Africa, Mexico, Brazil, and Italy.

Woman's Missionary Union (1888).

(*Auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Annie W. Armstrong, 304 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
Object: To stimulate the missionary spirit and grace of giving among the women and children of the churches, and to aid in collecting funds for missionary purposes, to be disbursed by the Boards (Home, Foreign, and Sunday-school) of the Southern Baptist Convention.
Income: $64,112. Of this amount $24,152 was received for foreign missions.
Fields: China, Japan, Brazil, Africa, Italy, Mexico, Cuba, and home missions among the native and foreign populations in the United States.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION (1880).

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. L. G. Jordan, 547 Third Street, Louisville, Kentucky.
Object: Foreign mission work in Africa and Cuba.
Income: $5208.
Fields: Liberia, Cape Colony, and Cuba.

Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Board ( ).

(*Auxiliary to the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention.*)

Secretary:
Object:
Income:
Field:
} No returns received.

BAPTIST:

GENERAL MISSIONARY AND TRACT COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN CHURCH [DUNKARDS] (1884).

Secretary: Mr. Galen B. Royer, Elgin, Illinois.
Object: Preaching the Word, and aiding in building churches.
Income: $44,316 (including a balance of $10,126). Of this amount $13,680 was appropriated for foreign missions.
Fields: India, Asia Minor, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA (1891).

(*A Fraternal Union for all Young People's Organizations in the Baptist Churches of America.*)

General Secretary: Rev. E. E. Chivers, D.D., 324 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Object: To create interest and encourage helpfulness in missions. Publication of the "Conquest Missionary Course," a series of studies on the missionary work of the Baptist denomination.
Income: No income is raised, but the young people are urged to give through the regular channels of their home churches.
Fields: Those occupied by Baptist missions.

ELLA THING MEMORIAL MISSION, OF THE GORDON MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL (1895).

Secretary: The secretaryship is vacant at present.
Object: The evangelization of Korea.
Income: $3000. This Mission is supported by Mr. Samuel B. Thing, as a memorial of his deceased daughter.
Field: Seoul, Korea.

BRETHREN:

HOME, FRONTIER, AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST (1853).

Secretary: Rev. William M. Bell, D.D., Dayton, Ohio.
Object: Home and foreign evangelization.
Income: $74,093. Of this amount $43,333 is for home missions, $12,760 is for church erection, and $18,000 was disbursed for foreign missions ($15,000 from home sources, and $3000 from the foreign field).
Fields: Africa, China, Japan, Germany, Canada, and the United States.

Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ (1875).

(*In connection with the United Brethren in Christ.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. B. F. Witt, Room 12, United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, Ohio.
Object: Foreign missionary work.
Income: $19,189.
Fields: Africa and China.

BRETHREN:

Young People's Christian Union, United Brethren in Christ (1890).

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. H. F. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio.

Object: A union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church. Two Branch Unions contribute directly to foreign missions. Five local societies contribute to the support of individual missionaries in foreign lands.

Income: About $1240.

Fields: Porto Rico, and individual missionaries in various lands.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY BOARD OF THE BRETHREN IN CHRIST [RIVER BRETHREN] (1896).

Secretary: Elder W. O. Baker, Louisville, Ohio.

Object: Mission work in foreign lands.

Income: $1222, which includes a balance of $684 from 1899.

Field: Buluwayo, South Africa.

(NOTE.— Several missionaries supported by contributions from members of this denomination, but not connected with the Foreign Missionary Board, are working at Calcutta, India, Johannesburg, South Africa, and in Mexico.)

CHRISTIAN:

MISSION BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH (1886).

(*Formerly designated as "The Missionary and Church Extension Department of the American Christian Convention."*)

Secretary of Mission Department: Rev. J. G. Bishop, D.D., Dayton, Ohio.

Object: To arrange, direct, or transact such matters as may be thought proper and necessary, in connection with, and for the furtherance of, the interests and honor of the cause of Christ.

Income: $17,822. Of this amount $9798 was the appropriation for foreign missions, and $8024 for the home work.

Fields: Japan and the United States.

Woman's Board for Foreign Missions of the American Christian Convention (1886).

(*Auxiliary to Mission Board of the Christian Church.*)

President: Rev. Ellen Grant Gustin, Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Object: To raise money for mission work in Japan.

Income: Included in receipts of the Mission Board of the Christian Church. No separate returns have been forwarded.

Field: Japan.

CHURCH OF GOD:

THE WOMAN'S GENERAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CHURCHES OF GOD (1890).

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Ella Jeffries, El Paso, Woodford County, Illinois.

Object: To aid in the evangelization of the world.

Income: $1000.

Fields: India and the United States.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES:

FOREIGN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1875).

(*The Church of the Disciples began foreign mission work in 1849, but the Foreign Christian Missionary Society was not organized in its present form until 1875.*)

Secretary: Rev. A. McLean, Box 884, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Object: To preach the Gospel in the regions beyond.

Income: $152,727. Of this amount $144,719 is from home sources, and $8008 is from the foreign field.

Fields: China, Japan, India, Africa, Turkey, Europe, the West Indies, and the Philippine Islands.

CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS (1874).

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Helen E. Moses, 152 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Object: To maintain preachers and teachers for religious instruction, to disseminate missionary intelligence, and to establish and maintain schools and institutions in mission fields.

Income: $101,343. Of this amount $46,473 was received for foreign missions ($43,019 from home sources, and $3454 from the foreign field), and $54,870 for home missions.

Fields: India, Jamaica, Mexico, and the United States.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM:

BOARD OF HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW JERUSALEM IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(*Not incorporated, but appointed annually by the General Convention.*)

Secretary: Rev. Willard H. Hinkley, 259 Savin Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Object: Missionary work of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States, and in foreign countries.

Income: $5708. Of this amount $900 was appropriated for missions in Europe.

Fields: United States, Sweden, Denmark, and Italy.

(NOTE.— The State Associations also have separate Boards.)

CONGREGATIONAL:

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS (1810).

Corresponding Secretaries: Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., Rev. Charles H. Daniels, D.D., and Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: "Foreign Missions, for the purpose of devising ways and means, and adopting and prosecuting measures, for promoting the spread of the Gospel in heathen lands."

Income: $780,372. Of this amount $644,201 is from home sources, including receipts from the Women's Auxiliaries, and $136,171 is from the foreign field.

Fields: Africa, Turkey, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Micronesia, Mexico, Spain, and Austria.

CONGREGATIONAL:

Woman's Board of Missions (1868).

(*Auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.*)

Home Secretary: Miss Abbie B. Child, 704 Congregational House, Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: Mission work through women on behalf of women in foreign fields.

Income: $133,286, which includes $22,461 in legacies.

Fields: Africa, Turkey, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Micronesia, Spain, Austria, and Mexico.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior (1868).

(*Auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.*)

Recording Secretary: Miss M. D. Wingate, Room 603, 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Object: To engage the earnest, systematic coöperation of Christian women in sending out and supporting female missionaries, native teachers and Bible-readers to heathen women, through the agency of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Income: $80,402. Of this amount $80,196 is from home sources, and $206 from the foreign field.

Fields: Japan, India, Ceylon, Africa, Turkey, China, Micronesia, and Mexico.

Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific (1873).

(*Auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.*)

Secretary: Mrs. W. J. Wilcox, 576 East Fourteenth Street, Oakland, California.

Object: Spread of the Gospel among heathen women.

Income: $5242.

Fields: Africa, Turkey, India, Japan, China, Micronesia, and Spain.

EPISCOPAL:

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1835).

(*This took the place of a Protestant Episcopal society formed in 1820.*)

Secretaries: Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D.D., Rev. Joshua Kimber, Mr. John W. Wood, and Rev. Robert B. Kimber, Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York City.

Object: To conduct missionary operations in the United States and foreign lands.

Income: $613,595 (including $111,003 as "specials"). Of this amount $232,504 was disbursed for foreign missions. Only a portion of the receipts of the Woman's Auxiliary is contributed to the Society.

Fields: Africa, China, Japan, Haiti, Mexico, Porto Rico, Alaska, and the United States.

Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. (1871).

Secretary: Miss Julia C. Emery, Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York City.

Object: To aid the Board of Missions in all its departments.

Income: Triennial offering of 1898, to provide new women workers for the domestic and foreign fields, $82,818. Annual offerings, $229,807, of which $118,000 was disbursed without coming to the central treasury. The amount received for foreign missions was $52,988. The money contributed to the central treasury is included in the Board of Managers' totals.

Fields: Africa, China, Japan, Haiti, Mexico, Porto Rico, Alaska, and the United States.

EPISCOPAL:

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1860).

(*Coöperates with the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society as an independent, separately incorporated, and self-governing auxiliary.*)

General Secretary: Rev. William Dudley Powers, D.D., 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Object: "To extend and build up the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as set forth in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies," by sending forth evangelical missionaries.

Income: $78,862. Of this amount $22,955 was disbursed for missions in Brazil and Cuba, and $5504 for missions in the United States. A large cash balance was carried over to the next year's account.

Fields: Brazil, Cuba, and the United States.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1894).

Secretary: Rev. C. F. Hendricks, 1617 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Object: Mission and orphanage work in India.

Income: $6949. The receipts of the Woman's Auxiliary are included.

Field: India.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church (1889).

(*Organized several years before the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church, but now auxiliary to it.*)

Secretary: Mrs. L. C. Kinsler, 221 Queen Lane, Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Object: The dissemination and establishment of Christianity.

Income: $3424.

Field: India.

EVANGELICAL:

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION (1876).

(*Home missions were begun in 1839, but the work in Japan was not opened until 1876.*)

Secretary: Rev. G. Heinmiller, Cleveland, Ohio.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: $154,345. The amount received in 1899 for missions in Japan only was $9550.

Fields: United States, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and Japan.

Woman's Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association (1891).

(*Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Mary Grimm, 402 Wayne Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Object: Home and foreign missionary work.

Income: $4374. Of this amount $586 was received for foreign missions, and $3788 for home missions.

Fields: United States, Europe, and Japan.

EVANGELICAL:

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH (1899).

(*Home work was begun in 1891, the year the United Evangelical Church was organized, but the work in China was not opened until 1899.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. F. Heil, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: $50,757. Of this amount $47,607 was received for home missions, and $3150 for foreign missions.

Fields: United States and China.

Woman's Missionary Society of the United Evangelical Church (1899).

(*Home society organized in 1891, but the foreign work not commenced until 1899. Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the United Evangelical Church.*)

Secretary: Mrs. S. P. Remer, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: $6352. Of this amount $2415 was disbursed for home missions, and $2641 for the mission in China.

Fields: United States and China.

FRIENDS:

AMERICAN FRIENDS' BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS (1873).

(*There are fourteen "Yearly Meetings" of independent bodies of Friends in America, each carrying on foreign mission work. All report statistics to the American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions, and apply to it as a bureau of information.*)

Secretary: Mrs. Mahalah Jay, Richmond, Indiana.

Object: Organizing and sustaining missions in different foreign fields.

Income: $41,498. The income for home missions and for work among the Indians is not reported here.

Fields: China, Japan, India, Armenia, Palestine, Syria, Jamaica, Mexico, and Alaska, within the territorial limits of the United States.

(NOTE.—The Friends have also ten missions in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, and some other Indian work. Edward M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Associated Indian Committee of Friends.)

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD:

MISSION OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA (1867).

(*The Synod was organized in 1840, but foreign mission work did not begin until 1867.*)

Secretary: Rev. Paul A. Menzel, 1920 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Object: Preaching the Gospel, conducting evangelical congregations, and educating evangelical ministers and teachers. General evangelization of the Chamars of the Central Provinces, India.

Income: $33,906. Of this amount $16,406 was received for foreign missions, and $17,500 for home missions.

Fields: Central Provinces, India, the United States, and Canada.

LUTHERAN:

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (1841).

(*Organized in 1838, but no missionary was sent to the foreign field until 1841.*)

Secretary: Rev. George Scholl, D.D., 1005 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Object: To send the Gospel to the heathen.

Income: $52,945. Of this amount $45,250 is from home sources, including Woman's Auxiliary receipts, and $7695 is from the foreign field.

Fields: Southern India and the West Coast of Africa.

(NOTE.—Several Synodical Societies coöperate with the Board of the General Synod.)

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States (1879).

(*Auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Mary Hay Morris, 406 North Greene Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Object: To disseminate missionary intelligence, to cultivate a missionary spirit, and to secure funds to promote the work of missions.

Income: $41,000 for two years, ending March, 1899. About half of this amount was appropriated to foreign missions.

Fields: Madras Presidency, India, Liberia, and the United States.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF IOWA AND OTHER STATES (1854).

Secretary: Rev. E. H. Caselmann, Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa.

Object: The dissemination and establishment of Christianity.

Income: $10,613. Of this amount $3100 was disbursed for foreign missions, $6050 for home missions, and $1463 for Hebrew missions.

Fields: United States of America. This organization contributes funds towards the support of the Telugu Mission of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in America, and it also assists the New Guinea Mission of Neuendettelsau, Germany.

FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA (1858).

Secretary: Name and address of secretary not received.

Object: The extension of Christian teaching among the people of heathen lands.

Income: $2480.

Fields: The income above named was contributed in aid of the Norwegian Missionary Society, the Schreuder's Mission among the Zulus, and other missions in China and India. A fund, now amounting to $2277, has been recently collected for the purpose of opening a mission in Japan.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA (1867).

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. William Ashmead Schaeffer, D.D., 137 West School Lane, Station G, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Object: To bring the heathen to the knowledge of Christ.

Income: $18,751. The receipts for two years, ending September, 1899, amounted to $39,476.

Fields: India and Porto Rico.

(NOTE.—Several Synodical Societies coöperate with the Board of the General Council, the Swedish Augustana Synod rendering especially valuable assistance in foreign missions. The women of the Church have not formed a general society, but are heartily engaged in the service of foreign missions through Synodical organizations.)

LUTHERAN:

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD OF OHIO AND OTHER STATES (1884).

Secretary: Rev. J. H. Schneider, 48 East Frankfort Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Object: The dissemination and establishment of Christianity.

Income: $28,623 for all purposes. Of this amount $3016 was received for foreign missions.

Fields: The United States of America. This organization contributes to the Hermannsburg Missionary Society in Germany, and also assists Pastor Schneller in his work for Syrian orphans at Jerusalem.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT OF AMERICA (1885).

Secretary: Professor D. Nyvall, North Park College, Chicago, Illinois.

Object: Work of evangelization, charity, and education.

Income: $30,301. Of this amount $10,255 was disbursed for missions in China.

Fields: China and Alaska.

BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE UNITED SYNOD OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE SOUTH (1886).

Secretary: Rev. L. K. Probst, 376 Spring Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Object: Home and foreign mission work.

Income: Receipts for three years, $31,083, of which amount $11,219 was received for foreign missions. The amount disbursed for foreign missions for the year 1898–99 was $4000.

Fields: Japan and the United States.

(NOTE.—Several Synodical Societies coöperate with the Southern Lutheran Board, three of which are conducted by women.)

HAUGE'S SYNOD CHINA MISSION (1891).

(*The Synod was founded in 1846, but mission work in China was not begun until 1891.*)

Secretary: Rev. Chr. O. Brohaugh, 298 Williams Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Object: Evangelization of the Chinese.

Income: $6073.

Field: China.

FOREIGN MISSION OF THE UNITED NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA (1892).

Secretary: Rev. Peder Dreyer, Harmony, Fillmore County, Minnesota.

Object: The dissemination and establishment of Christianity.

Income: About $20,000.

Fields: Madagascar. Money is also contributed towards the support of missions in India and China.

LUTHERAN BOARD OF MISSIONS (1895).

(*In connection with the Lutheran Free Church. Incorporated June 10, 1899. Until 1897 known as "Friends of Augsburg."*)

Secretary: Professor George Sverdrup, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Object: To propagate the Gospel in heathen lands or among unevangelized nations, and to promote the establishment of self-governing and self-supporting Lutheran congregations in mission lands.

Income: $9019.

Field: Madagascar.

LUTHERAN:

INDIA MISSION OF THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES (1896).

(*The Synod was organized in 1847, and is a branch of the Synodical Conference.*)

Secretary: Rev. A. Rohrlack, Reedsburg, Wisconsin.

Object: Evangelization of the heathen.

Income: $7200.

Field: India.

UNITED DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA (1896).

Secretary: Rev. A. M. Andersen, Viborg, South Dakota.

Object: The salvation of the Danish people in America, the conducting of a mission among the Cherokee Indians in Indian Territory, and assisting the parent society in Denmark.

Income: $9775. Of this amount $9480 was received for home missions, and $295 for foreign work.

Fields: United States of America. This organization also supports missionary work in China and in India, through the Danish Missionary Society.

METHODIST:

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1819).

Corresponding Secretaries: Rev. A. B. Leonard, D.D., and H. K. Carroll, LL.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Recording Secretary: Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Object: Mission work at home and abroad.

Income: $1,312,831. Of this amount about $756,387 was received for foreign missions, to which $360,339 from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society may be added, giving a total of $1,116,726 received from home sources for foreign work. Adding $14,203 received from the foreign field, the total for foreign missions becomes $1,130,929 This includes $134,635 disbursed for missions on the European Continent. Of the total income ($1,312,831) about $556,444 was disbursed for home missions.

Fields: United States, Africa, China, India, Malaysia, Japan, Korea, South America, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Bulgaria.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1869).

(*Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*)

Secretary: Mrs. J. T. Gracey, 177 Pearl Street, Rochester, New York.

Object: To send women as missionaries into foreign fields, to employ and support Christian teachers and Bible-readers, to institute schools for women and girls, and to establish medical work among women.

Income: $360,338. The Woman's Society administers its own funds.

Fields: Japan, Korea, China, Malaysia, India, Burma, Bulgaria, Italy, South America, and Mexico.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH (1846).

Secretaries: Rev. Walter R. Lambuth, M.D., D.D., and Rev. J. H. Pritchett, Mission Rooms, Nashville, Tennessee.

METHODIST:

Object: "To provide for the support of public worship, the building of schools, churches, and chapels, and the maintenance of all missionary undertakings; to provide for the support of superannuated missionaries, and the widows and orphans of missionaries who may not be provided for by any Annual Conference; to print books for the Indian, German, Mexican, and other foreign missions, under the direction and according to the law of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

Income: $365,008. Of this amount $269,878 was received for foreign missions ($256,475 from home sources, and $13,403 from the foreign field), and $95,130 was received for home missions. The receipts from the Woman's Society are not included in the above total.

Fields: China, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, and the United States.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (1878).

(*Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. S. C. Trueheart, Box 405, Nashville, Tennessee.

Object: To enlist and to unite the efforts of women and children in sending the Gospel to women and children in foreign lands, on our border, and among the Indian tribes of our own country, through the agency of female missionaries, teachers, physicians, and Bible-readers.

Income: $83,587.

Fields: China, Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, and the United States.

PARENT HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1847).

Secretary. Rev. H. B. Parks, D.D., 61 Bible House, New York City.

Object: To evangelize Africa and the Islands of the Sea.

Income: $21,000, including receipts from the Women's Auxiliaries. Of this amount $20,000 is from home sources, and $1000 was received from the foreign field. Of the above income $16,000 was disbursed for foreign missions.

Fields: South and West Africa, West Indies, Canada, the United States, and South America.

Woman's Parent Mite Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1872).

(*Auxiliary to the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.*)

Secretary: Mrs. Mary L. Wilmore, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Object: To evangelize Africa and the Islands of the Sea.

Income: $908.

Fields: Same as Parent Society.

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1892).

(*Auxiliary to the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.*)

Secretary: No General Secretary. Branches in all Southern States, having independent local Secretaries.

Object: Assisting the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society in the evangelization of Africa and the Islands of the Sea.

Income: $350.

Fields: Same as Parent Society.

METHODIST:

GENERAL MISSIONARY BOARD OF THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA (1882).

Secretary: Rev. Benjamin Winget, 14 North May Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Object: Foreign and home missionary work.

Income: $34,929. Of this amount $27,929, including receipts from the Woman's Auxiliary, was received for foreign missions, and about $7000 for home missions.

Fields: Africa, India, Japan, and the United States.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Free Methodist Church (1894).

(*Auxiliary to the General Missionary Board of the Free Methodist Church of North America.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. E. L. McGeary, Greenville, Illinois.

Object: To secure systematic contributions for foreign missions, to disseminate missionary intelligence, and to encourage missionary effort in the Free Methodist Church.

Income: $8594.

Fields: India, Africa, Japan, and the United States.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH (1888).

(*Foreign work was begun in 1882, under a combined Home and Foreign Board, but the Board of Foreign Missions was organized in 1888.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. T. J. Ogburn, Summerfield, North Carolina.

Object: The evangelization of the heathen.

Income: $11,231. Of this amount $10,996 is from home sources, and $235 from the foreign field. The receipts from the Woman's Auxiliary are not included in the total above given.

Field: Japan.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church (1879).

(*Auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. D. S. Stephens, 802 North Seventh Street, Kansas City, Kansas.

Object: Christianizing of women and children.

Income: $4400. Of this amount $4000 is from home sources, and $400 from the foreign field.

Fields: Japan and China.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION OF AMERICA (1890).

(*The Church was organized in 1863, but foreign work was not begun until 1890.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. H. Kennedy, 316 East Onondaga Street, Syracuse, New York.

Object: Evangelizing the heathen in Africa.

Income: $7000.

Field: Sierra Leone, West Africa.

METHODIST:

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1896).

Secretary and Treasurer: Rev. Daniel Savage, Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Object: Each year a collection is taken up in the churches belonging to this denomination in the United States. The money which is raised is forwarded to the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society in England to contribute towards the support of their missions in Africa.

Income: Cannot be reported at present.

Fields: This Church hopes soon to be able to organize a foreign missionary society of its own.

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH ( ).

Secretary: Rev. A. J. Warner, Birmingham, Alabama.

Object: To support missionaries, build churches, etc.

Income: About $3000.

Fields: West Indies, Africa, Canada, and the United States.

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (1880).

(*Auxiliary to the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.*)

Secretary: Mrs. C. C. Pettey, Newbern, North Carolina.

Object: To raise funds for mission fields in America and Africa.

Income: About $450.

Fields: United States and Liberia.

MORAVIAN:

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED BRETHREN FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE HEATHEN (MORAVIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, NORTHERN PROVINCE) (1787).

(*In connection with the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravian Missionary Society, having its official Board in Germany.*)

Secretary: Rev. M. W. Leibert, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Object: Missions among the Eskimos of Alaska.

Income: $12,251. Of this amount $7751 is appropriated to the mission in Alaska.

Fields: Alaska, and the fields of the Moravian Missionary Society.

MORAVIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHERN PROVINCE (1823).

(*Auxiliary to the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravian Missionary Society.*)

Treasurer: J. C. Lineback, Salem, North Carolina.

Object: To aid the Moravian Missionary Society of Germany.

Income: $1685. Of this amount $1235 was forwarded to the Mission Board in Germany, and $450 was collected for home mission work.

Fields: Those of the Moravian Missionary Society, and home missions in the United States.

(NOTE.—A Woman's Missionary Society and several Young People's Auxiliaries aid in the collection of funds.)

PRESBYTERIAN:

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA (1836).

Secretary: Rev. David Steele, D.D., 2102 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Object: To spread the Gospel in India, by preaching, teaching, circulating the Scriptures, and by medical, benevolent, and other philanthropic agencies.

Income: $4800. Of this amount $4500 is from home sources, and $300 is from the foreign field.

Fields: Northwest Provinces and Punjab, India.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1837).

Corresponding Secretaries: Rev. Frank F. Ellinwood, D.D., Mr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., and Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D.D., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Object: Foreign missions, through evangelistic, educational, medical, and industrial agencies.

Income: $895,081. Of this amount $876,397, including receipts from the Women's Auxiliaries, is from home sources, and $18,684 is from the foreign field.

Fields: Western Africa, China, Philippine Islands, Chinese and Japanese in the United States, Guatemala, India, Siam, Syria, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Persia, and South America.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church (1870).

(*Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.*)

Recording Secretary: Mrs. J. R. Miller, 501 Witherspoon Building, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Object: To aid the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, by promoting its work among the women and children of heathen lands.

Income: $153,741.

Fields: Africa, China, Japan, Korea, India, Siam, Persia, Syria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico.

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest (1870).

(*Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.*)

Recording Secretary: Mrs. W. B. Jacobs, 40 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Object: The evangelization of non-Christian peoples.

Income: $75,000.

Fields: Africa, China, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Persia, Siam, Syria, South and Central America.

Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New York (1870).

(*Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.*)

Recording Secretary: Miss M. L. Blakeman, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Object: Work among women and children in heathen lands.

Income: $69,545.

Fields: Africa, China, Japan, Korea, India, Persia, Siam, Syria, Brazil, and Mexico.

PRESBYTERIAN:

Women's Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society of Northern New York (1872). (*Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.*)

Recording Secretary: Miss E. A. Darling, Auburn, New York.

Object: To aid the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, by organizing Auxiliary Societies and Bands in the churches of the Presbyteries of Albany, Troy, Champlain, and Columbia, and securing systematic contributions to the cause of foreign missions.

Income: $8354.

Fields: Africa, China, Japan, Korea, India, Siam, Persia, Syria, Brazil, Mexico, and a Chinese Mission in California.

Woman's Occidental Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church (1873). (*Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.*)

Recording Secretary: Mrs. W. H. Thomas, 708 Powell Street, San Francisco, California.

Object: To send the Word of God, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to heathen lands.

Income: $12,637.

Fields: Africa, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, India, Persia, Syria, Brazil, Mexico, and the Chinese in California.

Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest (1877). (*Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.*)

Recording Secretary: Mrs. G. W. Weyer, 4020 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

Object: To promote an active, intelligent interest in missionary work among women and young people, and to secure systematic contributions for the prosecution of foreign missionary work in coöperation with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Income: $11,255.

Fields: India, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Persia, and Chile.

Woman's North Pacific Presbyterian Board of Missions (1888). (*Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.*)

Recording Secretary: Mrs. H. C. Campbell, 741 Hoyt Street, Portland, Oregon.

Object: To enlarge the number and increase the zeal of Christian women who are willing to engage in the Master's work in coöperation with the General Assembly's Board of Missions.

Income: $6409. Of this amount $3302 was disbursed for foreign missions, and $2820 for home missions.

Fields: Japan, Korea, China, India, and the United States.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH ERECTION (1852).

(*In 1845 a Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions was organized, but the first foreign missionary was sent out in 1852.*)

Superintendent: Rev. J. W. Laughlin, Holland Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

Secretary: Mr. J. M. Patterson, Holland Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: $50,000. Of this amount $29,079, including receipts from the Woman's Auxiliary, was received for foreign missions, and $1427 was contributed on the foreign field.

Fields: Mexico, Japan, China, and the United States.

PRESBYTERIAN:

Woman's Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (1880). (*Auxiliary to the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions and Church Erection.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Leila Hollingsworth, Y. M. C. A. Building, Evansville, Indiana.

Object: To promote an interest among the women of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and to work in coöperation with the General Assembly's Board of Missions, for the evangelization of the world.

Income: $18,364. Of this amount $10,239 was received for foreign missions.

Fields: China, Japan, Mexico, the mountains of North Carolina, and the Chinese on the Pacific Coast.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA (1856).

(*Sometimes designated as the Reformed Presbyterian [Covenanter] Church.*)

Secretary: Rev. R. M. Sommerville, D.D., 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City.

Object: To help give the Gospel to the unevangelized world.

Income: $40,202. Of this amount $27,350 was received for foreign missions, and $12,852 for home missions.

Fields: Northern Syria, Asia Minor, Cyprus, China, and the United States.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA (1859).

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. W. W. Barr, D.D., 1425 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Object: To evangelize the fields occupied.

Income: $159,233. Of this amount $138,982, including receipts from the Women's Auxiliary, is from home sources, and $20,251 is from the foreign field.

Fields: The whole of Egypt, and seven districts in the Punjab, North India.

Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America (1883).

(*Auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.*)

Recording Secretary: Mrs. W. J. Reid, 244 Oakland Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Object: Missionary work in home and foreign lands.

Income: $60,733. Of this amount about $25,000 was received for foreign missions.

Fields: Egypt, India, and the United States.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES [SOUTH] (1861).

Secretary: Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D., Box 457, Nashville, Tennessee.

Object: The dissemination and establishment of Christianity.

Income: $150,736. Of this amount $145,236 is from home sources, and $5500 is from the foreign field.

Fields: China, Japan, Korea, Africa, Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba.

(NOTE.—Women's work in connection with this Committee of Foreign Missions is represented by individual church societies and women's presbyterial unions, of which there are about twenty-five in number.)

PRESBYTERIAN:

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF AMERICA (1869).

(*Independent in home, but coöperative in foreign mission work.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. Machno-Jones, Lake Crystal, Minnesota.

Object: Organizing and sustaining churches in America, supporting a missionary at Silchar, Assam, India, and aiding the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales in their foreign mission work.

Income: $5626. Of this amount $1695 was received for foreign missions, and $3931 for home missions.

Fields: Assam and the United States.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF THE SOUTH (1875).

Secretary: Rev. W. L. Pressly, D.D., Due West, South Carolina.

Object: The extension of the Gospel.

Income: $9779. Of this amount $8779 is from home sources, and $1000 is from the foreign field.

Field: Mexico.

REFORMED:

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA [DUTCH] (1832).

(*Reorganized as an independent Board of Missions in 1857.*)

Secretaries: Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D.D., and Rev. J. L. Amerman, D.D., 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

Object: The extension of the Gospel in foreign lands.

Income: $173,204, including special gifts ($37,523) and Arabian Mission ($9377).

Fields: China, India, Japan, and Arabia.

The Arabian Mission (1889).

(*It was organized in 1889, but is now incorporated with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America.*)

Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America [Dutch] (1875).

(*Auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. A. L. Cushing, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

Object: Work among women and children in heathen lands, in coöperation with the foreign missions of the Reformed Church in America.

Income: $34,086. This sum is included in receipts of the Foreign Board.

Fields: China, India, Japan, and Arabia.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES [GERMAN] (1881).

(*First organized in 1838, as auxiliary to the A. B. C. F. M. Reorganized and chartered in 1881.*)

Secretary: Rev. S. N. Callender, D.D., Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

Object: Foreign mission work and education.

Income: $31,558, which includes receipts from the Woman's Auxiliary. About $1440 was received from the foreign field.

Fields: Japan and China.

REFORMED:

Woman's Missionary Society, General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States [German] (1884).

(*Auxiliary to the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. T. H. Sonnedecker, Tiffin, Ohio.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: For three years, $18,564, for both home and foreign missions. Of this amount $14,394 was the triennial receipts for foreign missions, giving an annual average of $4798.

Fields: Japan. Also a mission among immigrants in New York City, and assistance to churches in the United States.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST:

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST FOREIGN MISSION BOARD (1887).

Secretary:
Object:
Income:
Fields:
} No information received.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1893).

(*Although Seventh-Day Adventist is the denominational connection, the work is conducted in a non-sectarian spirit.*)

Secretary: J. M. Craig, M.D., Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Object: To erect and manage homes for orphan children and for friendless aged persons, hospitals and sanitariums for the sick poor and others; to establish dispensaries and medical missions at home and abroad; to supply visiting nurses; to educate missionary physicians and nurses; to provide for the needy poor; to promulgate the principles of health and temperance; and to do good in a variety of ways, independent of denominational or sectarian interests.

Income: $37,681. Of this amount $20,884 was received for foreign missions, and $16,797 for home missions.

Fields: India, Africa, Australasia, Oceania, Hawaiian Islands, West Indies, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Mexico, Europe, Egypt, Turkey, and the United States.

UNITARIAN:

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION (1825).

Secretary: Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: Home and foreign missions, distribution of denominational literature, and educational aid.

Income: $78,962. Of this amount $39,583 was disbursed for home missions, and $4300 for foreign missions.

Fields: Japan and the United States (The Mission to Japan was begun in 1888.)

UNIVERSALIST:

UNIVERSALIST GENERAL CONVENTION (1890).

(*Incorporated 1866, but foreign work was not commenced until 1890.*)

Secretary: Rev. G. L. Demarest, D.D., Manchester, New Hampshire.

Object: The diffusion of Christian knowledge by means of missionaries, publications, and other agencies.

Income: $57,545. Of this amount $9802 was disbursed for foreign missions.

Fields: Japan and the United States.

UNIVERSALIST:

Woman's National Missionary Society of the Universalist Church (1869).

Secretary: Mrs. Ella E. Manning, 6122 Monroe Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Object: To assist in the missionary work of the Universalist Church.
Income: $2827. Of this amount $100 was disbursed for foreign missions.
Fields: Japan and the United States.

UNIVERSALIST:

Woman's Universalist Missionary Society of Massachusetts (1885).

Secretary: Mrs. Elnor B. Lothrop, Melrose, Massachusetts.
Object: To assist in the missionary work of the Universalist Church.
Income: $2067.
Fields: Japan and the United States.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

(Including some organizations independent of all denominational affiliation.)

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY (1816).

Secretaries: Rev. John Fox, D.D., and Rev. William I. Haven, D.D., Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.
Object: To encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment.
Income: $352,617. Of this amount $152,696 was expended in foreign service.
Fields: Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Turkey, Siam, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, where the Society has special Agencies. It also works through missionaries in many lands.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY (1825).

Secretaries: Rev. William W. Rand, D.D., and Rev. George L. Shearer, D.D., 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
Object: The publication and circulation of biblical and saving truth at home and abroad.
Income: $383,876. The average amount contributed yearly to foreign missions since the formation of the Society has been $10,000.
Fields: Wherever Christian missionaries go.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY (1828).

(*The Society was incorporated in 1833.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. C. Stitt, D.D., 76 Wall Street, New York City.
Object: To evangelize the men of the sea, to aid the shipwrecked and destitute, and to provide loan libraries for vessels.
Income: $28,398. Of this amount $6211 was expended for foreign work.
Fields: Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Madeira Islands, India, Japan, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and seventeen ports in the United States.

WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN LANDS (1860).

(*The Society was incorporated in 1861.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss S. D. Doremus, 67 Bible House, New York City.
Object: To send out and maintain single women as Bible-readers and teachers and to raise up native female laborers in heathen lands.
Income: $44,415. Of this amount $38,657 is from home sources, and $5758 is from the foreign field.
Fields: India, China, and Japan.

AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION (1877).

Secretary: Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D.D., 759 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.
Object: The support of mission work in France.
Income: $40,000.
Fields: France and Corsica.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1881).

(*The Society was incorporated in 1886.*)

Medical Director: George D. Dowkontt, M.D.
Secretary: J. Edward Giles, M.D., 288 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
Object: To aid and train intending medical missionaries, of both sexes, for service under the various evangelical mission boards.
Income: $4500. "The Society is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions for its support; being interdenominational in its constitution, and serving all sections of the Christian Church, it has no individual claim upon any, but relies solely upon the sympathy and generosity of those who are interested in the cause of Christian Missions, and especially of Medical Missions, for its existence and support."
Fields: Since the inception of this Society nearly one hundred and fifty students have been appointed to India, Africa, China, Burma, Siam, Ceylon, Persia, Syria, and the New Hebrides, under various missionary societies.

(NOTE.— A Woman's Branch of the International Medical Missionary Society was formed in 1889, of which Mrs. Margaret Bottome is the President.)

CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION (1890).

Secretary: Rev. C. I. Scofield, East Northfield, Massachusetts.
Object: The evangelization of Central America.
Income: $7588.
Fields: Five Republics of Central America, namely, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION IN NORTH AMERICA (1891).

(*Independent, except in China, where it is connected with the China Inland Mission.*)

Secretary: Rev. C. T. Dyrness, 1084 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Object: Foreign missions.
Income: $25,683.
Fields: Japan, Mongolia, China, India, South and East Africa.

THE GOSPEL UNION (1891).

General Director: Mr. George S. Fisher, 415 Oak Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
Object: The propagation of the Gospel throughout the world.
Income: $13,326. Of this amount $8993 was disbursed for foreign missions.
Fields: Morocco, Ecuador, and among the Navajo Indians in Arizona, United States.

HEPHZIBAH FAITH HOME ASSOCIATION (HOME AND FOREIGN MISSION WORK) (1892).

Secretary: Mrs. H. W. Kelley, Tabor, Iowa.
Object: The spread of the Gospel in every land.
Income: Not reported.
Fields: Greece, Mexico, Africa, Japan, India, and the United States.

PHILADELPHIA MISSIONARY COUNCIL REPRESENTING THE AFRICA INLAND MISSION (1895).

Director: Rev. Charles E. Hurlburt, 926 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Object: To assist in the evangelization of Africa.
Income: $1907.
Field: British East Africa.

CHRISTIAN UNITY ASSOCIATION (1896).

Secretary: Rev. W. D. Fowler, Hawleyville, Connecticut.
Object: Fitting and sending out workers for home and foreign fields.
Income: Free use of large farm and school buildings. Cash, $7600, including $3220 received for Bible School. Of the total amount $4440 was received for foreign missions.
Fields: British East Africa, Brazil, West Indies, and the United States.

PENTECOST BANDS OF THE WORLD (1897).

(Organized in 1885, but foreign work was not commenced until 1897.)

Secretary: Mr. George E. Bula, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Object: Spreading the Gospel throughout the world, rescuing famine children in India, and training them for God and a life of usefulness.
Income: Approximately $3000 a year is disbursed for foreign missions.
Fields: Central Provinces, India, and the United States.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE (1897).

(The International Missionary Alliance, formed in 1890, and the Christian Alliance, also formed in 1890, united as the Christian and Missionary Alliance in 1897.)

President and General Superintendent: Rev. A. B. Simpson, New York City.
General Secretary: Rev. A. E. Funk, 690 Eighth Avenue, New York City.
Object: Preaching the Gospel in its fullness, for a witness to all the nations.
Income: $164,845. Of this amount $98,000 was received for foreign missions, and $66,845 for home missions.
Fields: Central Africa, India, China, Tibet, Japan, Palestine, Arabia, South America, West Indies, United States, and prospectively the Philippine Islands.

INTERNATIONAL UNION MISSION (1900).

Secretary: Mrs. Richard Tjader, 1 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.
Object: To send the "Gospel as a witness" to neglected parts of the heathen world.
Income: During November, 1900, $236.
Fields: The Indian Empire and China.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, BEIRUT, SYRIA (1863).

(Date given is the year of incorporation of the Board of Trustees.)

Secretary: Rev. D. S. Dodge, D.D., 11 Cliff Street, New York City.
Object: Christian education in Syria.
Income: $37,250. Of this amount $17,250 is from home sources, and $20,000 is from the foreign field, derived mostly from college fees.
Fields: Syria and adjacent regions of the Levant.

ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY (1864).

(Date given is the year of incorporation of the Board of Trustees.)

Secretary: Rev. Edward B. Coe, D.D., 42 West Fifty-second Street, New York City.
Object: "To aid the youth of the Turkish Empire, and of other countries, in obtaining a literary, scientific, or professional education."
Income: $43,361. Of this amount $10,244 was from home sources, and $33,117 from the foreign field, derived mostly from college fees.
Fields: The Turkish Empire and adjacent countries.

JAFFNA COLLEGE, BATTICOTTA, CEYLON (1872).

(This College has an independent Board of Trustees and an endowment of over $90,000.)

Secretary: Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Object: To give all pupils admitted into the College a thorough general education and daily Bible instruction.
Income: $4000.
Field: Ceylon.

FOREIGN SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES (1873).

(The Association was incorporated in 1878.)

President: Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, 67 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Secretary: Mrs. Peter A. MacLean, 864 President Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Object: To establish, improve, and assist Sunday or Bible schools in foreign lands, especially by circulating useful literature.
Income: $2832. Of the sum total $2787 was received from home sources, and $45 from the foreign field.
Fields: Europe, Africa, Japan, South and Central America.

CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE, AINTAB (1874).

(*Independent, but in connection with the Evangelical Churches of the Cilicia Union.*)

Secretary: Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: To train men for preachers and teachers in the native churches.

Income: $2850. This does not include local fees and income on the field.

Field: Central Turkey.

EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT, TURKEY (1878).

Secretary: Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: "To prepare intelligent Christian leaders in all departments, and thus to secure to the Church of Christ the controlling influence which should result in giving to the masses of the different nationalities the blessings of a Christian civilization."

Income: $8385. Of this amount $3899 is from home sources, and $4486 from tuition fees on the foreign field.

Field: Turkey.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS IN SPAIN (1881).

(*Founded by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick in 1881, and incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1892.*)

Secretary: Miss Caroline Borden, 382 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: To establish and maintain an institution for the education of girls in Spain.

Income: Efforts to raise an endowment are in progress.

Field: Spain.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW (1883).

(*In connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.*)

Secretary: Mr. Carleton Montgomery, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Object: The spread of Christ's Kingdom among men.

Income: $1800.

Fields: The Brotherhood of St. Andrew was organized for home rather than foreign service. It provides, however, for the support of a man engaged in special work in Japan, under the direction of the Bishop of Tokyo, and has just opened (1899) a Brotherhood House at Manila, which is likely soon to be transferred to the oversight of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It has also chapters in Japan, Africa, and Alaska.

WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION (1883).

(*With official headquarters both in America and England.*)

Secretary for America: Miss Anna A. Gordon, "Rest Cottage," Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.

Secretary for England: Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

Object: To coöperate with missionaries and missionary societies in promoting temperance in all lands, and the sending out of Round-the-World Missionaries to advocate the cause and aid in the organization of local societies.

Income: $3794. Of this amount $1714 was disbursed in 1897–98 for work in foreign lands.

Field: The World.

Young Woman's Branch of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union (1890).

(*Independent, with auxiliaries in many lands.*)

General Secretary: Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, 126 West 103d Street, New York City.

Object: To promote the cause of total abstinence among the young by Christian methods.

Income: Not reported.

Fields: The United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Martinique, Spain, France, Italy, Madeira, India, Africa, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, China, Japan, Bermuda, Mexico, and South America.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR (1885).

(*The date of organization of the first local Christian Endeavor Society was in the Williston Congregational Church, Portland, Maine, on February 2, 1881.*)

President: Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.

General Secretary: Mr. John Willis Baer, Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: To promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God. The United Society of Christian Endeavor is simply a bureau of information for all the Christian Endeavor societies.

Income: The United Society does not receive any money from the local societies for home or foreign missions, but the societies send their funds direct to their own denominational missionary boards. It is estimated that about $70,000 was contributed to the cause of foreign missions during the year 1898.

Fields: Contributions are forwarded through churches and denominational foreign mission agencies.

ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE KING (1885).

(*In connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.*)

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth L. Ryerson, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Object: The spread of Christ's Kingdom among women.

Income: About $900.

Fields: United States, Canada, England, Australia, China, Danish West Indies, Haiti, and the British West Indies.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, CANTON, CHINA (1886).

(*Chartered December 13, 1893, by Regents of the University of the State of New York.*)

Secretary of Board of Trustees: Mr. W. Henry Grant, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Object: Higher education, under strong religious influence, for natives of China, including professional departments.

Income: About $4000.

Field: Canton, China.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS (1886).

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Object: "To develop spiritual life and to stimulate Christian activities."

Income: The various circles of this organization do not report at headquarters their contributions to foreign missions.

Fields: Circles formed in India, China, Japan, Turkey, the United States, and elsewhere.

CHURCH STUDENTS' MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1887).

(*In connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.*)

Secretary: Rev. R. L. Paddock, 130 Stanton Street, New York City.

Object: To arouse among the Protestant Episcopal universities and seminaries a more intelligent interest in missionary work in this country and in the foreign field.

Income: About $1500. Of this amount $850 was received for foreign missions.

Fields: Universities and seminaries in the United States and Canada.

BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP (1888).

General Secretary: Rev. C. E. Wyckoff, Irvington, New Jersey.

Object: The spread of Christ's Kingdom among men.

Income: Each denominational Brotherhood arranges for the financial support of the work within its own bounds.

Fields: The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip does not engage in foreign work directly, but simply through church agencies.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE, TARSUS, ASIA MINOR (1888).

(*Undenominational and independent, but coöperating with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.*)

Secretary of Board of Trustees: D. W. MacWilliams, Esq., 195 Broadway, New York City.

Object: Christian education.

Income: $10,000. Of this amount $8000 is from home sources, and $2000 is from the foreign field.

Field: Southern Asia Minor.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS (1888).

General Secretary: Mr. Fennell P. Turner, Bancroft Building, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

Object: To awaken interest in foreign missions among students, facilitate their entrance into the service, and enlist the coöperation of those who remain at home in promoting the cause of missions in the churches.

Income: Average income, about $16,000.

Fields: Institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1889).

(*The International Committee was organized in 1866 and incorporated in 1883; the Foreign Department was not organized until 1889.*)

Secretary of the International Committee: Rev. Richard C. Morse, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

Secretary of Army and Navy Departments: Mr. W. B. Millar, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

Object: To train and develop native Christian young men (in the foreign mission field) in the principles and methods of the Association work, and to plant native, self-sustaining Young Men's Christian Associations rather than to lay the basis for the call and coming of American associates in that service; also home missionary effort.

Income: $163,028. Of this amount $33,220 was received for foreign missions, and $129,808 for home missions, which includes the Army and Navy Departments of work.

Fields: United States, Canada, India, Ceylon, Japan, China, and Brazil.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1889).

General Secretary: Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield, D.D., 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Object: To promote vital and intelligent piety in the young people of the Church, and train them in works of mercy and help.

Income: No accurate returns of the contributions of the Epworth League to foreign missions can be reported.

Fields: There are 443 chapters in foreign fields, exclusive of those reported in Europe. These fields include China, Japan, Korea, India, South America, Mexico, and Liberia.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH (1889).

(*Authorized by General Conference in 1890.*)

General Secretary: Rev. H. M. Du Bose, D.D., Nashville, Tennessee.

Object: "The promotion of piety and loyalty to our Church among the young people, their education in Church history, and their encouragement in works of grace and charity."

Income: About $20,000 was contributed in 1899 to the Church Board of Foreign Missions.

Fields: It has 45 leagues in foreign mission lands, namely, China, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba.

PEKING UNIVERSITY, PEKING, CHINA (1890).

(*Date given is that of incorporation.*)

Secretary of Board of Trustees in America: Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Secretary of Board of Managers in China: Rev. Charles E. Ewing, Peking.

Object: Education of the Chinese in higher branches, under Christian auspices.

Income: The Report for 1900 of the Rev. H. E. King, Treasurer, Peking, states the receipts of the local treasury to be 2196 taels, equivalent to about $1570 gold. No statement of the receipts in the United States has been received from the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Field: North China.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY (1891).

President: Miss Mary Mills Patrick, M.A., Ph.D., Constantinople, Turkey.

Secretary of Board of Trustees: Miss Abbie B. Child, 704 Congregational House, Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: To provide Christian educational advantages for the women of the East.

Income: $12,454.

Field: Turkey.

MACKENZIE COLLEGE (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE PROTESTANT COLLEGE AT SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL) (1892).

(*The College was incorporated by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1890, but was not opened until 1892.*)

Secretary: Mr. William Dulles, Jr., 141 Broadway, New York City.

Object: "To extend and perpetuate the type of Christian education commenced by the Presbyterian Mission in 1870, and to form an institution of learning of high grade for Brazilians."

Income: $36,500. Of this amount $8500 was received from home sources, and $28,000 from the foreign field, derived chiefly from college fees.

Field: Brazil.

ASIA MINOR APOSTOLIC INSTITUTE (1892).

(*Interdenominational in character.*)

Principal: Rev. H. S. Jenanyan, 1301 Divinity Place, West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Acting Treasurer: Mr. George S. Hickok, Cashier of the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York City.

Object: "A benevolent, industrial, educational, and evangelical enterprise toward permanent relief of widows and orphans of the late Armenian martyrs, in Iconium, Tarsus, and Marash."

Income: $8000, average estimate.

Field: Asia Minor.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE (1892).

President: Rev. D. J. Burrell, D.D., 1 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

Secretary: Mr. E. Twyeffort, 1 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

Treasurer: Mr. F. A. Booth, 22 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Object: To assist the Protestant churches in France and Belgium.

Income: $3000.

Fields: France and Belgium.

WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN DEPARTMENT (1894).

(*Interdenominational and independent.*)

Treasurer for America: Miss R. F. Morse, 74 West 124th Street, New York City.

Object: To organize and develop Young Women's Christian Associations in all lands, especially through national organizations.

Income: $4183. Of this amount $2568 was received for foreign missions.

Fields: Cities and colleges of India, especially Madras and Calcutta, and in Burma and Ceylon.

MISSION AMONG THE HIGHER CLASSES IN CHINA, OR THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE (1894).

Director: Rev. Gilbert Reid, Peking, China.

Object: To reach the Chinese through the higher classes. A mission of enlightenment.

Income: Contributions have been received for building purposes, but there is no regular annual income as yet. For the year 1899 the sum of $2000 is reported.

Field: China.

NATIONAL ARMENIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE (1895).

(*Interdenominational in character.*)

Secretary: Miss Emily C. Wheeler, 40 King Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Object: To secure funds for the support of Armenian orphans whose parents were killed in the Turkish massacres.

Income: $16,248.

Fields: Fourteen stations in Turkey.

PHILAFRICAN LIBERATORS' LEAGUE (1896).

(*Founded by Mr. Heli Chatelain, and undenominational in character.*)

President: Rev. L.T. Chamberlain, D.D., 222 West Twenty-third Street, New York City.

Object: To work for the extinction of the African slave-trade, and of slavery itself, by founding, in Africa, settlements of liberated slaves, in accordance with the Brussels Act, which took effect on April 2, 1892; to gather and diffuse authentic information regarding African slavery; to promote the practical solution, in accordance with Christian principles, of Africa's social problems, such as the rum-traffic, polygamy, witchcraft and ordeals, contract labor and native rights.

Income: About $2000.

Field: Table-land of Angola, West Africa.

AMERICAN RAMABAI ASSOCIATION (1898).

(*The Ramabai Association was organized in 1887 and incorporated in 1889. The Association was dissolved in 1898, and afterwards reorganized and incorporated under the name of the American Ramabai Association.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss A. P. Granger, Canandaigua, New York.

Object: Work for widows and orphans in India.

Income: $16,837.

Field: India.

THEOLOGICAL SECTION OF STUDENTS' YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1898).

Secretary: Mr. S. Earl Taylor, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

Object: "To promote interest in and consecration to the cause of missions, city, home, and foreign, and to bring the students of theological seminaries into organic relation with the World's Student Federation."

Income: $7393.

Fields: Wherever the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is engaged in foreign work.

II. THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES (1846).

(*Foreign mission work was organized in 1846, and conducted for some years in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union, but in 1873 an independent mission in India was established.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. W. Manning, 178 Wentworth Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

Object: Evangelization of the Telugus, and training them for service.

Income: $15,770. Of this amount $15,648 is from home sources, and $122 is from the foreign field. The sum total also includes the receipts from the Woman's Union.

Field: India.

Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces (1884).

(*Auxiliary to the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces. The Union dates from 1884, but the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces organized the pioneer woman's missionary society of Canada as early as 1870.*)

Secretaries: Mrs. Henry L. Everett and Mrs. M. C. Higgins, St. John, New Brunswick.

Object: The evangelization of heathen women and children, and the prosecution of home mission work.

Income: $8768. Of this amount $7088 was disbursed for foreign missions.

Fields: India and Canada.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (1873).

Secretary: Rev. J. G. Brown, B.A., 523 Euclid Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: Evangelization of the heathen.

Income: $21,074. Of this amount $19,874 is from home sources, and $1200 is from the foreign field. This does not include receipts from the Women's Societies.

Fields: India and Bolivia.

Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario — West (1876).

(*Auxiliary to the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Buchan, 165 Bloor Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

Object; The evangelization of the women and children of heathendom.

Income: $10,383.

Field: Among the Telugus of the Madras Presidency, India.

Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Eastern Ontario and Quebec (1876).

(*Auxiliary to the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. H. Hibbard Ayer, 350 Olivier Avenue, Westmount, Montreal.

Object: Evangelization of the women of heathendom.

Income: $1559.

Field: Among the Telugus of the Madras Presidency, India.

BAPTIST:

Women's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Manitoba and North West Territories (1887).

(*Auxiliary to the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. J. F. McIntyre, 322 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Object: Work among Indians and Scandinavians in Canada, assisting weak churches in the erection of houses of worship in Canada, and assuming the support of two missionaries in India.

Income: $6037. Of this amount $4689 was received for home missions, and $1348 for foreign missions.

Fields: Manitoba and the North West Territories, and among the Telugus in India.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA (1883).

Secretary: Rev. Canon Spencer, Kingston, Ontario.

Object: Domestic missions in Algoma and the Northwestern Dioceses; foreign missions among the Chinese in British Columbia, and the Canadian Mission in Central Japan.

Income: $14,255. Of this amount $7355 was disbursed for foreign missions, and $6900 for home missions.

Fields: Central Japan, the Chinese in British Columbia, and nine missionary dioceses in Canada.

Woman's Auxiliary to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada (1886).

Secretary: Mrs. E. St. George Baldwin, 86 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: Domestic and foreign missionary work.

Income: $35,220. Of this amount $4668 was appropriated for foreign missions, and $30,552 for home missions.

Fields: Africa, Armenia, China, the Chinese in British Columbia, India, Japan, and South America. Assistance is rendered to the Mission to the Jews and the Mission to Lepers, and contributions are sent to both the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in England.

CANADIAN CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1894).

(*Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society and the South American Missionary Society of England.*)

Secretary: Rev. T. R. O'Meara, 467 Parliament Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: To provide a definitely evangelical missionary society in Canada, in connection with the Church of England.

Income: $13,832. Of this amount the larger portion was disbursed for foreign missions.

Fields: Japan, China, Palestine, South America, and Northwest Canada.

CONGREGATIONAL:

CANADA CONGREGATIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1881).

Secretary: Rev. Edward Munson Hill, 2367 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Object: The evangelization of the heathen in West Central Africa.

Income: $2906, not including the income of the Woman's Board. Of this amount $2856 is from home sources, and $50 is from the foreign field.

Field: West Central Africa.

Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions (1886).

(*Independent, but contributing to and coöperating with the Congregational Board of Canada and the Woman's Congregational Board of Missions of Boston, Massachusetts.*)

Secretary: Mrs. J. D. Nasmith, 207 Bloor Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: The cultivation of a missionary spirit, and the raising of funds for carrying on missionary work in home and foreign fields.

Income: $3665. Of this amount $3065 was disbursed for foreign missions, and $600 for home missions.

Fields: Chisamba, West Central Africa, Canada, and missions aided in Turkey and Ceylon.

METHODIST:

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA (1824).

(*Work in foreign fields was commenced in 1872.*)

General Secretary: Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., 33 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: The support and enlargement of the Indian, French, domestic, foreign, and other missions which are carried on under the direction of the General Board and Conferences of the Methodist Church of Canada.

Income: $265,979. This amount includes $3005 contributed from the foreign field. Of the total income above given, $29,028 was disbursed for foreign missions in Japan and China, and $100,492 for work among the French, Chinese, and Japanese in Canada. The remainder was expended in domestic missions.

Fields: Japan, China, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada.

Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada (1881).

(*Independent, but subject to the approval of the General Board.*)

Corresponding Secretaries: Mrs. E. S. Strachan, 163 Hughson Street North, Hamilton, Ontario, and Mrs. G. P. McKay, 526 Ontario Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: The evangelization of heathen women and children.

Income: $43,303. The amount disbursed for foreign missions was $33,152.

Fields: Japan, China, Chinese in British Columbia, Indians in British Columbia and North West Territories, and the French in the Province of Quebec.

PRESBYTERIAN:

FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA—EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS (1844 and 1854).

(*Eastern Division organized in 1844, and Western Division in 1854.*)

Acting Agent for Eastern Division: Rev. E. A. McCurdy, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Secretary for Western Division: Rev. R. P. Mackay, B.A., Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: The world's evangelization.

Income: $187,206. Of this amount $175,222 is from home sources, and $11,984 is from the foreign field. Out of this total income the sum of $26,609 was disbursed for missions among Indians and Chinese in Canada.

Fields: For the Eastern Division: New Hebrides Islands, the Island of Trinidad, and Korea. For the Western Division: Central India, Japan (Formosa), China, work among the Indians of Manitoba, North West Territories, and British Columbia, and the Chinese in Quebec and Ontario.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Eastern Division (1876).

(*Auxiliary to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Eastern Division.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Louise Boak, 3 Fawson Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Object: Work for women and children.

Income: $10,922.

Fields: Trinidad, St. Lucia, Demerara, New Hebrides, and a mission to Korea recently organized.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Western Division (1876).

(*Auxiliary to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Western Division.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Emily J. Martin, 98 Dunn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: To aid the Foreign Mission Committee and Board of Missions by promoting its work among women and children in heathen lands, and among the Indians in the Northwest and British Columbia.

Income: $45,513.

Fields: China, North Formosa, Central India, and the Indians of Northwest Canada and British Columbia.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

NORTH AMERICAN COUNCIL OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION (1888).

(*Integral part of the China Inland Mission of England, but independent so far as the North American work is concerned. The Toronto Branch represents not only the service rendered in Canada, but also that of the United States.*)

Home Director: Mr. Henry W. Frost, 507 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Secretary: Mr. J. S. Helmer, 507 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Object: Evangelization of the interior of China.

Income: $40,000.

Field: China.

SOUTH AMERICAN EVANGELICAL MISSION (1892).
(Active as an independent organization from 1892 to 1900.)

Secretary: Rev. J. McP. Scott, 8 Simpson Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
Object: Evangelization of the neglected parts of South America.
Income: $5000.
Fields: Argentina, Venezuela, and Bolivia.

(NOTE.—The South American Evangelical Mission of Toronto has recently (1900) united with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union of London, and has ceased to exist as a separate organization. The English society of the same name, however, still maintains its independent existence, and there is also one identical in name and purpose in Australia.)

CHINA INLAND MISSION PRAYER UNION (1893).

Secretary: Mr. J. S. Helmer, 507 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.
Object: To secure definite, united, and prevailing prayer for China.
Income: $122.
Field: China.

TORONTO PRAYER CIRCLE (1898).

Secretary: Miss Sophia L. Robb, 6 Major Street, Toronto, Ontario.
Object: The support of Miss Annie McKenzie, a missionary in Seoul, Korea.
Income: $311.
Field: Korea.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND EPWORTH LEAGUE BOARD, METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA (1889).
(Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada.)

Secretary: Rev. A. C. Crews, 9 Wesley Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.
Object: To increase interest in missions.
Income: $20,000.
Fields: Assisting the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada, in its work.

III. THE WEST INDIES.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

JAMAICA BAPTIST UNION (1849).
(The Baptist Missionary Society of England began work in Jamaica in 1812.)

Secretary: Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town P. O., Jamaica.
Object: To promote unity of exertion in whatever may best serve the cause of Christ in general and the interests of the Baptist denomination in particular.
Income: About £8900. Of this amount about £900 is from England for the maintenance of Calabar College, and £8000 from local sources for support of home work.
Fields: The Jamaica Baptist Union is not, in the ordinary sense of the term, a missionary society, but is the result of English Baptist missions in Jamaica, and represents the earliest effort at organization and coöperation on the part of the Baptist Churches in the island. The Churches of which the Union is composed are all independent, and nearly all are self-supporting.

BAPTIST:

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1855).
(In connection with the Jamaica Baptist Union.)

Secretary: Rev. Edward Jesse Hewett, Mount Carey, Anchovy P. O., Jamaica.
Object: "To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the Island; to support the Calabar College; to assist day and Sunday schools; to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America, and the Islands by which we are surrounded; and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations."
Income: £1699.
Fields: Haiti, Costa Rica, British Honduras, Bocas del Toro (Isthmus of Panama), Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and home missions, especially among the East Indians in Jamaica.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

WEST INDIAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL IN WESTERN AFRICA (1855).

This society is commonly known as the "West Indian Church African Mission," also as the "Pongas Mission." It is independent, but the responsibility of management and maintenance devolved, in 1886, upon its English Committee. It is under the supervision of the Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone.)

Honorary Managing Secretary: Rev. Canon Watson, St. James's Rectory, Barbados, British West Indies.

Object: The evangelization of Western Africa.

Income: £705. Of this amount £183 was contributed in the West Indies.

Fields: Near the Pongo and the Great Scarcies Rivers, West Africa.

JAMAICA CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1861).

(*The Church of England entered the West Indies in 1662, but its early history was not essentially missionary. In 1703 it began to render financial and other aid to the local clergy, but its missionary work proper began in 1835, on behalf of the Negroes of Jamaica.*)

Secretaries: Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., and I. R. Latreille, Esq., 3 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

Object: "The religious instruction of such of our own people as are living in the neglected districts of this Island, where no churches, services, or schools have hitherto existed; the religious instruction of the numerous heathen immigrants, and the support of Church of England foreign missions, especially those established on the West Coast of Africa."

Income: £3756. Of this amount £46 was received from England. The sum of £150 was appropriated to foreign missions.

Fields: Jamaica, and West Africa through the Pongas Mission. The contribution of money received for foreign mission work is forwarded for distribution to the Pongas Mission, the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

JAMAICA CHURCH MISSIONARY UNION (1895).

(*In connection with the Jamaica Church of England Home and Foreign Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Rev. C. H. Coles, Theological College, Up-Park Camp P. O., Jamaica.

Object: To promote among clergymen and laymen of the Church of England in Jamaica an active, intelligent, and prayerful interest in the aims and work of the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary Society, and to stimulate inquiry and spread information by individual and united efforts.

Income: No statement received.

Fields: The Jamaica Church Missionary Union is not, in the strict sense of the term, a missionary society; it simply assists Church of England work as indicated above in the "Object."

TRINIDAD DIOCESAN HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1897).

Secretary: Rev. C. Lurage, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Object: To promote mission work among the Indians and Chinese in Trinidad, and foreign missions on the West Coast of Africa.

Income: No statement received.

Fields: Trinidad and the West Coast of Africa.

CONGREGATIONAL:

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA (1876).

(*The Congregational Union was organized in 1876, but the churches composing it were established by agents of the London Missionary Society, which entered Jamaica in 1834. The Union is therefore the direct result of missions, and is at present in connection with the Colonial Missionary Society of London.*)

Secretary of Missionary Committee: Rev. James Watson, Whitefield, Porus, Jamaica.

Object: "To promote fraternal intercourse among the members of the associated churches; to extend evangelical religion and education in the island; . . . to promote the adoption of such plans as may be thought desirable for the advancement of the cause of God generally; also to increase the number and efficiency of native pastors, and to assist, if necessary, in meeting the expense of bringing out European ministers to occupy vacant churches."

Income: £1800.

Field: Jamaica.

METHODIST:

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES (1837).

(*In connection with the United Methodist Free Churches of England.*)

General Superintendent: Rev. Francis Bavin, Kingston, Jamaica.

Object: General missionary and educational work.

Income: £1283, supplemented by a grant from the English Society of £984.

Fields: Jamaica, and Bocas del Toro (Isthmus of Panama).

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH MISSIONS, EASTERN ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WEST INDIES (1884).

(*Affiliated to the British Wesleyan Conference.*)

Secretary for Missions: Rev. E. Donald Jones, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Secretary to the Finance Board: Rev. Thomas W. Halliday, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Object: Evangelizing the East Indian immigrants in British Guiana. (This represents foreign missionary effort, but there is also a large work, counted as ordinary church or circuit service, which is conducted among the Negroes, and is missionary in character.)

Income: £1480. The total sum raised for home and foreign missions was £5862.

Fields: Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana.

WESLEYAN METHODIST HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WESTERN ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WEST INDIES (1884).

(*Affiliated to the British Wesleyan Conference. The Wesleyan Methodist Mission in Jamaica was commenced by the English Society in 1787.*)

Secretary: Rev. John A. McIntosh, Wesley House, Duncans, Jamaica.

Object: The extension of the work of God in the West Indies and in South and Central America.

Income: £1808. This includes £350 from the Society in England. In addition to this foreign mission income, the Conference raises £15,015 for buildings and ordinary circuit work, making a total of £16,823.

Fields: Jamaica, Turks Islands, Haiti, Colombia, and Costa Rica.

PRESBYTERIAN:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA (1824).
(*In federal relation with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland since 1847.*)

Clerk of Synod: Rev. W. Y. Turner, M.D., Castleton P. O., Jamaica.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: £10,146. Of this amount $3113 was contributed by the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and £7033 by the Jamaica Presbyterian Church. The local contributions specially for missions amounted to £1224.

Fields: Mission among East Indians in Jamaica, and the support of a missionary in India.

PRESBYTERIAN:

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO EAST INDIANS IN TRINIDAD (1867). (*Auxiliary to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission Board.*)

Secretary of Mission Council in Trinidad: Rev. William L. Macrae, Princetown, Trinidad.

Secretary in Canada: Rev. E. A. McCurdy, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Object: Evangelization of East Indians.

Income: $53,891. Of this amount $17,201 was received from the Canadian Presbyterian Church, $27,905 from the Government of Trinidad for educational work, and the remainder from native and local sources.

Field: The Island of Trinidad.

II. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

SEAMAN'S MISSION (1894).

Secretary: Miss Bevy Moore, Castries, St. Lucia.

Object: Spread of the Gospel and salvation of souls.

Income: $125.

Fields: St. Lucia and Dominica Islands, West Indies.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW (1896).
(*In connection with the Church of England in Jamaica.*)

Secretary: Rev. C. H. Coles, Up-Park Camp P. O., Jamaica.

Object: The spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men.

Income: No information at hand.

Fields: Jamaica, British Honduras, and Trinidad.

IV. MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

MEXICO.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

PRESBYTERIAN:

MEXICAN HOME MISSION BOARD (1890).

Secretary: Rev. P. Arellano, Mexico City, Mexico.

Object: The evangelization of Mexico.

Income: $926.

Fields: Work in numerous ranches on the confines between the States of Mexico and Guerrero.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

INDEPENDENT MISSION OF MR. EGLON HARRIS (1894).

Representatives in England: Mr. John Mercer, Harburg, Fallowfield, Manchester, England, and Dr. J. L. Maclean, Bath, England.

Director: Mr. Eglon Harris, Orizaba, Mexico.

Object: Printing and circulation of Gospel literature.

Income: No returns received.

Fields: Mexico, and among Spanish-speaking people of other lands.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DENOMINATIONAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

BRITISH HONDURAS AND CENTRAL AMERICAN CHURCH MISSION (1883).

The Right Rev. G. Albert Ormsby, D.D., The Bishop's House, Belize, British Honduras, Central America, has charge of the Mission, and receives contributions for the Diocesan Board of Missions.

Object: The propagation of the Gospel in the Diocese of British Honduras.
Income: £4010. A portion of this income consists of grants contributed by Church of England missionary societies in Great Britain.
Fields: British Honduras and Central America.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DENOMINATIONAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

GUIANA DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY (1852).

Secretary: Rev. Canon Josa, Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, South America.
Object: Aid of the Church of England in the diocese.
Income: £376.
Field: British Guiana.

BRITISH GUIANA EAST INDIAN AND CHINESE MISSIONS (1873).

Secretary: Name and address of Secretary not received.
Object: Mission effort among the Indian and Chinese coolies.
Income: £960.
Field: British Guiana.

PRESBYTERIAN:

SYNOD OF BRAZIL (1888).

Moderator: Rev. S. R. Gammon, Lavras, Minas Geraes, Brazil, South America.
Object: The extension of Christ's Kingdom in Brazil.
Income: $26,666.
Field: Brazil.

II. THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

I. Great Britain and Ireland. II. Continental Europe.

I. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND.
SCOTLAND.
WALES.
IRELAND.

ENGLAND.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1792).

General Secretary: Alfred Henry Baynes, Esq., F.R.A.S., 19 Furnival Street, Holborn, London, E. C.

Object: "The diffusion of the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ throughout the whole world, beyond the British Isles, by the preaching of the Gospel, the translation and publication of the Holy Scriptures, and the establishment of schools."

Income: £85,654. Of this amount £77,642 represents the income from home sources, and £8012 was contributed and spent on the mission fields.

Fields: India, Ceylon, China, Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, Palestine, Italy, and Brittany.

Baptist Zenana Mission (1867).

(*In connection with the Baptist Missionary Society, but the Zenana Mission has separate officers, committee, and funds.*)

Honorary Secretary: Miss A. G. Angus, Ellerdale, Hampstead, London, N. W.

Object: "To impart a knowledge of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ to the women of India and China, by sending out truly consecrated women, and by the careful training and employment of native converts as Bible-women and teachers."

Income: £9921.

Fields: India and North China.

Young People's Missionary Association in Aid of the Baptist Missionary Society (1848).

(*Auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Rev. R. Wright Hay, 19 Furnival Street, Holborn, London, E. C.

Object: To aid the Baptist Missionary Society by stimulating an interest in missions among young people. There are similar organizations in other large cities.

Income: £1734, contributed to the Baptist Missionary Society by the Association and its affiliated schools, societies, and Bible classes.

Fields: India, China, the Congo, and other missions of the Baptist Missionary Society.

GERMAN BAPTIST MISSION (1845).

Secretary: Rev. William Sears Oncken, Wragby Road, Lincoln.

Object: To assist the German Baptist Churches in their mission work carried on in Germany and the adjacent countries.

Income: £575.

Fields: Germany, Holland, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Russia, Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Switzerland, and through emigration into the United States and South Africa.

BAPTIST:

STRICT BAPTIST MISSION (1860).

Corresponding Secretary: Mr. W. S. Millwood, Edward House, Lisson Grove, London, N. W.

Object: To "preach the Gospel to every creature."

Income: £860.

Fields: India and Ceylon.

CHRISTIAN (commonly called Brethren, or Open Brethren):

CHRISTIAN MISSION [MISSION OF THE BRETHREN] (1827).

(*The Mission to Garenganze, founded by Mr. F. S. Arnot in 1881, is an important branch of this service.*)

Treasurer: J. L. Maclean, M.D., 10 Widcombe Crescent, Bath.

Object: Spread of the Gospel, and the building up of churches.

Income: £19,332.

Fields: India, the Straits Settlements and Malay Peninsula, China, Africa, the Continent of Europe, Faroe Isles, Mexico, several of the South American Republics, Australia, West Indies, and among the mountains of Tennessee, in the United States of America.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

NEW ENGLAND COMPANY (1649).

(*Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1662.*)

Secretary: Mr. W. M. Venning, D.C.L., 1 Hatton Garden, Holborn, London, E. C.

Object: The propagation of the Gospel in British North America.

Income: £4000.

Fields: Brantford, Ontario, and Grand River Indian Reserve, near Brantford, Ontario.

SOCIETY FOR ADVANCING THE CHRISTIAN FAITH (1691).

Secretary: Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D., 29 St. George's Place, Canterbury.

Object: To distribute funds for educational purposes.

Income: £1600.

Field: West Indies.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE (1698).

Secretaries: Rev. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and Rev. Edmund McClure, M.A., Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C.

Object: The promotion of Christian knowledge.

Income: £39,932.

Fields: The colonial and foreign mission fields of all dioceses in connection with the See of Canterbury, exclusive of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS (1701).

Secretary: Rt. Rev. Henry H. Montgomery, D.D., 19 Delahay Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

Object: The propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

Income: £136,846.

Fields: North America, Continent of Europe, West Indies, Central and South America, Africa, Australasia, Pacific Islands, and Asia.

(NOTE.— The work conducted by the Society in Asia may be considered missionary, and so to a large extent that in Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Pacific Islands. In North America, Australia, and Europe it is almost entirely colonial. A rough estimate of the sum representing the disbursements of the Society for missionary work proper among non-Christian races would be about two thirds of the total income, the remaining third being appropriated to Colonial Church aid among white races.)

Women's Mission Association in Connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (1866).

(*Independent in administration only as regards funds.*)

Secretary: Miss E. F. Mackenzie, 19 Delahay Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

Object: Promotion of female education among the heathen.

Income: £10,351.

Fields: India, Burma, China, Japan, South Africa, Madagascar, and North Borneo.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR AFRICA AND THE EAST (1799).

Honorary Secretary: Rev. Henry Elliott Fox, M.A.

Lay Secretary: Mr. David Marshall Lang.

Secretaries of Foreign Department: Rev. B. Baring-Gould, M.A., Rev. F. Baylis, M.A., and Rev. G. B. Durrant, M.A.

Editorial Secretaries: Mr. Eugene Stock and Rev. George Furness Smith, M.A.

Secretary to Medical Mission Auxiliary Committee: Herbert Lankester, M.D.

Office Address: Church Missionary House, 16 Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

(*The entire official and editorial staff consists of twenty-one members.*)

Object: Conversion of the heathen and Mohammedans.

Income: £454,413. Of this amount £404,906 was received from home sources, and £49,507 was contributed and expended on the mission fields.

Fields: West Africa, East Africa, Uganda, Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Turkish Arabia, Palestine, Persia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northwest Canada, and British Columbia.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

Women's Department of the Church Missionary Society (1895).

Secretaries: Miss G. A. Gollock and Miss M. C. Gollock, Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Object: To aid in the development of women's interest in missions, by conferences, "Quiet Days," and other special efforts.

Income: Not separated from that of the Church Missionary Society.

Fields: Same as those of the Church Missionary Society.

Gleaners' Union (1886).

(*Aiding and coöperating with the Church Missionary Society.*)

Central Secretary: Mr. E. M. Anderson, Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Object: To promote union in prayer and work, chiefly among adult supporters of the Church Missionary Society.

Income: £1290. This is included in the income of the Church Missionary Society, but expended for the support of "Our Own Missionaries," meaning those specially credited to the Gleaners' Union.

Fields: Same as those of the Church Missionary Society.

Sowers' Band (1889).

(*Aiding and coöperating with the Church Missionary Society. Latest returns report five hundred and thirty Bands.*)

Honorary Secretaries: Miss L. C. Gage-Brown and Miss Baylcy, Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Object: To teach English children to care for and support foreign missions.

Income: £1785. This is included in the income of the Church Missionary Society.

Fields: Same as those of the Church Missionary Society.

Junior Associations (1898).

(*The Junior [or Juvenile] Associations were organized as early as 1813 in various cities of Great Britain, and have aided and coöperated with the Church Missionary Society ever since that date. In 1898 a new centralized organization was established, with a special Auxiliary Committee and a Central Secretary. There are now one hundred and seven Junior Associations connected in active service with this central office.*)

Honorary Central Secretary: Rev. C. D. Snell, Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Object: To enlist the sympathy and help of the young in behalf of the work of the Church Missionary Society.

Income: £19,000. This is included in the income of the Church Missionary Society.

Fields: Same as those of the Church Missionary Society.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY (1823).

(*Incorporated in 1887.*)

Secretary: Rev. Canon Hurst, D.D., 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

Object: Ministering to British settlers, and also natives, in the colonies and British possessions.

Income: £36,147.

Fields: The European Continent and the British colonies and possessions.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

Ladies' Association of the Colonial and Continental Church Society (1895).

(*Auxiliary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society.*)

Secretary: Miss Woolmer, 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

Object: To act as an auxiliary to the Parent Society.

Income: £613.

Fields: Same as the Parent Society.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1844).

(*Organized, under the name of the Patagonian Missionary Society, in 1844. Incorporated in 1900.*)

Clerical Secretary: Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M. A., 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

Lay Secretary: Captain Edward Poulden, R.N., 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E. C.

Object: "To send out the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, by missionary agency, to the native tribes of South America, and to our own countrymen in spiritual destitution there, as well as to take advantage of any openings which may present themselves for the advancement of His Kingdom throughout the continent."

Income: £16,975. Of this amount £3397 was contributed and expended on the mission fields.

Fields: Tierra del Fuego and the greater part of South America.

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL SOCIETY (1853).

Secretary: Rev. H. J. White, Merton College, Oxford.

Object: To make known in the different countries of Europe and throughout the world the history and principles of the Anglican communion; to help forward the internal reformation of national churches and other religious communities; to aid in all movements of Catholic reform; to promote friendly relations with the ancient churches of the East; and to spread information at home regarding the various Christian churches abroad. The Society is largely engaged in publishing and circulating Reformation literature.

Income: £1000.

Fields: Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and France.

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE WEST INDIAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL IN WESTERN AFRICA (1855).

(*This organization is sometimes called the "Pongas Mission." See also West Indian Church Association, in the section on the West Indies.*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. A. H. Barrow, The Vicarage, Billingshurst, Sussex.

Object: Furtherance of the Gospel in Western Africa by the West Indian Church.

Income: £440.

Fields: Western Africa, among the Susu tribes, in the Pongas country.

UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA (1858).

Secretary: Rev. Duncan Travers, 9 Dartmouth Street, London, S. W.

Object: To establish and maintain stations in Central Africa, which may serve as centres of Christianity and civilization, for the promotion of true religion and the ultimate extinction of the slave-trade.

Income: £38,001.

Fields: East and East Central Africa.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

Ladies' Association of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa (1875).

(*Auxiliary to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.*)

Secretary: Miss E. Leslie, Bourdon House, Davies Street, London, W.

Object: To maintain women teachers and provide school and needlework materials for the girls' schools of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

Income: £150.

Field: East Central Africa.

Children's Fund of the Universities' Mission (1864).

(*Auxiliary to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.*)

Secretary: Miss Woodward, 9 Dartmouth Street, London, S. W.

Object: The support, maintenance, and education of native children in East Central Africa.

Income: £4558.

Fields: East and East Central Africa.

Coral League of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa (1890).

(*Auxiliary to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.*)

Secretary: Miss C. Herring, 3F Blenheim Mansions, Stafford Street, London, N. W.

Object: To band together those who can render only very small help.

Income: £776.

Field: East Central Africa.

COLUMBIA MISSION (1859).

(*Founded through the efforts chiefly of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.*)

Secretary: Rev. Owen T. Bulkeley, A.K.C., "Yendon House," Victoria Road, Swindon, Wilts.

Object: To send clergy to the Diocese of Columbia, and provide churches, parsonages, and schools; also to conduct missionary operations among the heathen populations of that diocese.

Income: Besides the fixed stipends of bishop and clergy, there is an endowment fund of £6000 to help guarantee stipends, and a home organization, which last year raised £563.

Fields: Vancouver Island and the adjacent islets.

SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (1865).

Superintendent: Rev. R. L. Page, Mission House, Cowley, St. John, Oxford.

Object: "To live the dedicated life of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and to do the missionary work at home and abroad to which we may be called."

Income: No report of income is published. Members of the Society are priests exclusively, and it is a private rather than a public organization.

Fields: Members of the Society give retreats and missions in various parts of England, in the United States of America, in India, and in South Africa. They work also as missionaries to the heathen in India and South Africa.

MISSIONARY LEAVES ASSOCIATION (1868).

(*Affiliated to the Church Missionary Society in 1883.*)

Secretary: H. G. Malaher, Esq., 20 Compton Terrace, Upper Street, Islington, London, N.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

Object: Assisting the native clergy and missionaries in Africa and the East, and in other mission fields occupied by the Church Missionary Society, by grants and gifts of articles not usually furnished by the Church Missionary Society.

Income: In 1897 money to the amount of £8380 and goods valued at £2848 were forwarded to the missions. These contributions are not included in the accounts of the Church Missionary Society.

Fields: Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, and Canada.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN (1868).

(*Designated as a "Special Mission" of the Church of England.*)

Honorary Secretaries: F. M. T. Jones-Balme, Esq., High Close, Ambleside, and F. B. Jackson, Esq., South View, Crowborough, Sussex.

Object: To maintain the work of the diocese, to give grants to new churches, schools, mission rooms, salaries of catechists, endowment of clergy, and to render aid in other ways.

Income: £1655.

Field: Diocese of Cape Town, Africa.

Women's Branch of the Association in Aid of the Bishop of Cape Town (1895).

(*Auxiliary to the Association in Aid of the Bishop of Cape Town.*)

Honorary Secretaries: Mrs. W. O. B. Allen, 83 St. George's Road, London, S. W., and Miss Gordon, 53 Elm Park Gardens, London, S. W.

Object: To coöperate with the Association in Aid of the Bishop of Cape Town.

Income: £200.

Field: Diocese of Cape Town, Africa.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE MISSION TO ZULULAND (1870).

(*Coöperates with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and is largely supported by the "Net Collections." It was formerly called the "Mackenzie Memorial Mission."*)

Honorary Organizing Secretary: Miss Mary G. Carter, 47 Westbourne Park Road, London, W.

Object: To aid Church of England missions in Zululand, South Africa.

Income: £2141.

Field: Zululand, South Africa.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE CHURCH AID SOCIETY (1870).

(*There is also an Irish Branch.*)

Secretary: Rev. Thomas J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, London, S. W.

Object: To aid the Reformed Episcopal Churches in Spain and Portugal in their work of evangelization.

Income: £5904. This amount includes £510 contributed by the Irish Branch of the Society, and a balance of £2438 brought forward from the previous year.

Fields: Spain and Portugal.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

NORTH CHINA MISSION (1874).

(*Assisted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which began the Mission in 1874, but the Diocese of North China was not formed until 1880.*)

General Secretary: Rev. Mackwood Stevens, Addington Rectory, Winslow, Bucks.

Object: The conversion of the Chinese, and providing church services for English residents in North China.

Income: £5969. Of this amount £1134 is from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £1545 from English and other sources outside of China, and £2458 from local sources in China. A balance of £832 is included.

Fields: Shantung and Chihli Provinces, North China.

CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO DELHI (1877).

(*In close connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The work of the Delhi Medical Mission to Women and Children is also included under this caption.*)

Secretary: G. M. Edwards, Esq., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Object: To maintain twelve Cambridge missionaries in India for educational and evangelistic work.

Income: £900 (not including grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel).

Fields: Delhi and the South Punjab, India.

OXFORD MISSION TO CALCUTTA (1880).

General Secretary: Miss Edith Argles, The Deanery, Peterborough.

Object: The extension of God's Kingdom and the building up of His Church in India.

Income: £5718. This includes a balance of £2224 brought forward from the previous year.

Field: Bengal, India.

Ladies' Association of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta (1887).

(*Auxiliary to the Oxford Mission to Calcutta.*)

Secretary: Miss Donne, 4 Warnborough Road, Oxford.

Object: To aid the Oxford Mission to Calcutta.

Income: £180.

Field: Bengal, India.

(NOTE.—The above data represent the work of the Oxford Branch of the Ladies' Association, of which Miss Donne is Secretary. There are also Branch Associations in London and elsewhere.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1880).

(*Independent, though working in coöperation with the Church Missionary Society.*)

Clerical Secretary: Rev. George Tonge, M.A.

Lay Secretary: R. G. Macdonald, Esq.

Central Association Secretary: Miss Mulvany, 6 Park Villas, Charlton Road, Blackheath, S. E.

Office Address: Lonsdale Chambers, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W. C.

Object: To make known the Gospel of Christ to the women of India and of other heathen and Mohammedan countries, in accordance with the Protestant and evangelical teaching of the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England.

Income: £64,623. Of this amount £21,739 is a special fund to cover deficit. The ordinary income is £42,884.

Fields: Bengal, Punjab, and Sindh, Central Provinces, South India, Ceylon, and Fuhkien Province, China.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

Daybreak Workers' Union (1888).

(*Affiliated with the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.*)

Honorary Central Secretary: Mrs. M. S. Howlett, Bothorpe, Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey.

Object: To assist the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society to carry the Gospel to the women of India and China.

Income: £323. This amount does not include a balance of £136 brought forward from previous receipts.

Fields: India and China.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN EGYPT (1883).

Honorary Secretary: Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., 7 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, S. W.

Object: "The purpose of this Association shall be to further the cause of Christianity in Egypt by assisting, in the first instance, the Coptic Church in the attainment of a higher spiritual life, especially through a better system of education for its members, more particularly those designed for Holy Orders."

Income: £250.

Field: Egypt.

ARCHBISHOP'S MISSION TO THE ASSYRIAN CHRISTIANS (1884).

(*The first missionaries were sent out in 1886.*)

Secretary: Rev. A. H. Lang, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, S. W.

Object: "The work of the Mission is in the first place to train up a body of literate clergy; secondly, to instruct the youth generally in both religious and secular knowledge; and, thirdly, to print the very early liturgies and service-books, to which the Assyrians are much attached, which have never been published in the original, and of which the very primitive character is shown by their freedom from doubtful doctrine. The Mission in no way seeks to anglicanize the Assyrians on the one hand; nor, on the other, to condone the heresy which separated them from the rest of Christendom or to minimize its importance."

Income: £3200.

Fields: Turkish Kurdistan and a portion of Persia.

Association in Aid of the Archbishop's Mission (1889).

(*Auxiliary to the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians.*)

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Hutchinson, Duppas Hill, Croydon.

Object: To awaken local interest, to supply information, to unite friends in prayer, and to form centres of support in aid of the Mission.

Income: £1321.

Fields: Assisting the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians in its work.

ST. PAUL'S GUILD (1888).

(*This Guild, which now numbers over five thousand members, has made itself responsible for two missions in the Diocese of South Tokyo, Japan, namely, the University Mission of St. Andrew and the Mission of St. Hilda.*)

Honorary General Secretary: Miss M. Bickersteth, The Palace, Exeter.

Object: "To offer intercession that God may call clergy and others to His work in Japan, and to enable them to carry it on to His glory; to collect alms for the University Mission of St. Andrew and the Mission of St. Hilda at Tokyo, the capital of Japan."

Income: £2721.

Field: Japan.

JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION (1888).

Secretary: Rev. W. Sadler, Dembleby Rectory, Folkingham.

Object: Missions to the Jews in Bible Lands, not excluding Moslems, and the furtherance of such work by the provision of Church privileges to English-speaking people in those lands.

Income: £8022.

Fields: Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, and Egypt.

CHINESE BIBLE-WOMAN'S MISSION (1889).

(*In coöperation with the Church Missionary Society.*)

Organizer and Treasurer: Mrs. Elborough Woodcock, 3 Buckingham Gate, London, S. W.

Object: The evangelization of the women and girls of China by means of native Christian Bible-women.

Income: Not stated.

Field: China.

SOCIETY OF THE SACRED MISSION (1891).

Director: Rev. Herbert Kelly, House of the Sacred Mission, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Object: Training young men for the missionary and religious life.

Income: £1000.

Fields: Korea and Zanzibar.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW (1896).

(*In connection with the Church of England.*)

Secretary: Mr. F. S. Hughes, Oxford House, Bethnal Green, London, E.

Object: The spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men.

Income: Not given.

Fields: England and South Africa.

CONGREGATIONAL:

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1836).

(*Incorporated in 1897.*)

Secretary: Rev. D. Burford Hooke, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E. C.

Object: To promote evangelical religion among the settlers and native converts in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and in other parts of the world.

Income: £5369.

Fields: South Africa, Canada. Newfoundland, Australasia, and Jamaica.

FRIENDS:

FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION ASSOCIATION (1866).

Secretary: Dr. Wm. Wilson, 15 Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without, London, E. C.

Object: "To aid the spread of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ and mission work abroad, chiefly by assisting such members of the Society of Friends, or those in profession with them, as are believed to be called of the Lord to this service."

Income: £20,128. In addition to this sum £1493 was contributed and spent on the foreign fields.

Fields: India, Ceylon, Madagascar, China, and Syria.

Missionary Helpers' Union (1883).

(Auxiliary to the Friends' Foreign Mission Association.)

Honorary Secretary: Mrs. T. P. Newman, Hazelhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.

Object: Helping and encouraging foreign missionaries.

Income: £800.

Fields: India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Syria, Madagascar, Pemba, Natal, and Armenia.

Friends' Syrian Mission (1869).

(This Mission was amalgamated with the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, January 1, 1898.)

METHODIST:

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1813).

Secretaries: Rev. Frederic W. Macdonald, Rev. William Perkins, Rev. Marshall Hartley, and Rev. William H. Findlay, M.A., Wesleyan Mission House, 17 Bishopsgate Street, London, E. C.

Object: The evangelization of the world.

Income: £130,533. In addition a sum of £90,155 is named as received and expended in foreign mission fields.

Fields: India, Ceylon, China, Burma, South and West Africa, Honduras, the Bahamas, and Continental Europe.

Women's Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (1858).

Foreign Secretary: Mrs. Wiseman, 2 Belitha Villas, Barnsbury, London, N.

Home Secretary: Miss A. M. Hellier, 11 Milner Square, Islington, London, N.

Object: To evangelize women and children in heathen lands, especially those that can only be reached by women.

Income: £13,385.

Fields: India, Ceylon, China, Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Central China Wesleyan Lay Mission (1885).

(This Mission since 1899 has been transferred to the direct government of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.)

BIBLE CHRISTIAN HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1821).

(This Society was instituted in 1821, but the work in China was not commenced until 1885.)

Foreign Secretary: Rev. I. B. Vanstone, 44 Brandram Road, Lee, Lewisham, London, S. E.

Object: The propagation of the Gospel among the heathen.

Income: £6190. Of this amount £1565 was disbursed for the China Mission.

Fields: China, South Australia, Victoria, and England.

METHODIST:

Women's League of the Bible Christian Missionary Society (1892).

(Auxiliary to the Bible Christian Home and Foreign Missionary Society.)

Secretary: Mrs. Hopper, 50 King Gardens, Plymouth.

Object: To raise money for mission work in China.

Income: £583.

Field: China.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1842).

(It was organized as a Home and Colonial Society in 1842, and added a foreign department in 1870.)

General Secretary: Rev. R. W. Burnett, 71 Freegrove Road, Holloway, London, N.

Object: Home, colonial, and foreign missionary work.

Income: £40,500. Of this amount the sum of £30,000 is for home and colonial missions, and £10,500 for foreign missions. Of the latter sum abont £2545 was contributed on the foreign fields.

Fields: United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and West, South, and Central Africa.

London Primitive Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society (1897).

(Auxiliary to the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.)

Secretary: Miss Johnston, "Ivy Dene," Silver Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.

Object: To awaken increased interest among women in missionary work.

Income: £60.

Field: Africa.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES, HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS (1857).

Secretary: Rev. Henry T. Chapman, "Glenholme," Harehills Lane, Leeds.

Object: Evangelistic, educational, and medical missionary work.

Income: £16,065. Includes funds received for both home and foreign missions.

Fields: China, East Africa, West Africa, Central America, Jamaica, and Australia (Colonial).

Ladies' Auxiliaries of the United Methodist Free Churches.

(A number of Ladies' Auxiliaries have been in existence for some time, and a movement is now progressing to unite them in one central organization.)

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1859).

Secretary of Foreign Missionary Committee: Rev. George Packer, 3 St. John's Terrace, Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Secretary of Home Missionary Committee: Rev. J. Ogden, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Object: Missionary work in China and Ireland.

Income: £11,413. Of this amount £9500 is for foreign missions, but includes a balance bronght forward from the previous year of £3920. For home missions £1913 was contributed.

Fields: North China and Ireland.

(NOTE.—A Women's Auxiliary is about to be organized.)

MORAVIAN:

BRETHREN'S SOCIETY FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE HEATHEN (1741).

(*Auxiliary to the Moravian Missionary Society of Germany.*)

Secretary: Rev. C. J. Klesel, 32 Fetter Lane, London, E. C.

Object: The establishment and maintenance of the Labrador Mission; hospitality to Moravian missionaries while in London; and issue of "Periodical Accounts."

Income: £6818.

Field: Labrador.

LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS (1817).

(*Auxiliary to the Moravian Missionary Society of Germany.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. Wetton Cox, 7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, E. C.

Object: The spread of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Income: £13,770. Of this amount £303 represents balance from previous year, and £12,377 was forwarded to the Moravian treasury in Herrnhut, Germany.

Fields: Assisting the Moravian Missionary Society of Germany in its work.

PRESBYTERIAN:

FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND (1847).

Convener: Rev. Alexander Connell, M.A., B.D.

Secretary: Rev. William Dale, 7 East India Avenue, London, E. C.

Object: Evangelistic, medical, and educational work for missions.

Income: £24,800. This amount includes the income of the Women's Missionary Association. The Jewish Missions Committee received, in addition to the above, £1219.

Fields: China, Formosa, Singapore, India, and Jewish Missions in Aleppo, Syria.

PRESBYTERIAN:

Women's Missionary Association of the Presbyterian Church of England (1878).

(*Coöperating with the Foreign Missions Committee.*)

Secretary: Mrs. G. D. Matthews, 25 Christchurch Ave., Brondesbury, London, N. W.

Object: The evangelization of women and girls; also educational and medical work.

Income: £6189.

Fields: South China, Japan, and India.

Students' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of England (1878).

(*Auxiliary to the Foreign Missions Committee.*)

Secretary: J. A. Wilkinson, M.A., Market Place, Morpeth, Northumberland.

Object: To aid the Foreign Missions Committee by supporting special objects.

Income: £392.

Fields: Various, according to choice of object.

UNITARIAN:

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION (1825).

(*The British and Foreign Unitarian Association was formed in 1825, but the India Mission was not opened until 1896.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. Copeland Bowie, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: Promotion of Unitarian Christianity at home and abroad: the support of its worship, the diffusion of biblical, theological, and literary knowledge on topics connected with it, and the maintenance of the civil rights and interests of its professors.

Income: £4859. No statement of receipts and disbursements for India Mission received.

Fields: India; also home missions.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1795).

Foreign Secretaries: Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson and Rev. George Cousins.

Home Secretary: Rev. Arthur N. Johnson, M.A.

Office Address: 14 Blomfield Street, London, E. C.

Object: "To spread the knowledge of Christ among heathen and other unenlightened nations."

Income: £150,169. Of this amount £122,858 was received from home sources, £26,072 was contributed on the foreign mission fields, and £1239 was received specially for the Centenary Fund.

Fields: China, India, Madagascar, Africa, South Seas, New Guinea, and the West Indies.

Ladies' Committee of the London Missionary Society (1875).

(*Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society.*)

(NOTE.—Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson forwarded, in the autumn of 1900, the following statement: "We have no longer any Ladies' Committee apart from our Directorate, and all funds come into our Treasurer's hands without distinction. There is no separate organization to raise money for women's work." The Ladies' Committee was organized in 1875, and rendered valuable service as a distinct committee until 1890, when ladies were made eligible for membership in the Directorate, where they now participate in the management and serve on special subcommittees in matters which concern woman's work.)

Watchers' Band (1892).

(*The Prayer Union of the London Missionary Society, consisting of 818 Branches.*)

Secretary: Miss Jessie M. Balgarnie, 14 Blomfield Street, London, E. C.

Object: To quicken and increase prayer on behalf of the London Missionary Society.

Income: £673.

Fields: Australasia, North and South India, China, South Africa, and Madagascar.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY (1799).

(*Incorporated in 1899.*)

Secretaries: Rev. Prebendary L. B. White, D.D., Rev. Richard Lovett, M.A., and James Bowden, Esq., 56 Paternoster Row, London, E. C.

Object: The publication of evangelical religious tracts and books at home and abroad.

Income: £131,509. The amount which represents the annual income (largely from subscriptions and gifts) received for both home and foreign missions exclusively is £27,876. The remainder represents income derived from trade and investments, as the Society is an extensive publishing agency. The sum of £28,924 was disbursed in missionary grants at home and abroad during the year ending March 31, 1900.

Fields: Europe, Asia, Africa, Madagascar, British North America, Greenland, Central and South America, West Indies, Australasia, and Polynesia.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY (1804).

Secretaries: Rev. John Sharp, M.A., and Rev. J. H. Ritson, M.A., 146 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

Object: The translation and circulation of the Scriptures, without note or comment, in as many languages as possible.

Income: £212,111. Of this amount £84,615 represents the trade receipts from sales of Bibles, Testaments, etc., at home and abroad. The remainder is from home sources represented by contributions, legacies, collections, and gifts of auxiliaries, and from the income of trust funds.

Fields: France, Belgium, German Empire, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia (in Europe and Asia), Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Africa generally, Persia, India, Malaysia, China, Japan, Korea, Polynesia, Central and South America, British North America, West Indies, Australia, and New Zealand.

MONTHLY TRACT SOCIETY (1837).

(*Amalgamated with the Stirling Tract Enterprise in 1899. See Scottish Section.*)

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF THE GOSPEL ON THE CONTINENT (1840).

Honorary Secretary: Rev. James Gosset-Tanner, M.A., 9 Aberdeen Place, St. John's Wood, London, N. W.

Object: To collect funds in aid of the evangelical societies of France and Geneva, and such other institutions as may be formed on similar principles within the limits of the French Protestant Churches, and generally to promote the religious principles of the Reformation beyond those limits on the Continent and islands of Europe.

Income: £692.

Fields: Assists eight evangelical French societies.

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL SOCIETY (1845).

Secretary: Rev. George H. Giddins, 13 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E. C.

Object: To assist and encourage evangelical societies on the Continent in their endeavors to propagate the Gospel, and by other means to promote the same important end.

Income: £2401.

Fields: France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Bohemia.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE (1846).

General Secretary: Edward Percy Field, Esq., Alliance House, 7 Adam Street, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: "To manifest the essential union that exists among all believers in Christ our Lord; to counteract Romanism, ritualism, infidelity, and the desecration of the Lord's Day; to help on all evangelistic and Christian work, and to relieve all distressed Christians, especially those who are persecuted for Christ's sake."

Income: £2645, including a balance of £126. The Evangelical Alliance also reports a Special Fund for Persecuted Christians, amounting, March 31, 1899, to £1506, and an Armenian Christians' Relief Fund of £658.

Fields: All Europe, China, Japan, Africa, India, Australia, various centres in North and South America, West Indies, and wherever the services of the Alliance are needed.

ZENANA, BIBLE, AND MEDICAL MISSION, OR INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY (1852).

(*Independent, but coöperates with the Church Missionary Society and other Protestant missions in India.*)

Secretaries: Rev. A. R. Cavalier and Mrs. Firth, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: To make known the Gospel of Christ to the women of India.

Income: £22,362. Of this amount £18,500 was the income from home sources, and £3862 was received on the foreign field.

Field: India.

(NOTE.— The Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission is aided by Auxiliary Committees in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scotland, by numerous Associations in England and Ireland, and by a Loving Service League, Band, and Union, of which Miss Ballard, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C., is the General Secretary.)

PURE LITERATURE SOCIETY (1854). LD.

Secretary: Mr. Richard Turner, 11 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: To promote the circulation of pure and wholesome literature, both in the form of books and periodicals, and by the maintenance of libraries.

Income: £3372.

Fields: The United Kingdom and Colonies, North and West Africa, China, Japan, India, Syria, Turkey, the West Indies, and portions of the European Continent.

BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY (1854).

(*Formerly called the "Turkish Missions' Aid Society."*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. W. A. Essery, 7 Adam Street, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: To aid missions by money grants in Turkey and other Bible lands.

Income: £2270.

Fields: Greece, Macedonia, Asia Minor, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria.

MILDMAY INSTITUTIONS AND MISSIONS (1856).

Secretary: Mr. P. S. Badenoch, The Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, London, N.

Object: Evangelistic and benevolent work at home and abroad, chiefly by deaconesses.

Income: £22,747. Of this amount £21,903 was received for home missions, and £844 for foreign work.

Fields: England, Ireland, Palestine, Malta, and Jamaica.

Mildmay Association of Women Workers (1868).

(*Auxiliary to the Mildmay Institutions and Missions.*)

Honorary Secretary: Miss Anna B. Dreaper, Deaconess House, Mildmay Park, London, N.

Object: To unite, by a link of sympathy and fellowship, women engaged in active Christian work in many lands. Those who become members undertake to unite in prayer, to join in the study of the Holy Scriptures, and to render to one another any help that may lie in their power.

Income: An annual subscription of five shillings is asked of each member, which is required to defray the expenses of printing, postage, etc.

Fields: Assisting in the work of the Mildmay Institutions and Missions.

CHINA INLAND MISSION (1865).

Secretaries: Walter B. Sloan, Esq., and F. Marcus Wood, Esq., China Inland Mission, Newington Green, Mildmay, London, N.

Object: The evangelization of China.

Income: £53,197.

Field: China.

SALVATION ARMY (1865).

Director: Rev. William Booth, International Headquarters, 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

Object: The salvation of the world.

Income: £280,461. Of this total income, for home and foreign work, about £26,847 represents the sum devoted to the foreign mission department.

Fields: The United Kingdom, Australasia, India, China, Japan, Turkey, South Africa, South America, and the West Indies.

SPEZIA MISSION FOR ITALY AND THE LEVANT (1866).

Director: Rev. Edward Clarke, Casa Alberto, Spezia, Italy.

Co-Director: Rev. H. H. Pullen, Casa Alberto, Spezia, Italy.

Honorary General Secretary: A. B. Reuss, Esq., The Cottage, Ditton Hill, Surrey, England.

Object: "To carry the Gospel to those parts of Italy and the Levant to which we shall be distinctly called by God's providence."

Income: £238. Of this amount £454 is reported in the balance-sheet as "deficiency." An additional sum of £778 is acknowledged specially for the Victoria Adelaide Orphanage, Spezia, with, however, £377 of this entered as "deficiency."

Fields: Italy and the Levant.

CHILDREN'S SPECIAL SERVICE MISSION (1868).

Secretary: Mr. Henry Hankinson, 13a Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E. C.

Object: Evangelistic missions and services for children and young people; the distribution, in all languages, of Christian literature suitable for children; and the promotion, through the Scripture Union, of Bible reading among them.

Income: £5243. Of this amount £4086 was contributed to the General Fund, and £1157 to the Foreign Fund.

Fields: The United Kingdom, Europe, Australasia, India, Syria, Palestine, Siam, Burma, China, and Japan.

Children's Scripture Union (1879).

(*Auxiliary to the Children's Special Service Mission.*)

Secretary: Mr. Henry Hankinson, 13a Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E. C.

Object: To promote Scripture reading among children.

Income: £3266.

Fields: Europe, Asia, and Africa.

CHAMBERI EVANGELICAL MISSION (1874).

Founder and Director: Mr. Charles E. Faithfull, Paseo de Areneros, Madrid, Spain.

Object: Evangelization and educational work in Spain.

Income: £400.

Field: Madrid, Spain.

FOREIGN EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY (1873).

Honorary Secretary: Rev. Horace Noel, Woking, Surrey.

Object: Extension of the Gospel on the Continent of Europe.

Income: £502. Additional income from legacies, £458.

Field: The European Continent.

ENGLISH AUXILIARY OF THE McALL MISSION (1880).

(*The Mission itself was founded in Paris by the late Rev. R. W. McAll, D.D., in 1872.*)

Honorary Secretary: William Chater, Esq., 35 Bassett Road, North Kensington, London, W.

Object: To aid the McAll Mission in France.

Income: £4722, representing the contributions of England, Ireland, and Wales. In addition, the Scottish Auxiliary contributed £1679.

Field: France.

(NOTE.—There are active auxiliaries to the McAll Mission in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Most of these, as well as the English Auxiliary, are aided by Ladies' Committees.)

ENGLISH COUNCIL OF THE BETHEL SANTHAL MISSION (1875).

Honorary Secretary of the English Council: Miss M. C. Gurney, "Granville Lodge," Granville Road, Eastbourne.

Object: Evangelistic and medical missions in India.

Income: £51. This represents the English contribution to the Mission. (See Bethel Santhal Mission, in the Indian Section of this Directory.)

Field: Bengal, India.

FIGUERAS EVANGELISTIC MISSION (1877).

Director: Rev. Luis Lopez Rodriguez.

Honorary Secretary: Madame Lopez Rodriguez, Figueras, Province of Gerona, Spain.

Honorary Treasurer: General Battersby, Lyncroft, Weybridge, England.

Object: Evangelization of the Province of Gerona and other parts of Spain by means of Gospel literature, education, medical work, and preaching services.

Income: £2127. This income is received from Great Britain.

Field: The entire Province of Gerona, Northeast Spain.

YOUNG MEN'S FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY (1877).

(*In connection with the Birmingham Young Men's Christian Association.*)

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Edwin A. Page, Y. M. C. A., Needless Alley, Birmingham.

Object: Educating and converting the heathen.

Income: £90. This is contributed to the Ikwezi Lamaci Mission in Natal. (See African Section of this Directory.)

Field: Ikwezi Lamaci, Harding, Alfred County, Natal, South Africa.

(NOTE.—There is also a Ladies' Society in Birmingham, contributing in addition £37 to the same Mission.)

UNSECTARIAN MISSION TO ZULU KAFFIRS (1879).

(*Connected with the "Friends" in England, but not included in the work of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association. It was formerly called the "Rock Fountain Mission."*)

Honorary Secretary: Mrs. Samuel Fothergill, Ashcroft Villas, Darlington.

Object: The genuine conversion of the heathen to Christianity.

Income: £497.

Field: Natal, South Africa.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION (1881).

(*This Mission was originally called the "Kabyle Mission," but in 1883 it was reorganized and called the North Africa Mission.*)

Honorary Secretary: Mr. Edward H. Glenny, 19 and 21 Linton Road, Barking, London, N. E.

Object: The evangelization of the Mohammedans, Jews, and Europeans of North Africa.

Income: £10,068. This includes a balance of £1041.

Fields: Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, and the Sahara.

Workers' Union for North Africa (1893).

(*Affiliated to and coöperating with the North Africa Mission.*)

Secretary: Mrs. J. H. Bridgford, 1 Calverley Mount, Tunbridge Wells.

Object: To provide clothing for the missionaries and their families.

Income: £26. This sum represents but a small part of the income, as it does not include garments and material forwarded.

Field: North Africa.

HELPING HANDS MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1884).

(*Assists the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, and the Mission to Lepers.*)

Secretary: Mrs. Beynon, 25 Ashburn Place, London, S. W.

Object: To assist the missionary societies already working among the women of India by raising the money required to supply the *smaller needs* incidental to missionary and medical work, and to give to young people definite objects of interest in this mission field.

Income: £380.

Field: India.

SOUTH ARCOT HIGHWAYS AND HEDGES MISSION (1885).

(*Miss F. M. Reade's work began in 1875, and resulted in the formation of the Highways and Hedges Mission in 1885.*)

Honorary Secretary: Miss C. M. S. Lowe, 8 Childebert Road, Upper Tooting, London, S. W.

Managing Trustee: Miss F. M. Reade, Thiruvithi, via Panruti, South Arcot, South India.

Object: To take the simple Gospel to the Hindus and Mohammedans — men, women, and children.

Income: £486 (rupees 7295, reckoning the value of the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.*). Of this amount £398 was received from England.

Field: South Arcot, South India.

BRETON EVANGELICAL MISSION (1885).

Honorary Secretary: Rev. E. W. Bullinger, D.D., 25 New Oxford Street, London, W. C.

Object: To support and extend the labors of a purely native church and mission, consisting of pastor, evangelists, colporteur, schools, and halls.

Income: £1010. This includes a balance of £352.

Field: The whole of Brittany.

MISSIONARY PENCE ASSOCIATION AND INFORMATION BUREAU (1888).

Honorary Secretary: Mr. William Roger Jones, Rooms 21–22 Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: Encouraging systematic giving to the cause of missions, and supplying passages and outfits to candidates and missionaries needing assistance, of whom two hundred and sixteen were aided in 1898–99.

Income: £2200. Of this amount £1300 was used for the support of missionaries connected with other societies.

Field: The World.

SOUTH AFRICA GENERAL MISSION (1889).

(*Formerly called the "Cape General Mission," but organized as the South Africa General Mission in 1894.*)

President: Rev. Andrew Murray, Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Secretary: Arthur Mercer, Esq., 17 Homefield Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W.

Object: To evangelize the heathen, to rouse the Christian Church to a holier life, and to aid existing evangelical missions and churches.

Income: £15,242. Balances, amounting to £1210, are carried forward from the previous year and included.

Fields: South and Central Africa.

CONGO BALOLO MISSION (1889).

(*United with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union in 1899.*)

KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIAN HILL MISSION (1890).

(*Mission begun in 1890, but organized in 1892.*)

Honorary Secretary of the English Council: F. W. Howard Piper, LL.B., 10a Drayton Park, Highbury, London, N.

Object: Evangelization of the Kurkus and other Indian Hill Tribes, as well as of the Hindus and Mohammedans living in the Central Provinces of India.

Income: £2557. About one fourth of this sum was contributed in India.

Fields: Portions of Berar, and the Betul, Hoshangabad, and Nimar Districts, in the Central Provinces of India.

TIBETAN PIONEER MISSION (1893).

Director: Miss Annie R. Taylor, Yatong, Tibet, via Darjeeling, India.

Referee in England: R. C. Morgan, Esq., editor of *The Christian*, 12 Paternoster Buildings, London, E. C.

Object: To evangelize Tibet.

Income: £93. There is also a balance brought forward from 1898 of £279.

Fields: The country of Tibet, as far as entrance can be obtained into it. Work is now commenced among the tribes dwelling on the borders of that land.

SOUTH AMERICAN EVANGELICAL MISSION (1895).

(*The South American Evangelical Mission of Toronto, Canada, has united (1900) with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union of London. The English Branch of the Mission, however, continues its independent existence.*)

Director and Secretary: Mr. Bryce W. Ranken, 23 Overton Street, Edgehill, Liverpool.

Object: To take part in the evangelization of South America through workers ordained or unordained; to deepen the interest of Christians in England in the pressing spiritual needs of South America.

Income: £615. This amount was contributed by the Union of British Prayer Circles.

Fields: Argentina and Brazil, South America.

Union of British Prayer Circles (1898).

(*Affiliated to the South American Evangelical Mission.*)

Secretary: Mr. Bryce W. Ranken, Room 31, 58 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

Object: "To assist in spreading the Gospel in South America by means of united prayer and effort at home."

Income: £530. This amount is contributed entire to the South American Evangelical Mission.

Field: South America.

GOSPEL MISSION TO MADEIRA (1896).

Secretary: } **Object:** } **Income:** } No returns received. **Field:** }

LOWER ZAMBESI MISSION (1896).

(*Recently united with the South Africa General Mission.*)

LONDON COMMITTEE OF THE BAROTSI MISSION (1898).

(*There are also Committees in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen, besides the above, working as auxiliaries to the Paris Evangelical Mission.*)

Secretary: Miss C. W. Mackintosh, Harley House, Bow, London, E.

Object: Prayer and the dissemination of news about the Barotsi Mission.

Income: £386.

Field: Africa — Upper Zambesi, among the Barotsi Tribe.

PERUVIAN MISSION (1898).

(*United with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union in 1899.*)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND DRAPERS' FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1898).

(*Auxiliary to the Congo Balolo Mission and the Church Missionary Society.*)

Honorary Secretary: Mr. J. S. Jarvis, 6 Gore Road, Victoria Park, London, N. E.

Object: To create and foster a spirit of missionary enterprise among the business men of London, and to support those who may dedicate themselves to missionary service, both in their preliminary training and in the foreign mission field.

Income: £123.

Field: Upper Congo (Horseshoe Bend), Africa.

ARGENTINA MISSION (1899).

(*Begun as an independent mission some years before, but united with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union in 1899.*)

REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION (1899).

(*This Union was formed by the consolidation of the "East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions," established in 1872, and the "Congo Balolo Mission," established in 1889. The following Missions are all working as auxiliaries to the Regions Beyond Missionary Union: the "Peruvian Mission," founded in 1893 as an independent work, which was reorganized in 1898 and subsequently taken over as a branch of the Union; the "Argentina Mission," which became affiliated in 1899; and the "Behar (Bengal) Mission," which was begun in 1900.*)

Honorary Directors: Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, D.D., and Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A.

Honorary Secretary: H. Grattan Guinness, M.D., Harley House, Bow Road, London, E.

Object: Training of missionaries for heathen lands, and the maintenance of foreign missions in undernoted fields.

Income: £23,641.

Fields: The Upper Congo, Peru, the Argentine Republic, and Behar, Bengal Presidency, India.

Regions Beyond Helpers' Union (1892).

(*Made auxiliary to the Regions Beyond Missionary Union in 1899.*)

Secretary: Mr. Edward A. Talbot, Harley House, Bow Road, London, E.

Object: To unite Christians of all denominations in prayerful and earnest effort to promote, by any and every Scriptural means, the evangelization of the world in this generation.

Income: £3628.

Fields: Assisting the Regions Beyond Missionary Union in its work.

BEHAR (BENGAL) MISSION (1900).

(*Connected with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union.*)

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

DR. BRAY'S ASSOCIATES (1733).

(*Ecclesiastically connected with the Church of England.*)

Secretary: Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A., 19 Delahay Street, London, S. W.

Object: The formation, at home and abroad, of theological libraries for the use of clergymen and of those studying for holy orders, and the support from endowments of native schools.

Income: £624.

Fields: Clerical libraries founded in India, Africa, North America, Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, and the West Indies. Schools for Negroes supported in the Diocese of Nassau, Bahamas.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION (1803).

Honorary Secretaries: Mr. W. H. Groser, B.Sc., Mr. Frank Clements, Mr. Charles Robottom, and Mr. James S. Crowther.

General Secretary: Rev. Carey Bonner.

Office Address: 55 and 56 Old Bailey, London, E. C.

Object: To promote the establishment of Sunday-schools and increase their efficiency, and to supply stationery, books, and other requisites to Sunday-schools at reduced prices.

Income: £14,000. Of this amount £2000 was received for foreign missions.

Fields: Great Britain and Ireland, the British colonies, the European Continent, and India.

Ladies' Sunday School Extension Committee (1890).
(*Auxiliary to the Sunday School Union.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Kate Green, 25 Fortune Gate Road, Harlesden, London, N. W.

Object: The extension of various departments of the work of the Sunday School Union.

Income: Included in the receipts of the Sunday School Union.

Fields: Same as those of the Sunday School Union, including India.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS (1809).
(*Church of England in its ecclesiastical connection. It is the oldest Church society working for Jews at home and abroad.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A., 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C.

Object: Evangelization of the Jews at home and in foreign lands.

Income: £40,343. Receipts for home and foreign work are not separated, but the disbursements for the foreign fields, including the European Continent (Report of 1899–1900), were £18,073.

Fields: England, the European Continent, Asia, and Africa.

(NOTE.—A Ladies' Union, a Clergy Union, and a Children's Beehive for Israel are auxiliary to the above, but further details are not at hand.)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY (1818).
(*The oldest society in the world for the benefit of seamen. It is undenominational.*)

Secretary: Rev. Edward W. Matthews, Sailors' Institute, Shadwell, London, E.

Object: Social, intellectual, and spiritual elevation of British and foreign seamen.

Income: £23,921.

Fields: The seaports of the world.

TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY (1831).
(*Established for the circulation of uncorrupted versions of the Word of God.*)

Secretary: Harry Curtis Nisbet, Esq., 25 New Oxford Street, London, W. C.

Object: The free distribution, both at home and abroad, of only the best versions obtainable made from the originals, and excluding all versions made from the Latin Vulgate.

Income: £3611. A balance of £869 is included.

Fields: All parts of the world.

LADY MICO CHARITY (1836).
(*A Board of Trustees carrying out the provisions of the will of Lady Mico.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. W. Gedge, M.A., 35 New Broad Street, London, E. C.

Object: The maintenance of a training college for colored men at Kingston, Jamaica, is at present the only work prosecuted.

Income: £2100. The endowment is now £70,000.

Field: West Indies.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY (1837).

Secretary: H. R. Fox Bourne, Esq., Broadway Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W.

Object: To further a humane and Christian policy towards aboriginal races, to secure to them the due observance of justice and the protection of their rights, to promote the spread of civilization among them, and to lead them to the peaceful and voluntary reception of the Christian religion.

Income: £459.

Field: Africa.

Manchester Native Races Protection Society (1898).
(*Affiliated with the Aborigines Protection Society.*)

Secretary: The name and address of the Secretary have not been received.

Object: To disseminate information on the details of native questions by meetings and other agencies for arousing public interest in and around Lancashire.

Income: No returns at hand.

Field: Africa.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY (1839).

Secretaries: Mr. Charles H. Allen, F.R.G.S. (Honorary), and Mr. Travers Buxton, M.A., 55 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

Object: The universal extinction of slavery and the slave-trade, and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised populations in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves.

Income: £867. A balance of £531 is not included.

Fields: Wherever slavery exists in any part of the world.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY (1840).
(*Working in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Rev. F. D. Waldock, 19 Furnival Street, Holborn, London, E. C.

Object: "To aid in translating, revising, printing, and circulating uncorrupted and unobscured versions of the Holy Scriptures."

Income: £1246.

Fields: India, Ceylon, and Africa.

BAPTIST TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY (1841).

Honorary Secretary: Mr. J. C. Woollacott, Tintern Cottage, New Malden.

Office Address: 16 Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C.

Object: To disseminate, by means of tracts, books, and other publications, the truths of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the teaching of the New Testament Scriptures respecting Christian baptism.

Income: £1499.

Fields: This Society does not sustain any foreign organizations, but makes grants to existing agencies in different parts of the world.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS (1842).
(*An interdenominational organization.*)

Secretary: Rev. Isaac Levinson, 9 Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W. C.

Object: General missionary work through evangelistic, industrial, educational, and medical agencies among the Jews at home and abroad.

Income: £7541. A balance of £1110 is included.

Fields: England, Scotland, Ireland, Turkey, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary.

ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY (1852). (*An interdenominational society.*)

Secretary: Colonel G. Philips, 112 St. Martin's Lane, London, W. C.

Object: To spread the saving knowledge of Jesus Christ among soldiers in the British army.

Income: £6000.

Fields: Among British soldiers at home and abroad, with occasional ministrations to native troops.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN (1856).

(*Its ecclesiastical connection is with the Church of England.*)

Secretaries: Commander W. Dawson, R.N., and Rev. Edward B. Backhouse, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: The spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes of all nationalities, ashore and afloat, at home and abroad.

Income: £40,444.

Fields: Work among seamen, fishermen, and bargemen of all nationalities.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA (1858).

(*Formerly called the "Christian Vernacular Education Society for India." Auxiliary Committees exist in Edinburgh and Glasgow.*)

General Secretary: Rev. George Patterson, 7 Adam Street, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: To train native teachers, instruct heathen children, and publish Christian literature in the languages of India, Ceylon, and Burma.

Income: £11,741. Of this amount £2853 is contributed in Great Britain, and the remainder is received from sales, contributions, and government grants in India.

Fields: India, Ceylon, and Burma.

Women's Auxiliary Christian Literature Society for India (1896).

Honorary Secretary: Mrs. Patterson, 151 Highbury New Park, London, N.

Object: The evangelization of the women of India, and the raising of funds to be used for the publication and circulation of Christian literature suitable for zenana missions.

Income: £105.

Fields: India, Ceylon, and Burma.

BRITISH SYRIAN MISSION SCHOOLS AND BIBLE WORK (1860).

(*Undenominational in character.*)

Secretaries: Miss Willmot and Miss Bryden, 29a High Street, Wimbledon, London, S. W.

Object: The social and religious improvement of Syrian women and girls.

Income: £5398.

Field: Syria.

(NOTE.—A Scottish Auxiliary Committee in Edinburgh aids in the collection of funds.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND'S MISSION TO THE JEWS (1860).

Secretary: Rev. I. T. McGaw, D.D., 7 East India Avenue, London, E. C.

Object: Mission work among the Jews, chiefly in Syria.

Income: £1219. Of this amount £880 was disbursed for the Aleppo Mission.

Field: Syria.

SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1862).

Secretary: Mr. W. Walters, 15 Strand, London, W. C.

Object: The free distribution of the Scriptures at home and abroad.

Income: £2823. A balance of £131 is included.

Fields: England, Germany, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Gibraltar, India, Africa, South America, and Mexico.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION (1865).

(*Ecclesiastically connected with the Church of England.*)

Secretary: Miss F. Ashdown, 27 Kilburn Park Road, London, N. W.

Object: To promote Church extension, chiefly through charitable and orphanage work, at home and in India. Church aid in the form of grants is given through the Foreign Mission Branch.

Income: £21,214. Of this amount £755 was disbursed in foreign work.

Fields: England, Canada, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, India, Burma, South Africa, East and West Indies, and South America.

PALESTINE AND LEBANON NURSES' MISSION (1865).

(*In connection with the Church of England Women's Missionary Association.*)

Honorary Secretaries: Rev. R. Douglas, M.A., and Miss Lloyd.

Secretary: Mr. Southall, 143 Clapham Road, London, S. W.

Object: Medical and evangelistic work among the Druses and Maronite Christians in Syria and Palestine.

Income: £377.

Fields: Syria and Palestine.

ITALIAN EVANGELICAL MILITARY CHURCH (1872).

(*Founded by the late Rev. Luigi Capellini. It is especially a mission to Italian soldiers.*)

Secretary: Miss Stoddart, 35 Antrim Mansions, England's Lane, London, N. W.

Object: The evangelization and instruction of Italian soldiers.

Income: £600.

Fields: Rome, in particular, with branches in other garrison towns.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE FREE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCRIPTURES (1874).

(*Undenominational and independent.*)

Honorary Secretaries: Mrs. A. E. Robertson, Chesils, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, London, N. W., and Mrs. A. E. Pridham, 6 Cannon Place, Hampstead, London, N. W.

Object: To give the Scriptures freely to those who do not possess them.

Income: £1335.

Field: The World.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE (1874).

Secretaries: Joseph G. Alexander, Esq., LL.B., and Rev. G. A. Wilson, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, London, E. C.

Object: To suppress the traffic in opium, especially in India and China.

Income: £890.

Fields: China, India, and Ceylon.

(NOTE.—In addition, the following associations for the suppression of the opium traffic coöperate, working in harmony with the above:

1. The Christian Union for the Severance of the Connection of the British Empire with the Opium Traffic. Honorary Secretary: James L. Maxwell, M.A., M.D., 49 Highbury Park, London, N.
2. The Anti-Opium Urgency Committee. Honorary Secretary: Maurice Gregory, 26 Devonshire Chambers, London, E. C.
3. The Women's Anti-Opium Urgency Committee. Honorary Secretary: Miss R. B. Braithwaite, 312 Camden Road, London, N.)

MILDMAY MISSION TO THE JEWS (1876).

Director: Rev. John Wilkinson, 79 Mildmay Road, London, N.

Object: To preach Christ to the Jews in Great Britain and Ireland, and to reach as many Jews as possible, by itinerant work and New Testament distribution, in all the lands of their dispersion.

Income: £10,069. The larger portion of this income is spent in Great Britain.

Fields: Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, North and South Africa, Germany, and itinerant work in Turkey, Egypt, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, LONDON (1878).

(*Evangelical, but without ecclesiastical connection.*)

Secretary: James L. Maxwell, M.A., M.D., 49 Highbury Park, London, N.

Object: The training of men for the post of fully qualified medical missionaries.

Income: £2000.

Fields: Great Britain and foreign mission fields.

Children's Medical Missionary Society (1875).

(*Independent in organization for the first ten years of its existence, but since November 5, 1885, working as an auxiliary to the Medical Missionary Association.*)

Secretary: Miss Annie R. Butler, 49 Highbury Park, London, N.

Object: To extend among children a knowledge and love of medical missions, and to help forward medical mission work at home and abroad.

Income: £250.

Fields: England, India, Formosa, and Palestine.

JAFFA MEDICAL MISSION AND HOSPITAL (1878).

Honorary Treasurer and Secretary: C. E. Newton, Esq., Mickleover, Derby.

Object: Evangelistic and medical work among Moslems, Jews, and nominal Christians.

Income: £1830. Of this amount £220 was received in Palestine.

Field: Jaffa, Palestine.

INDIAN CHURCH AID ASSOCIATION (1880).

(*Church of England in its ecclesiastical connection.*)

Secretary: Colonel J. Babington, 4 The Sanctuary, Westminster, London, S. W.

Object: To aid in the building up and strengthening of the Church in India, with primary reference to the needs of the Europeans and Eurasians.

Income: £770. A balance of £219 is included.

Field: Dioceses of India.

FRIENDS' ARMENIAN MISSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE (1881).

(*In connection with the Society of Friends.*)

Honorary Secretaries: William C. Braithwaite, M.A., 2 Dashwood Road, Banbury, Oxon., and William Hobson, 4 Church Road, Willesden, London, N. W.

Object: Evangelistic and industrial missions.

Income: £600.

Field: Constantinople, Turkey.

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN (1881).

Secretary: Mr. Francis H. Wood, Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C.

Object: The spiritual and moral good of fishermen.

Income: £21,000.

Fields: Coast of Great Britain, and among English-speaking fishermen of Labrador.

CHURCH ARMY (1882).

(*Assisted by numerous guilds and unions.*)

Honorary Chief Secretary: Rev. W. Carlile, 130 Edgware Road, London, W.

Object: Spiritual, social, and benevolent ministry to the helpless and outcast in England, and also to some extent abroad.

Income: £124,000. Of this amount but a small portion was appropriated to foreign work.

Fields: England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Italy, India, Australasia, and Africa.

PAKHOI LEPER FUND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1883).

(*Formerly called the "Pakhoi Leper and Medical Mission."*)

Honorary Secretary: Mr. W. E. Hurcomb, 15 Devonshire Street, Islington, London, N.

Object: Spiritual and medical ministry to lepers in China.

Income: £877. This includes a balance of £184.

Field: Southern China.

WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION (1883).

(*See United States Section of this Directory.*)

MISS PROCTER'S MISSION AND SCHOOLS (1886).

Director: Miss Louisa Procter, Shweifat, Mount Lebanon, Syria.

Honorary Secretary: Thomas J. Knight, Esq., Bush Hill, Winchmore Hill, London, N.

Object: Christian education of the natives. Originally more particularly for the Druses.

Income: £400. Of this amount £250 was received in Syria.

Field: Shweifat, Mount Lebanon, Syria.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION (1888).

(*There are now two hundred and eighty-one societies in India affiliated with the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.*)

Treasurer and Honorary Secretary: W. S. Caine, Esq., 33 North Side, Clapham Common, London, S. W.

Object: To abolish the sale and consumption of strong drink in India.

Income: £518. A balance of £76 is included.

Field: India.

MEDICAL MISSION AT PHILIPPOPOLIS (1888).

(*Formerly called "Tonjoroff Cottage Hospital and Mission at Philippopolis, Bulgaria."*)

Director: Mrs. E. B. Tonjoroff, Philippopolis, Bulgaria.

Secretary: The name and address of the Secretary in England have not been received.

Object: "Our work among the sick gives us the privilege of reaching thousands who live in perfect darkness, so that the pure Gospel has been read and explained, and we feel sure the seed sown has not been in vain."

Income: £564. This income was reported in 1896.

Field: Bulgaria.

BARBICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS (1889).

Secretary: Rev. C. T. Lipshytz, 33 Finsbury Square, London, E. C.

Object: To proclaim the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the Jews through Hebrew-Christian agency.

Income: £1200. The Gordon Calthrop Memorial Fund reports in addition £2600.

Fields: London, and Alsace in Germany.

INDIAN WIDOWS' UNION (1889).

(*Affiliated with the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.*)

Honorary Secretary: Mrs. H. B. Boswell, 13 Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.

Object: To unite Christian women in England in an effort to improve the condition of the Hindu and Mohammedan widows of India.

Income: £133.

Field: India.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS (1890).

Secretary: W. H. Mills, Esq., Office, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W. C.

Object: To evangelize young men throughout the world.

Income: £5484. Of this amount £2698 was disbursed for colonial and foreign work.

Fields: City of Bombay, Western India; Burma; British colonies and dependencies.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1891).

(*The Medical Auxiliary Committee of the Church Missionary Society was formed in 1891, but reorganized, with additional powers and functions, in 1898. There is also an Irish Branch.*)

Secretaries: Herbert Lankester, Esq., M.D., and Rev. R. Elliott, M.A., L.R.C.S.I., Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Object: Supervision and advancement of the medical mission work of the Church Missionary Society.

Income: £10,600. This amount is included in the receipts of the Church Missionary Society.

Fields: East and West Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Bengal, the North West Provinces, and the Punjab (India), South and Mid China, North Japan, British Columbia, and Northwest Canada.

(NOTE.— The Order of the Red Cross is an auxiliary of the Medical Committee for the special purpose of quickening prayer and stimulating interest in its work. Miss Joyce C. Kennaway, Medical Auxiliary, Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C., is the Secretary.)

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MISSIONARY UNION (1892).

(*Affiliated with the British College Christian Union.*)

Office Address: The General Secretary, Student Volunteer Missionary Union, 22 Warwick Lane, London, E. C.

Object: To enrol as members students in Great Britain and Ireland who declare the purpose to become foreign missionaries, and to awaken missionary interest in British colleges.

Income: £370.

Fields: Universities and colleges of Great Britain and Ireland.

ZAMBESI INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1892).

Secretary: Mr. Robert Caldwell, F.R.G.S., 1 Gresham Street, London, E. C.

Object: To make known the Gospel to natives of Africa, combining spiritual instruction with the teaching of industries and the arts of civilization, with a view to self-support for the work.

Income: £10,000. This income includes about £8000 received chiefly from coffee-culture in British Central Africa.

Field: British Central Africa.

(NOTE.— Councils both in England and Australia share in the administration of the Zambesi Industrial Mission.)

NYASSA INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1893).

(*Baptist in denominational affiliation, but working independently of any society. The Mission was incorporated in 1896.*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. Alfred Walker, Sandrock, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Object: Missionary work in British Central Africa.

Income: £1898. Of this amount £1369 represents the proceeds of plantation work on the field, and £529 is home contributions.

Field: British Central Africa.

NORTH SEA CHURCH MISSION (1894).

(*A mission afloat to provide religious services while at sea for fishermen of English and other nationalities.*)

General Secretary: Commander Thompson, R.N., Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.

Managing Director: John H. Esterbrook, Esq., Quayside, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.

Object: Spiritual, medical, and social work in the North Sea trawling-fleets. A permanent floating church and ministering clergy are provided for this service.

Income: £3749.

Field: North Sea, in the neighborhood of Dogger-Bank.

WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1894).

Secretaries: Miss A. M. Reynolds (General) and Miss Ethel Stevenson (Corresponding), 26 George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

Object: "The union, development, and extension of Young Women's Christian Associations in all lands."

Income: £2925. This includes receipts in England, on the European Continent, and in other lands, except America.

Fields: North and South Africa; North and South America; Austria, Bohemia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; China, India, Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Syria, Turkey-in-Asia, and Australasia.

LONDON COMMITTEE FOR NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN (1894).

Honorary Secretary: Miss Mabel W. Brown, 120 St. James' Road, West Croydon, Surrey.

Object: To aid financially in the support of the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women, Lodiana, India.

Income: £574.

Field: North India.

(NOTE.— There is another Auxiliary Committee in Edinburgh, reporting in addition £66.)

MISSIONARIES' LITERATURE ASSOCIATION (1894).

Honorary General Secretary and Founder: Mr. William R. Dover, Ash Lea, Elmdale Road, Palmer's Green, London, N.

Object: Gratuitous and regular supply of useful literature to missionaries of all denominations; establishment of permanent or circulating libraries in needy districts; duplication and circulation of missionaries' letters, and making grants of copies of the Scriptures, sermons, and tracts for distribution.

Income: £15. The income of the Association is largely in the literature presented to be forwarded to the fields.

Fields: Africa, China, Ceylon, India, Japan, Palestine, France, Italy, Mexico, New Hebrides, West Indies, and elsewhere.

INDUSTRIAL MISSIONS AID SOCIETY (1895).

(*Incorporated in 1897.*)

Secretary: Mr. W. H. J. Hatch, 10 Paternoster Row, London, E. C.

Object: "To develop the industrial element in missionary operations by associating, where practicable, agricultural and other industries with the ordinary work of foreign missions — financially separate, but linked in close fellowship." The Society seeks especially to provide technical education and find employment for native Christians, and to increase the funds available for missionary purposes. It is registered under the non-profit clauses of the Companies' Acts.

Income: The Society invites people "to invest their money in industrial enterprises on the mission field. After payment of interest to investors, the income and property of the Association are applied solely to the promotion of its objects." A carpet-factory has recently been opened in Ahmednagar, India, in which a large number of native converts are employed. No statement of income has been received.

Fields: Help is rendered, wherever practicable, in any mission field.

LONDON COMMITTEE FOR THE LEBANON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1896).

(*The London Committee was established in 1896, and also an Executive Committee at Beirut, Syria, but the hospital work was not begun until 1898.*)

Founder and Director of Hospital: Mr. Theophilus Waldmeier, Asfuriyeh, Mount Lebanon, Syria.

Secretary: Mr. Francis C. Brading, 35 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

Object: To raise funds to aid Mr. Waldmeier in his mission among the insane.

Income: £1017. Through London Com. only; additional receipts from America £937.

Field: Mount Lebanon, Syria.

KHALSA PRAYER UNION (1896).

(*The Honorary General Secretary and Founder is Bábá Makhan Singh Sodhi, of Amritsar, India, who is at present pursuing a medical course in Edinburgh, with the intention of returning to India as a medical missionary.*)

Honorary Central Secretary: Miss Garbutt, 37 Marlborough Hill, London, N. W.

Object: To arouse united interest in the Church of Christ on behalf of the Sikhs, and to hasten their evangelization in this generation.

Income: £178.

Fields: Punjab, India, and wherever the Sikhs are found.

(NOTE.— The Union has several branches in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and a Juvenile Khalsa Missionary Band has recently been formed.)

FRIENDS OF ARMENIA (1897).

(*A Relief Fund, quite unsectarian, sending its money through American missionaries working in Turkey.*)

Secretary: Miss E. Cantlow, 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

Object: To maintain Armenian children made orphans by the massacres, and to help widows and destitute women to support themselves.

Income: £11,000.

Fields: Many towns in Asia Minor, and among the Armenians in Constantinople and Varna.

(NOTE.— There is also a Women's Armenian Relief Fund, of which Mrs. Madeleine Cole, Danehurst, Putney, London, S. W., is the Honorary Treasurer.)

ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (1897).

(*Formerly called the "Friends' Industrial Mission to Pemba."*)

Honorary Secretary: Edmund Wright Brooks, Duvals, Grays, Essex.

Object: The emancipation and elevation — moral, social, and religious — of freed slaves.

Income: £1601. A balance of £380 is included.

Field: Island of Pemba, in Zanzibar Sultanate.

WIDOWS' UNION IN AID OF HINDU WIDOWS (1899).

(*Under the auspices of the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.*)

Secretary: Mrs. Duncan, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.

Object: "To enlist all Christian widows (in Britain, the British Colonies, British India, and America) in active coöperation for the benefit of Hindu widows, and for their release from the cruel oppression forced upon them by their heathen religion."

Income: No statement received.

Field: India.

(NOTE.— The Union consists of three sections: a Widows' Prayer Union, a Widows' Work Union, and a Widows' Relief Fund.)

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE ( ).

Honorary Secretary: Address 83 Lancaster Gate, London, W.

Object: To interest children in philanthropic work at home and abroad.

Income: No report at hand.

Fields: England, Tasmania, West Australia, and Egypt, where an Industrial School for the Blind is conducted.

SCOTLAND.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

EPISCOPAL:

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1872).

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. W. W. Farquharson, 13 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Honorary Organizing Secretary for English Subscribers: Arthur S. Gibson, Esq., Bracondale, Popeswood, Bracknell, England.

Object: Christian missions in foreign parts.

Income: £4180. This includes the contribution of the Churchwomen's Association.

Fields: Kaffraria and India.

Central Committee and Churchwomen's Association of the Scottish Episcopal Church (1875).

(*Auxiliary to the Scottish Episcopal Church Foreign Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Marshall, 68 Great King Street, Edinburgh.

Object: To collect funds in aid of missionary work.

Income: £1684. This includes a balance of £739.

Fields: Kaffraria and India.

(NOTE.—There is also a Diocesan Ladies' Association in Aberdeen, reporting an income in 1900 of £146.)

PRESBYTERIAN:

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE (1829).

(*Alexander Duff, the first missionary of the Established Church, was sent out in 1829. The earlier Scottish Missionary Society of Edinburgh and the Glasgow Missionary Society (1796) were absorbed in the Church of Scotland Missions.*)

Convener: Rev. John M'Murtrie, D.D., 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Object: The propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, especially in India.

Income: £35,576. This does not include the income (£13,627) of the Women's Association.

Fields: India, China, and British Central Africa.

(NOTE.—Missionary Associations contributing to the Church of Scotland Committee exist in the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews.
The Colonial Committee, of which the Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D., is Convener, engages in missionary service in the chief colonies, at Army and Navy stations, and on the Continent of Europe. Its income for the year 1899 was £5161.)

Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions (1837).

(*Independent, but coöperating with the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee.*)

Secretary: Miss Rutherfurd, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Object: The evangelization of women in heathen and Moslem lands.

Income: £13,627.

Fields: India, China, and British Central Africa.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE (1843).

(*The Foreign Missions Committee of the original Church of Scotland began its work in 1829. After the Disruption of 1843 the Free Church immediately organized its own new Committees, and greatly extended its foreign missions.*)

Convener: Rev. Archibald Henderson, D.D., Crieff.

PRESBYTERIAN:

Secretary: George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D., 15 North Bank Street, Edinburgh.

Object: The propagation of the Gospel to non-Christian men and women.

Income: £113,257. Of this amount £68,759 represents the income from home sources, including that of the Livingstonia Mission and the Woman's Society, and £44,498 was contributed and spent on the mission fields.

Fields: India, South Arabia, Kaffraria, Natal, British Central Africa, and the New Hebrides.

(NOTE.—As the result of the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, consummated in 1900, the Mission Committees of the two Churches will hereafter be a single Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland. We have entered the two Committees as a matter of history, and because their service extends practically within the date of this compilation.
Colonial and Continental Committees, with incomes respectively of £3221 and £3903, support religious work in the colonies and on the Continent of Europe.)

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Free Church of Scotland (1843).

(*Closely allied to the Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, but has its own executive committee, separate funds and agents. It is otherwise designated as the "Ladies' Society for Female Education in India and Africa," and its first organization was in 1837.*)

Secretary: Rev. William Stevenson, M.A., 15 North Bank Street, Edinburgh.

Object: The evangelization of women in the foreign mission fields of the Church.

Income: £24,532, total income reported for 1899. Of this amount £15,972 was from home sources, and £8560 was contributed on the foreign field.

Fields: India and South Africa.

Livingstonia Mission (1875).

(*In connection with the Free Church of Scotland.*)

Convener: Right Hon. Lord Overtoun, 7 West George Street, Glasgow.

Secretary: Robert M'Clure, Esq., 145 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(NOTE.—The work of the Livingstonia Mission, British Central Africa, is now under the charge of the Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, and its income (£10,000) is included in the receipts of that Committee.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FOREIGN MISSION BOARD (1847).

(*The above Board was not organized until 1847, although the "Secession Church," one of those forming the United Church, began its mission work in 1834.*)

Secretary: Rev. James Buchanan, College Buildings, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Object: The extension of the Gospel in heathen lands.

Income: £62,486. Of this amount £44,450 was from home sources, and £18,036 was contributed by the mission churches.

Fields: Jamaica (West Indies), Old Calabar (West Africa), Kaffraria (South Africa), Rajputana (India), and Manchuria (China).

(NOTE.—There is a Missionary Prayer Union in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, with over 2800 members. Miss Torrance, 65 Comiston Road, Edinburgh, is the Secretary.
A Continental and Colonial Committee, of which the Rev. James Kidd, D.D., is Chairman, reports a n income from various sources of £1893, and engages in religious work in Europe and the colonies.
As the result of the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, consummated in 1900, the Mission Committees of the two Churches will hereafter be a single Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland. We have entered the two Committees as a matter of history, and because their service extends practically within the date of this compilation.)

PRESBYTERIAN:

United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Zenana Mission (1880).

(*Auxiliary to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Board.*)

Secretary: Rev. James Buchanan, College Buildings, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Object: The extension of the Gospel among women of heathen lands.

Income: £7415.

Fields: West Africa, India, and Manchuria, China.

Ladies' Kaffrarian Society (1839).

(*Now in connection with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Board. The Society was originally formed, in 1839, as the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Glasgow African Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Mrs. Bradock, 1 South Park Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.

Object: Promoting female education in Kaffraria.

Income: £1775. Of this amount £430 is from home sources, and £1345 is from school fees and government grants in Africa.

Field: Kaffraria, South Africa.

FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION SYNOD, SCOTLAND (1871).

Convener: Rev. William B. Gardiner, 4 Pollok Road, Shawlands, Glasgow.

Object: Evangelistic, educational, and benevolent missionary work.

Income: £990. Of this amount £630 is from home sources.

Field: Central Provinces, India.

PRESBYTERIAN:

FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND (1871).

Convener for Scottish Committee: Rev. Robert Dunlop, Blackhall, Paisley, Scotland.

Secretary for Irish Committee: Rev. Professor J. D. Houston, B.A., Coleraine, Ireland.

Object: Evangelization in foreign lands.

Income: £820.

Field: Syria.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1900).

(*A combination of the foreign mission work of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, resulting from the union of the two Churches in November, 1900.*)

Conveners: Rev. Archibald Henderson, D.D., and Mr. Duncan M'Laren.

Secretaries: Rev. James Buchanan and George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D.

Office Address: Foreign Mission Buildings, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Object: The extension of the cause of foreign missions.

Income: No annual income can as yet be reported. The combined foreign missionary income of the separate Committees of the United Churches for 1899 (not including Jewish, Continental, and Colonial Missions) is £175,743.

Fields: The combined mission fields of the United Churches.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1793).

General Secretary: Rev. George Douglas, 99 George Street, Edinburgh.

Object: "By the circulation of religious tracts and books, to diffuse a pure and religious literature among all classes of the community."

Income: £4836. Of this amount £7 is reported as spent for foreign mission work.

Fields: Scotland, England, Ireland, and India.

STIRLING TRACT ENTERPRISE (1848).

(*With which was amalgamated, in 1899, the Monthly Tract Society of London.*)

Manager: Mr. John Macfarlane, Drummond's Tract Depot, Stirling.

Object: The furtherance of Christ's Kingdom by means of periodicals, tracts, etc., in English and foreign languages.

Income: £9525. This amount includes a balance of £193.

Field: The World.

SPANISH EVANGELISATION SOCIETY (1855).

Secretary: Mr. A. C. Dawson, 5 Morningside Gardens, Edinburgh.

Object: Making the Gospel known among the Spanish people, two thirds of whom can neither read nor write. The Society's earliest agencies were the direct preaching of the Gospel and the circulation of the Scriptures.

Income: £1390.

Field: Spain.

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1860).

(*The work of this Society in non-Christian lands, especially China, is large and important, amounting to the circulation of over half a million copies of Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scripture during the year 1899.*)

Secretaries: William J. Slowan, Esq., 224 West George Street, Glasgow, and Rev. James S. Nisbet, 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Object: "To unite the friends of Bible circulation in Scotland, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the diffusion, both at home and abroad, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and without the accompaniment of the books commonly called the 'Apocrypha.'"

Income: £29,643. Of this amount £11,484 was derived from sales of the Scriptures, and £18,159 was received in contributions.

Fields: Africa, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Dutch Guiana, India, Japan, Korea, Syria, Turkey, China, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and Austria-Hungary.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY (1870).

(*This Society is a continuation of the "Anglo-Indian Christian Union." It includes the "Assam Mission," whose founder was the late Colonel Foquett, and also the "Winter Mission," first suggested by the late Lady Kinnaird. It has several auxiliary committees in Great Britain and India.*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. John Forgan, 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Organizing Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. W. Stewart Thompson, Ivybank, Wardie Road, Edinburgh.

Object: "The maintenance of an unsectarian itinerant evangelisation among the widely scattered groups of Europeans and Eurasians in India, otherwise destitute of Gospel ordinances, at railway stations, on tea estates, and elsewhere."
Income: £2271.
Field: India.

Anglo-Indian Ladies' Union ( ).
(*This Union is auxiliary to the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society. There are in Great Britain several other auxiliary ladies' committees to the Society.*)
Honorary Secretary: Mrs. Adolphus Orr, 12 Pembridge Place, Bayswater, London, W.
Object: To aid in the work of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society.
Income: £61.
Field: India.

SCOTTISH COMMITTEE OF THE GOPALGUNGE EVANGELISTIC MISSION (1874).

(*For full particulars of the Gopalgunge Mission, see Indian Section of this Directory.*)
Treasurer of Scottish Committee: David Paulin, Esq., 6 Forres Street, Edinburgh.
Object: To evangelize the Gopalgunge District of Bengal.
Income: £260. This is the amount contributed by the Scottish Committee.
Field: Gopalgunge District, Bengal, India.

SCOTTISH COMMITTEES OF INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS (1876).

(*For full particulars of Indian Home Mission to the Santals, see Indian Section of this Directory. Committees have been established in Scotland, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, and also at London and Liverpool, England.*)
Secretary of Edinburgh Committee: Miss M. J. M. Graham, 14 Cluny Place, South Morningside, Edinburgh.
Object: Aiding the Santal Mission.
Income: £119. This amount was contributed by Scottish Committees during 1898-99.
Fields: Santal Parganas, Bengal, and the Assam Colony.

SOUL-WINNING AND PRAYER UNION (1880).

Secretary: Mr. J. C. Smith, Newport-on-Tay.
Object: The distribution of Bibles, Testaments, and Christian literature; Gospel work in tents, halls, and open-air meetings; also "supporting and helping missionaries, native Bible-women, Bible-readers, and evangelists in foreign lands."
Income: £185.
Fields: Great Britain, India, China, Syria, Africa, and the New Hebrides.

FAITH MISSION (1886).

(*The Mission is conducted "on the faith principle."*)
Honorary Director: Mr. J. G. Govan, Offices of Faith Mission, Rothesay.
Object: The evangelization of country districts in Scotland and Ireland, and the training of missionary workers for both home and foreign service. Those who are called to foreign lands go out in connection with other missions.
Income: £2185. Of this amount £92 was contributed for foreign work.
Fields: Scotland and Ireland; also "Pilgrim Workers" serving in Spain, Egypt, North and South Africa, India, China, and other lands.
(NOTE.—There is a Prayer Union in connection with the Faith Mission, which was established in 1887. Address Headquarters of the Faith Mission, Rothesay.)

SOUTHERN MOROCCO MISSION (1888).

Honorary Director: Mr. John Anderson, 64 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
Object: To carry the Gospel to the Moors, Jews, Arab and Berber tribes of Southern Morocco and the regions beyond.
Income: £1470.
Field: Southern Morocco.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the Southern Morocco Mission (1896).
Secretary: Address Secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Southern Morocco Mission, 64 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
Object: To correspond with lady missionaries abroad, and to promote interest and prayer on behalf of the Mission.
Income: Not reported separately from the receipts of the Southern Morocco Mission, in which it is included.
Field: Southern Morocco.

AUXILIARY COUNCIL FOR SCOTLAND OF CHINA INLAND MISSION (1889).

Secretary: Mr. George Graham Brown, 192 Hope Street, Glasgow.
Object: To deal, on behalf of the General Council, with Scottish candidates for service in the China Inland Mission.
Income: "Included in general income of China Inland Mission."
Field: China.

TIBET PRAYER UNION (1890).

Secretary: Miss E. B. Stirling, Tarduf, Polmont, Stirlingshire.
Object: To pray for those working among Tibetans.
Income: £42.
Field: The borders of Tibet.

HELP FOR BRAZIL (1892).

(*A faith mission supported by voluntary contributions.*)
Honorary Secretary: Mrs. R. R. Kalley, Campo Verde, Tipperlynn Road, Edinburgh.
Object: The evangelization of Brazil.
Income: £847.
Field: Brazil.

KHALSA PRAYER UNION (1896).

(*For further particulars in regard to the Khalsa Prayer Union, see English Section of this Directory.*)

SCOTTISH COMMITTEES OF THE BAROTSI MISSION (1898).

(*Auxiliary to the Paris Evangelical Mission. Committees have been organized in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen.*)
Honorary Secretary for Glasgow Committee: Richard H. Hunter, Esq., 27 Jamaica Street, Glasgow.
Object: To aid the Barotsi Mission.
Income: £447, the income of the Glasgow Committee.
Field: The Upper Zambesi, Africa.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CONVERSION OF THE JEWS COMMITTEE (1840).

Secretary: John A. Trail, Esq., LL.B., W.S., 17 Duke Street, Edinburgh.
Object: Conversion of the Jews.
Income: £4586.
Fields: Alexandria, Beyrout [Beirut], Smyrna, Constantinople, and Salonica.

Church of Scotland Women's Association for the Christian Education of Jewesses (1845).

(*Coöperates with the Church of Scotland Conversion of the Jews Committee.*)

Secretary: Miss M. Elliot, 7 Chamberlain Road, Edinburgh.
Object: The Christian education of Jewish girls.
Income: £1806.
Fields: Smyrna, Salonica, Constantinople, Alexandria, and Beyrout [Beirut].

EDINBURGH MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1841).

(*An interdenominational society.*)

Secretary: E. Sargood Fry, M.B., C.M., Mission House, 56 George Square, Edinburgh.
Object: "To promote in every possible way the consecration of the healing art to the service of Christ, both at home and in connection with missions to the heathen abroad, and especially to train medical missionaries for the work."
Income: £3245. Of this amount £1991 was disbursed for foreign missions, and £1244 for home missions, including students' scholarships.
Fields: Edinburgh (Scotland), Agra and Nazareth (India), and Damascus (Syria).

Edinburgh Ladies' Auxiliary (1846).

(*Auxiliary to Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Mrs. Lowe, 27 St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh.
Object: To assist the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.
Income: £114.
Fields: Those of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CONVERSION OF JEWS COMMITTEE (1843).

(*Date of original organization of the Jewish Mission of the Church of Scotland before the Disruption, 1840.*)

Secretary: Rev. George Milne Rae, D.D., 15 North Bank Street, Edinburgh.
Object: The conversion of the Jews.
Income: £9222. Of this amount £585 was contributed on the foreign field. All but £120 was disbursed for work among Jews in foreign parts. The income of the Women's Committee (£1729) is not included.
Fields: Edinburgh, Budapest, Breslau, Constantinople, Safed, and Tiberias.

Free Church of Scotland Women's Jewish Missionary Association (1843).

(*The date of the early organization was 1840. Affiliated to the Free Church of Scotland Conversion of Jews Committee.*)

Secretary: Rev. George Milne Rae, D.D., 15 North Bank Street, Edinburgh.
Object: "To evangelise Jewish women and children at the stations where the Jewish Mission Committee carries on work, and at other stations approved by that Committee."
Income: £1729.
Fields: Budapest, Constantinople, Safed, and Tiberias.

SCOTTISH AUXILIARY, BRITISH SYRIAN MISSION SCHOOLS AND BIBLE WORK, AND BEDOUIN MISSION (1860).

(*Auxiliary to British Syrian Mission, England.*)

Secretaries: Miss Douglas, The Hitchel, St. Margaret's Road, and Miss Bonar, 3 Grange Terrace, Edinburgh.
Object: To aid the Mission of Mr. Gideon Aoud among the Bedouin, and to support educational work in Syria.
Income: £144. This amount is included in the receipts of the British Syrian Mission.
Field: Syria.

TABEETHA MISSION AT JAFFA (1863).

(*Undenominational in character. Founded by the present Director, Miss J. Walker-Arnott, Jaffa, Palestine.*)

Secretary: Miss E. Walker-Arnott, 24 St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh.
Object: Teaching and training girls in the Tabeetha Schools at Jaffa.
Income: £853. This includes a balance of £186 carried over from 1898.
Field: Jaffa, Palestine.

MISS TAYLOR'S SCHOOLS, BEYROUT (1868).

(*An undenominational mission.*)

General Secretary: William Ferguson, Esq., Kinmundy, near Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire.
Secretary of Ladies' Committee: Mrs. Sandeman, 35 Great King Street, Edinburgh.
Object: To teach Moslem, Druse, and Jewish girls.
Income: £642.
Field: Beyrout [Beirut], Syria.

MISSION TO LEPERS IN INDIA AND THE EAST (1874).

(*An undenominational and international mission, with several auxiliaries in England, Canada, and the United States.*)

Secretary and Superintendent: Wellesley C. Bailey, Esq., 17 Greenhill Place, Edinburgh.
Object: The spiritual instruction and bodily relief of lepers in India and the East.
Income: £11,298. This is the income for 1899, and includes contributions of auxiliaries.
Fields: India, Burma, China, and Japan.

MISSION TO MEDITERRANEAN GARRISONS (1883).

(*Founded as a mission to soldiers in Scotland in 1870, but extended to soldiers, sailors, and Spanish navvies at Gibraltar in 1883, and to work among soldiers in Egypt in 1897.*)

Honorary Treasurer and Secretary: Mrs. Alice Todd Osborne, Rysland, Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire.

Object: Religious work among soldiers, sailors, and Spanish navvies.

Income: "To maintain the work in all its branches, about £2000 annually is required."

Fields: Scotland, Gibraltar, Southern Spain, and Cairo, Egypt.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR CHINA (1886).

(*An undenominational society, called in China the "Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese."*)

Honorary Secretaries: Rev. J. Cumming Brown, 3 Merchiston Bank Avenue, Edinburgh, William C. Kerr, Esq., LL.B., 4 North St. David Street, Edinburgh, and Robert A. Moody, Esq., LL.B., 163 West George Street, Glasgow.

Object: The dissemination of Christian literature in China, with a view to "prepare the way of the Lord" in Christian missions.

Income: £1345, subscriptions and donations received in Scotland, including a balance of £153.

Field: China.

(NOTE.— An Auxiliary Committee was formed in London in 1899, of which the Rev. William Fisher, M.A., 146 Queen Victoria Street, E. C., is Secretary.)

Ladies' Branch of the Christian Literature Society for China (1892).

Honorary Secretary: Miss Harvie, 28 Buckingham Terrace, Glasgow.

Object: The publication of literature, chiefly religious, specially suited for Chinese women and children.

Income: £178.

Field: China.

REV. W. H. MURRAY'S MISSION TO THE BLIND AND ILLITERATE IN CHINA (1887).

Honorary Secretary: John Grant, Esq., B.L., Care of Messrs. Grant & Wylie, 204 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Object: I. Work for the blind. II. Work by the blind for the blind. III. Work by the blind for illiterate sighted persons.

Income: £130. This income is from the Endowment Fund. All other expenses are met by variable donations and a few annual subscriptions.

Field: Peking, China, especially the maintenance of Murray's School for the Blind. The system is also available for either blind or sighted persons in the provinces where Mandarin Chinese is spoken, representing a population estimated at 318,000,000.

CENTRAL MOROCCO MEDICAL MISSION (1894).

Director: Dr. Robert Kerr, Rabat, Morocco, North Africa.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. Grahame Wilson, 191 Meadowpark Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow.

Object: To carry the Gospel by means of medical mission work to the Jews, Moors, Arabs, and Berbers living in the centre of Morocco.

Income: £251.

Field: Central Morocco, Africa.

SCOTTISH ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION (1895).

Honorary Secretary: Mr. J. P. Watson, W.S., 13 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

Object: To aid and befriend Armenians.

Income: Not received.

Field: Asia Minor.

Women's Auxiliary of the Scottish Armenian Association ( ).

(*Federated with the "Friends of Armenia," London.*)

Honorary Secretary: Miss J. Marshall, 4 East Castle Road, Edinburgh.

Object: Philanthropic work among the Armenian women and children, especially orphans, in Asia Minor.

Income: Nearly £20,000 have been contributed since the Society was organized.

Field: Asia Minor.

(NOTE.— A Branch of the Women's Auxiliary exists in Glasgow, of which Mrs. Hogg, 12 India Place, is Secretary.)

BAPTIST INDUSTRIAL MISSION OF SCOTLAND (1895).

Secretary: Rev. W. J. Millar, 40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

Object: To spread the Gospel in heathen lands by employing natives and using the product of their labors to extend missions.

Income: £1800.

Field: British Central Africa.

WALES.

DENOMINATIONAL.

PRESBYTERIAN:

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS' FOREIGN MISSIONS (1840).

(*The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists are also called "Welsh Presbyterians."*)

General Secretary: Rev. John O. Thomas, M.A., 10 Pearl Buildings, St. John's Lane, Liverpool.

Object: The diffusion of the knowledge of the Gospel in foreign countries.

Income: £8790. Of this amount £7561 was from home sources.

Fields: The Khasia and Jaintia Hills, Sylhet, Cachar, and the Lushai Hills, in Assam; also Brittany, in the north of France.

PRESBYTERIAN:

Liverpool Women's Branch of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Foreign Missions (1881).

(*Auxiliary to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Foreign Missions.*)

Secretary: Mrs. O. Owens, 20 Sherlock Street, Liverpool.

Object: To aid in the collection of funds for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Foreign Missions.

Income: £324.

Fields: Assam and Brittany.

MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

AFRICAN (CONGO) TRAINING INSTITUTE (1889).

Founder and Director: Rev. W. Hughes, African Institute, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

Object: "To give religious and industrial education in this country to the most promising of the African converts, and to establish branch institutions on similar lines in Africa."

Income: £3152.

Field: Institute for African students, at Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

(NOTE.—The African Institute has the hearty support of prominent native Christians in several of the English colonies on the West Coast of Africa. Among them may be mentioned Sir Samuel Lewis, K.C.M.G., the first African knighted by Queen Victoria. Auxiliary committees have been formed at various points along the coast.)

WELSH INTER-COLLEGIATE CHRISTIAN UNION ( ).

President: Principal Roberts, Aberystwith, North Cardiganshire.

Object: To unite all the Christian students of Wales in a common aim for the furtherance of God's Kingdom in the world; to deepen the spiritual life of the students in the colleges of Wales, and to stimulate among them an enthusiasm for both home and foreign missions.

Income: No statement has been received.

Fields: Educational institutions in Wales, with a view to developing an interest in missions.

IRELAND.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE CHURCH AID SOCIETY (1870).

(*There is also an English society of the same name.*)

Secretary for Ireland: Rev. Canon A. W. Leet, D.D., Baggotrath Parsonage, Dublin.

Object: To aid the Reformed Spanish and Portuguese Episcopal Churches in their work of evangelization and reform.

Income: £510.

Fields: Spain and Portugal.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MISSION TO CHHOTA NAGPUR (1891).

(*Working under the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*)

Honorary Secretaries: Rev. Herbert B. Kennedy, B.D., St. David's Rectory, Naas, and Rev. Newport J. D. White, B.D., Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Object: Evangelistic, educational, and medical work in the Hazaribagh District, Diocese of Chhota Nagpur, India.

Income: £2352. Of this amount £910 was received from the Ladies' Auxiliary, and £340 was contributed on the foreign field. The sum of £570 was disbursed through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but independent work is also conducted by the Dublin University Mission.

Field: Hazaribagh Town and District, India.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the Dublin University Mission (1891).

(*The Ladies' Association, while auxiliary to the Dublin University Mission, is quite independent of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It conducts its own special work in India.*)

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Poole, 15 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

Object: Women's work in the Hazaribagh District, Diocese of Chhota Nagpur, India.

Income: £1175. This includes a balance of £130 brought forward from the previous year.

Field: Hazaribagh Town and District, India.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

IRISH AUXILIARY OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1896).

Secretary: Rev. Henry Mahony, 8 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Object: The evangelization of South America.

Income: £1418.

Field: South America.

FRIENDS:

IRISH AUXILIARY OF THE FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION ASSOCIATION ( ).

(*Affiliated with the Friends' Foreign Mission Association of England.*)

Honorary Secretary: Alfred E. Goodbody, 30 College Green, Dublin.

Object: To aid the Friends' Foreign Mission Association of England.

Income: £1352.

Fields: India, Ceylon, China, Syria, and Madagascar.

PRESBYTERIAN:

FOREIGN MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND (1840).

Conveners: David G. Barkley, Esq., LL.D., 12 May Street, Belfast, and Rev. William Park, 119 University Street, Belfast.

Secretary: Rev. George MacFarland, 12 May Street, Belfast.

Object: General missionary work through evangelistic, industrial, educational, and medical agencies.

Income: £16,997. Of this amount £15,831 is from home sources (exclusive of the Female Association), and £1166 is from the foreign field, including school fees.

Fields: India, China, and Syria.

(NOTE.—The Colonial Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland disbursed in addition (Report of 1899) the sum of £1644, and the Continental Mission £2393.)

PRESBYTERIAN:

Female Association for Promoting Christianity among the Women of the East (1874).

(*In connection with the Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. It is also designated as the "Zenana Mission," and is aided in its work by two hundred and forty-six auxiliary branches.*)

Secretaries: Mrs. Park, Somerset House, 119 University Street, Belfast, Mrs. Barron, The Manse, Whitehouse, Belfast, and Mrs. Crawford, Mount Randal, Belfast.

Object: To promote the Christian education of women in the East; to advance among them the Kingdom of Christ, and especially to reach the women of Gujarat and Kathiawar (India) and Manchuria (China) with the Gospel.

Income: £5563. In addition to this regular income, £246 was received and disbursed for famine relief in India.

Fields: India and China.

PRESBYTERIAN:

FOREIGN MISSIONS COMMITTEE OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND (1871).

Secretary for Irish Committee: Rev. Professor J. D. Houston, B.A., Coleraine.

Object: Evangelization in foreign lands.

Income: £820. This income is included in the amount credited to the Joint Committee of the Churches of Ireland and Scotland. (See Scotch Section of this Directory.)

Field: Syria.

JUNGLE TRIBES' MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND (1890).

(*In connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*)

Secretary: Rev. Henry Montgomery, Upper Crescent, Belfast.

Object: Mission work among the Bheels and other Jungle Tribes.

Income: £1156.

Field: Province of Gujarat, India.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY (1806).

(*Contributes annually to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society of England.*)

Honorary Secretaries: Rev. Canon Scott, B.D., Rev. A. L. Elliott, M.A., Rev. J. Denham Osborne, M.A., and Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A., 10 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Object: To promote the circulation of the Scriptures in Ireland, and contribute annually to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Income: £3021. Of this amount £400 was contributed to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The balance brought forward was £279.

Fields: Ireland, and countries served by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

QUA IBOE MISSION (1887).

(*The first missionary, Mr. S. A. Bill, went out in 1887, but the Mission Council was not organized until 1891.*)

Honorary Secretaries: Mr. James Hamilton, Balmoral, Belfast, and Mr. H. B. Niblock, 21 Cyprus Gardens, Bloomfield, Belfast.

Object: To evangelize the tribes dwelling on the banks of the Qua Iboe River, between the Niger and Calabar, West African Coast.

Income: £1364. This includes a balance of £341, and a cash contribution of £55 from natives on the field.

Field: The Qua Iboe District, West African Coast.

SOUTH AMERICAN FAITH MISSION (1897).

(*Affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York.*)

Honorary Secretary: Mr. Robert M'Dermott, 8 Harding Street, Londonderry.

Object: To support missionaries in South America.

Income: £62.

Field: South America.

EGYPT MISSION BAND (1897).

Secretary (*pro tem.*) **of Home Council:** Mr. J. Martin Cleaver, B.A., 32 Wellington Place, Belfast.

Object: To reach the Mohammedan population of Egypt and the Soudan.

Income: £591.

Fields: Egypt at present, with the Soudan in view, if the way should open.

(NOTE.—There is a Prayer Circle in connection with the Egypt Mission Band, with Secretaries in both Ireland and Scotland, and also a Prayer Union for Egypt affiliated with the Band, with its Secretary in England. The Secretary in Ireland for the Prayer Circle of the Egypt Mission Band is J. E. Pim, Esq., Bonaven, Antrim Road, Belfast, and the Secretary in Scotland is Miss Logan, 5 Granby Terrace, Glasgow. The Secretary of the Prayer Union for Egypt is Miss Annie Van Sommer, "Cuffnells," Wimbledon, England.)

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

JEWISH MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND (1841).

Convener: George R. Buick, M.A., LL.D., Cullybackey, County Antrim.

Object: The conversion of the Jews.

Income: £5215.

Fields: Hamburg, Germany, and Damascus, Syria.

NATIVE MEDICAL MISSION IN EL-BOURG, MOUNT LEBANON ( ).

(*The Mission in Syria is conducted by Miss Helaine Baroody.*)

Honorary Secretary for Ireland: Mrs. L. A. Lloyd, 60 Grosvenor Road, Dublin.

Object: Medical missions in Syria.

Income: £842. This includes a balance of £94.

Field: Mount Lebanon, Syria.

II. FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

I. DENMARK. III. FRANCE. V. NETHERLANDS. VII. SWEDEN.
II. FINLAND. IV. GERMANY. VI. NORWAY. VIII. SWITZERLAND.

DENMARK.

(The Danish krone may be reckoned as equivalent to 26 cents United States currency, or 1s. 1d. English money.)

DENOMINATIONAL.

LUTHERAN:

DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY — DANSKE MISSIONSSELSKAB (1821).

(*The Danish Lutheran State Church, under the patronage of King Frederick IV., and by his express orders, established at the opening of the eighteenth century a missionary organization, subsequently controlled by a Mission-Collegium, located at Copenhagen. Its prospectus has been named "Pharus Missionis Evangelicæ," from the opening words of its title; and in fulfilment of its purpose the missionaries Ziegenbalg and Plütschau were sent to Tranquebar, India, in 1705, where they opened the Tamil Mission. As many of the workers, as well as the administrative care of the Mission, came from Halle, Germany, it was named the "Danish-Halle Mission," but towards the close of the century this organization was gradually absorbed by other societies, chiefly the Leipzig Lutheran Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Rev. T. Lögstrup, Fredericia.

Object: Mission to the heathen.

Income: Kroner 148,253 ($38,546). Of this amount Kr. 147,753 ($38,416) were received from home sources, and Kr. 500 ($130) from the foreign field.

Fields: Tamil Land in South India, and North China.

(NOTE.— A word is in place here concerning the Danish Mission Church in Greenland. It has grown out of a mission established in Greenland by the Danish State Church early in the eighteenth century, when Hans Egede settled there. It subsequently grew to be the Lutheran Church of Greenland, served by Danish clergy, and also by native ministers, most of whom were educated and ordained at Copenhagen. In 1809 the Moravian Missionary Society, whose work in Greenland also dates from the early part of the eighteenth century, transferred its mission stations there to the care of the Danish Lutheran Church in that country. The Church of Greenland has the distinction of being the earliest independent mission Church which has resulted from the modern missionary movement. The entire west coast of Greenland, through the united labors for nearly two hundred years of the Danish Lutherans and the Moravians, has become professedly Christian, and good progress has also been made towards the evangelization of the east coast.)

LÖVENTHAL'S MISSION — LÖVENTHALS MISSION (1872).

(*C. E. Löventhal, the founder and director of the Mission, and H. Jensen, went to India in 1872. The home organization is also known as "Löventhal's Committee."*)

Secretary: Rev. M. A. S. Lund, Vium, Kjellerup.

LUTHERAN:

Object: Preaching the Gospel in South India.

Income: Kroner 5000 ($1300).

Field: Vellore and environs, Madras Presidency, South India.

DANISH COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS — DANSKE KOMMITTE FOR INDISK HJEMMEMISSION BLANDT SANTHALERNE (1877).

(*For full particulars of Indian Home Mission to the Santals, see Indian Section of this Directory.*)

President: Count Adam Moltke, Copenhagen.

Treasurer: Johannes Schroeder, Esq., Vestervoldgade 33, Copenhagen, K.

Object: Aiding the Santal Mission.

Income: Kroner 26,500 ($6890). (Amount contributed in Denmark, during 1899–1900, toward expenses of the Indian Home Mission to the Santals.)

Fields: Santal Parganas (Bengal) and the Assam Colony, India.

OOTACAMUND DANISH EVANGELISTIC LUTHERAN MISSION — EMILIES MINDE, OR KOEFOEDS MISSION (1892).

(*The Mission was established by the Rev. C. L. G. Koefoed, who went to Ootacamund in 1892. His friends in Denmark formed a Committee in 1894, which was named "Emilies Minde," or Emilie's Memorial, after his deceased daughter. It is sometimes called by this name, and is also known as "Koefoeds Mission."*)

Secretary: Miss Dora Schmidt, Hauteville, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills, Madras Presidency, South India.

Object: Mission to the heathen.

Income: Kroner 546 ($142). (The European missionaries do not receive salaries.)

Field: Madras Presidency, South India.

FINLAND.

(The Finnish mark may be reckoned as equivalent to 19 cents United States currency, or 9½d. English money.)

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

LUTHERAN:

FINNISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY — FINSKA MISSIONS-SÄLLSKAPET (1859).

Secretary: Rev. B. B. Björklund, Bergmansgatan 17, Helsingfors.

Object: To spread the evangelical Lutheran doctrines among non-Christian peoples.

LUTHERAN:

Income: Marks 281,059 ($53,401), including a balance of 1678 marks ($319). Of this amount 120,763 marks ($22,945) were expended for the Mission in Africa, and the remainder for various missionary enterprises at home.

Fields: Finland and Ovamboland, West Coast of South Africa.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

FREE FINNISH MISSION IN CHINA—FINSK FRI KINAMISSIONEN (1890).

(*In connection with the China Inland Mission, and supporting in addition one independent station.*)

Secretary: Mr. Antti Mäkinen, Hafsgatan 14. Helsingfors.

Object: The conversion of the Chinese people from the darkness of heathenism to the light of Christ.

Income: Marks 21,017 ($3993).

Field: China.

FRANCE.

(The French franc may be reckoned as equivalent to 20 cents United States currency, or 10d. English money.)

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

METHODIST:

FRENCH METHODIST MISSION IN KABYLIA—MISSION MÉTHODISTE FRANÇAISE EN KABYLIE (1886).

Secretary: The death of M. le Pasteur Émile Bertrand, the former Secretary, is just announced, and no information as to his successor is at hand.

Object: Evangelization of the Mohammedans.

Income: Francs 7500 ($1500).

Field: Il Mathen and surrounding villages, Kabylia, Africa.

REFORMED:

PARIS SOCIETY FOR EVANGELICAL MISSIONS AMONG NON-CHRISTIAN NATIONS—SOCIÉTÉ DES MISSIONS ÉVANGÉLIQUES CHEZ LES PEUPLES NON CHRÉTIENS, ÉTABLIE À PARIS (1822).

Director: M. le Pasteur A. Boegner, Maison des Missions, 102 Boulevard Arago, Paris.

Object: Mission work among non-Christian nations.

Income: Francs 1,133,652 ($226,730). This includes 24,562 francs ($4912) received from the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, and also special contributions for work in Madagascar and the Zambesi Mission.

REFORMED:

Fields: Basutoland, Senegal, Tahiti, Upper Zambesi, French Congo, Loyalty Island, and Madagascar.

Auxiliary Society of the Ladies of Paris—Société Auxiliaire des Dames de Paris ( ).

Secretary: Name and address of the Secretary not reported.

Object: To aid the Paris Missionary Society.

Income: Francs 26,652 ($5330).

Fields: Those of the Paris Missionary Society.

Evangelical Mission to the Upper Zambesi—Mission Évangélique du Haut-Zambèze (1885).

(*Under the care of the Paris Missionary Society, but having its own special Committees to collect funds.*)

Secretary: M. le Pasteur A. Boegner, 102 Boulevard Arago, Paris.

Object: The evangelization of the Barotsi Tribe.

Income: Francs 247,630 ($49,526). Of this amount 171,913 francs ($34,383) were contributed by Auxiliary Committees in Great Britain and elsewhere.

Field: The Upper Zambesi, Africa.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

McALL MISSION—MISSION POPULAIRE ÉVANGÉLIQUE DE FRANCE (1872).

Secretary: M. W. Soltau, 36 Rue Godot de Mauroy, Paris.

Object: Evangelical work among French people.

Income: Francs 326,507 ($65,301).

Field: France: twenty stations in Paris and neighborhood; about fifty in other towns and villages, chiefly large centres, as Marseilles, Nantes, St. Quentin, and Rochefort.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE FRENCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—ALLIANCE DES UNIONS CHRÉTIENNES DE JEUNES GENS DE FRANCE, COMITÉ NATIONAL (1867).

Secretary: M. Emmanuel Sautter, 14 Rue de Trévise, Paris.

Object: To promote Christianity among the young men of France and the French colonies by means of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Income: Francs 130,000 ($26,000).

Fields: Missionary Young Men's Christian Associations at Algiers and Tunis (Africa), Antananarivo (Madagascar), and Hanoi, Haiphong, Daplan, and Saigon (French Indo-China).

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS—SOCIÉTÉ DES AMIS DES MISSIONS (1899).

(*Two societies with this title have been established, one at Paris, and the other at Montauban.*)

Secretary: Professor Leenhardt is the leader and organizer, but his present address is not at hand.

Object: To promote the Student Volunteer Movement in France.

Income: Not reported.

Fields: Wherever Student Volunteers are sent.

ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT STUDENTS—CERCLE DES ÉTUDIANTS PROTESTANTS ( ).

Secretary: Address M. Dussauze, 46 Rue de Vaugèrard, Paris.

Object: To promote the activities of the Student Volunteer Movement in France.

Income: Not reported.

Fields: Madagascar and the Congo State, Africa.

GERMANY.

(The German mark may be reckoned as equivalent to 24 cents United States currency, or to 1s. English money.)

I. SOCIETIES CONNECTED WITH THE STATE CHURCH.

(Arranged chronologically.)

(NOTE.—At the urgent suggestion of Dr. Gustav Warneck of the University of Halle, whom the author has had the privilege of consulting concerning the arrangement of the statistical data of the German Societies, the usual classification into "Denominational" and "Interdenominational" has not been attempted in the German Section of the Directory. The German State Church, although a unit in its governmental status, seems to be inclusive of several divisions, not, however, essentially denominational in the ordinary meaning of that term. The variations in the State Churches may be designated, according to confessional adherence, under the four following classes: Lutheran, Reformed, United, and Evangelical, with a representation also of the extreme liberal theological party, all of these coming under the general title of State Churches. The Moravian Church may perhaps be considered as denominational in the ordinary sense, although it bears the Lutheran stamp. The Baptist and Methodist communities are regarded by Dr. Warneck as not indigenous to Germany. In view of these considerations, the usual denominational classification has been omitted in this section, and German missionary societies connected with the State Church have been inserted in chronological order, without reference to ecclesiastical variations. A second list of those societies not connected with the State Church is given, followed by a third list of miscellaneous societies, in which organizations engaged only in some distinct, special department of missionary enterprise have been entered.)

BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY—EVANGELISCHE MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT ZU BASEL (1815).

(*Essentially a German society, although its offices are in Switzerland, its accounts in francs, and it is supported by the United Lutheran and Reformed Church of Germany and Switzerland.*)

Mission Inspector: Rev. Th. Oehler, Missionshaus, Basel, Switzerland.

Home Secretary: Rev. Fr. Würz, Basel, Switzerland.

Object: Missionary work among the heathen.

Income: Francs 1,623,058 ($324,612). Of this amount 1,407,319 francs ($281,464) were received from home sources, and 215.739 francs ($43,148) are reported as income received on the foreign mission fields. The income of the Basel Society is reported in francs.

Fields: West Africa, China, and South India (Malabar).

BERLIN MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EVANGELICAL MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN—GESELLSCHAFT ZUR BEFÖRDERUNG DER EVANGELISCHEN MISSIONEN UNTER DEN HEIDEN ZU BERLIN [BERLIN I] (1824).

Mission Director: Rev. M. Gensichen, Georgenkirchstrasse 70, Berlin, N. O., 43.

Mission Inspectors: Rev. Dr. A. Merensky, Rev. Mr. Wendland, and Rev. S. Schmidt, Georgenkirchstrasse 70, Berlin, N. O., 43.

Object: Sending out and maintaining missionaries among the heathen.

Income: Marks 605,120 ($166,829). Of this amount 182,001 marks ($43,680) were received on the foreign mission fields.

Fields: South Africa, German East Africa, and China.

(NOTE.—There are about 800 Women's Auxiliary Societies, contributing to the Berlin Missionary Society and aiding in its work.)

RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN BARMEN—RHEINISCHE MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT IN BARMEN (1828 .

(*Supported largely by the Lutheran State Church, but receiving also a portion of its contributions from the Reformed Churches. This organization is sometimes called the "Barmen Foreign Missionary Society."*)

Mission Inspector: Rev. Dr. A. Schreiber, Missionshaus, Barmen.

Object: Missions to the heathen.

Income: Marks 666,813 ($160,035).

Fields: Cape Colony, German Southwest Africa, Ovamboland (West Coast of Africa), Sumatra, Nias, Southeast Borneo, South China, and German New Guinea.

EAST FRIESLAND MISSIONARY SOCIETY—OSTFRIESISCHE EVANGELISCHE MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT (1834).

(*Ecclesiastically connected with both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. It does not engage in independent missionary effort, but contributes funds to the Gossner's Evangelical Missionary Society, the North German Missionary Society, the Rhenish Missionary Society, the Hermannsburg Missionary Society, the Leipzig Missionary Society, the Basel Missionary Society, the Utrecht Missionary Society of Holland, the Moravian Missions, and the Mission to Israel.*)

Secretary (Lutheran): Pastor Schaaf, Hatshausen, East Friesland.

Secretary (Reformed): Pastor Voget, Emden, East Friesland.

Object: To aid financially other missionary societies.

Income: Marks 27,000 ($6480).

Fields: Those of the societies assisted.

GOSSNER'S EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY—GOSSNERSCHER EVANGELISCHER MISSIONSVEREIN [BERLIN II] (1836).

Mission Inspector: Professor D. Plath and Rev. P. Kausch, Handjerystrasse 19/20, Friedenau-Berlin.

Object: The propagation of Christianity among the natives of heathen countries, and the sending of German clergymen to the emigrants.

Income: Marks 209,790 ($50,350).

Fields: North India, and among German emigrants in North America and Australia.

NORTH GERMAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY — NORDDEUTSCHE MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT (1836).

(*Supported by a confederation of members of both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches.*)

Mission Inspector: Pastor August Wilhelm Schreiber, Ellhornstrasse 26, Bremen.

Object: Mission among the heathen.

Income: Marks 141,366 ($33,928). Of this amount 132,747 marks ($31,859) were received from home sources, and 8619 marks ($2069) from the foreign field.

Field: Among the Evhe (Ewé) people, Slave Coast, West Africa.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION—EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHE MISSION ZU LEIPZIG (1836).

(*This Mission is an outgrowth of the oldest Continental society—the Danish-Halle Mission.*)

Mission Director: Rev. C. von Schwartz, Carolinenstrasse 19, Leipzig.

Object: Mission to the heathen.

Income: Marks 663,531 ($159,247).

Fields: South India, Burma, British and German East Africa.

Women's Auxiliary Unions of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission—Frauen-Hilfs-Vereine der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Mission zu Leipzig (1895).

Secretary: The Secretary may be addressed care of Rev. C. von Schwartz, Carolinenstrasse 19, Leipzig.

Object: To aid the Leipzig Mission, especially in its work for women and children.

Income: Marks 18,244 ($4379).

Field: India.

HERMANNSBURG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHE MISSIONSANSTALT ZU HERMANNSBURG (1849).

Mission Inspectors: Pastor Egmont Harms and Pastor Georg Haccius, Missionshaus, Hermannsburg, Hannover Province.

Object: Foreign missions.

Income: Marks 408,492 ($98,038).

Fields: South Africa, India, and Persia.

JERUSALEM UNION—JERUSALEMS-VEREIN (1852).

President: Graf von Zieten-Schwerin auf Wustrau, Kreis Ruppin.

Secretary: Pastor Hermann Weser, Bischosstrasse 4, Berlin C.

Agent: Pastor Pflanz, Neu-Ruppin.

Object: Mission in the Holy Land (Palestine), under the care of the German Evangelical Church.

Income: Marks 142,692 ($34,246).

Fields: Palestine (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Betdjala, Bet-Sahour, Hebron, Haifa, and Jaffa).

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT BREKLUM—SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEINISCHE EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHE MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT IN BREKLUM (1877).

(*Also known as the "Breklum Missionary Society."*)

Mission Inspector: Rev. R. Bahnsen, Breklum, Schleswig-Holstein.

Object: Mission to the heathen.

Income: Marks 147,344 ($35,363). Of this amount 18,000 marks ($4320) were received as a special income for famine work in India.

Field: South India.

NEUKIRCHEN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—NEUKIRCHENER MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT (1882).

(*An evangelical mission conducting the Neukirchen Mission Institute. Its directors and teachers belong to the Reformed Section of the Established Church of Prussia.*)

Secretary: Mr. J. Stursberg, Neukirchen, near Mörs, Rhenish Prussia.

Object: Training missionaries for home and foreign fields, and conducting missions among the heathen and Mohammedans.

Income: Marks 92,167 ($22,120). Of this amount 53,958 marks ($12,950) were disbursed for foreign missions, and 38,209 marks ($9170) for the educational work at home. The income of the Netherlands Auxiliary for the Salatiga Mission is not included in these returns.

Fields: Java (Netherlands East Indies), British East Africa, and Rhenish Prussia.

GENERAL EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT MISSIONARY SOCIETY — ALLGEMEINER EVANGELISCH-PROTESTANTISCHER MISSIONSVEREIN (1884).

(*Lutheran and Reformed.*)

President: Rev. Dr. Th. Arndt, Friedrichsgracht 53, Berlin, C.

Secretary: Rev. H. Lehmpfuhl, Scharnstrasse 11, Berlin, C., 19.

Object: Missions among the heathen, especially by means of literary and medical work.

Income: Marks 76,533 ($18,368). Of this amount 4945 marks ($1187) were received in Japan.

Fields: Japan and China.

EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR GERMAN EAST AFRICA — EVANGELISCHE MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT FÜR DEUTSCH-OST-AFRIKA [BERLIN III] (1886).

Mission Inspector: Pastor W. Trittelvitz, Schaperstrasse 3, Berlin, W., 50.

Object: Mission to natives in German East Africa, including medical and educational work. Pastoral service also to German residents.

Income: Marks 119,347 ($28,643). Of this amount 104,847 marks ($25,163) were received from home sources, and 14,500 marks ($3480) were contributed on the foreign field. In addition 38,565 marks ($9256) were received for famine relief in Africa.

Field: German East Africa.

SOCIETY FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INNERE UND ÄUSSERE MISSION IM SINN DER LUTHERISCHEN KIRCHE (1886).

(*This organization is also known as the "Neuendettelsau Mission." The date above given is that for the commencement of foreign missionary operations, but home missions were begun in 1849.*)

Mission Inspector: Rev. Martin Deinzer, Neuendettelsau, Bavaria.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: Marks 80,095 ($19,223). Of this amount about 37,648 marks ($9036) were spent for the Neuendettelsau Institute and home missions, and the remainder, about 42,447 marks ($10,187), for missions abroad.

Fields: Australia, New Guinea, North America, and Germany.

II. SOCIETIES UNCONNECTED WITH THE STATE CHURCH.

MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN [UNITAS FRATRUM] — MISSION DER BRÜDERGEMEINE (1732).

(*Commonly called "Moravian Missions."*)

Chairman of Mission Board: Dr. C. Buchner, Berthelsdorf, Herrnhut, Saxony.

Object: Mission work in foreign lands.

Income: Marks 1,546,920 ($371,261). Of this amount 644,000 marks ($154,560) were received from home sources, and 673,960 marks ($161,750) were contributed by aid societies and friends outside of Germany. The remainder, 228,960 marks ($54,951), represents the income received from natives on the mission fields.

Fields: Labrador, Alaska, California Indians, Jamaica, Lesser Antilles, Demerara, Surinam, Nicaragua, Cape Colony, Kaffraria, German East Africa, Australia, and West Himalaya, India.

GERMAN CHINA ALLIANCE MISSION, BARMEN — DEUTSCHE CHINA-ALLIANZ-MISSION IN BARMEN (1889).

(*A Branch of the China Inland Mission. At present it is in the care of a Committee of six men, representing the State Church, the Free Congregation, the Baptists, and the so-called "Assembly" [Versammlung].*)

Secretary: Rev. Christian Meyer, Wichlinghausen am Dicke 4, Barmen.

Object: The evangelization of China.

Income: Marks 20,342 ($4882).

Field: Province of Chekiang, China.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE GERMAN BAPTISTS IN BERLIN — MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT DER DEUTSCHEN BAPTISTEN IN BERLIN (1890).

(*The Committee was formed in 1890, but the Society was formally constituted in 1898.*)

Secretary: Rev. Edward Scheve, Emdenerstrasse 15, Berlin, N. W.

Object: Educational work, especially to train natives for missionary service.

Income: Marks 50,040 ($12,010).

Field: Kamerun, West Africa.

MISSION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH OF HANNOVER — MISSION DER HANNOVERSCHEN EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHEN FREIKIRCHE (1892).

(*Separated from the Hermannsburg Mission in 1892.*)

Mission Director: Pastor Heicke, Nettelkamp.

Object: Missions in South Africa.

Income: Marks 19,696 ($4727).

Fields: Natal and Transvaal.

CHRISCHONA BRANCH OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION — DER CHRISCHONAZWEIG DER CHINA-INLAND-MISSION (1895).

Mission Inspector: Rev. C. H. Rappard, St. Chrischona, Richen, Basel, Switzerland.

Object: Missions in China.

Income: Marks 12,859 ($3086).

Field: China.

MISSIONS OF THE GERMAN METHODISTS — MISSION DER DEUTSCHEN METHODISTEN (1897).

(*The German Methodists are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America. They contribute annually to the mission treasury of that Church, and also support two missionaries of the English Wesleyan Mission in Togoland and New Pomerania. The Editor of their missionary magazine — "Der Missionsbote" — is Pastor G. A. Schneider of Cannstatt.*)

GERMAN BRANCH OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION IN HAMBURG — DEUTSCHER ZWEIG DER CHINA-INLAND-MISSION IN HAMBURG (1898).

Mission Director: Pastor Coerper, Schenkendorfstrasse 31, Hamburg-Uhlenhorst.
Object: Mission in China.
Income: No statement at hand.
Field: China.

(NOTE.— Another Branch of the China Inland Mission was formed at Kiel in 1898, under the direction of Pastor Witt, but it is now carrying on independent missionary work in China. No further information is at hand.)

SOUDAN PIONEER MISSION — SUDAN PIONIER MISSION (1900).

(*Connected with the German Evangelical Association — "Evangelische Gemeinschaft."*)
Secretary: Mr. Karl W. Kumm, Eisenach.
Object: Pioneer missions in the Soudan.
Income: Marks 15,000 ($3600).
Field: The Soudan.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN DEACONESS SOCIETY — RHEINISCH-WESTFÄLISCHER DIAKONISSENVEREIN (1836).

(*Known also as the "Kaiserswerth Deaconesses' Mission." The Society was formed in 1836, but foreign missionary work was not begun until 1851.*)
Directors: Pastor Zoellner and Pastor Georg Fliedner, Kaiserswerth-on-the-Rhine.
Object: The training of Protestant Christian women as deaconesses in the Apostolic sense, for the purpose of ministering to the sick, the poor, children, prisoners, released criminals, and others in circumstances of need, especially in Rhenish-Westphalian Provinces, although the work has now been extended to the larger cities of the Levant.
Income: Marks 800,000 ($192,000). Of this amount 300,000 marks ($72,000) were disbursed in foreign mission work.
Fields: Germany, Italy, and Turkey, with special work in Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Cairo.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN FEMALE EDUCATION IN EASTERN COUNTRIES — FRAUENVEREIN FÜR CHRISTLICHE BILDUNG DES WEIBLICHEN GESCHLECHTS IM MORGENLANDE (1842).

(*This Society is also known as the "Women's Oriental Union." It is Lutheran in its ecclesiastical connection, but coöperates with the Church Missionary Society of England and other organizations by supporting deaconesses, eight of whom are working in India.*)
President: Fräulein von Buddenbrock, Schellingstrasse 12, Berlin, W.
Secretary: Fräulein Marie von Wedel, Matthäikirchstrasse 13, Berlin.
Object: Orphan Asylum for girls at Secundra, near Agra, and zenana and village mission at Dharmsala, near Kangra, India.
Income: Marks 18,658 ($4478).
Field: India.

BERLIN LADIES' MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR CHINA — BERLINER FRAUEN-MISSIONSVEREIN FÜR CHINA (1850).

(*Lutheran in its ecclesiastical connection.*)
Mission Inspector: Mr. Tauberzweig-Schmidt, Georgenkirchstrasse 70, Berlin, N. O.
Object: The support of the female foundling asylum, "Bethesda," in Hong Kong.
Income: Marks 19,143 ($4594).
Field: Hong Kong, China.

UNION FOR THE SYRIAN ORPHANAGE AT JERUSALEM — VEREIN FÜR DAS SYRISCHE WAISENHAUS IN JERUSALEM (1889).

(*The Syrian Orphanage has been for many years under the direction of Pastor Th. Schneller. It was opened in 1860, and was connected with the Pilger Mission of St. Chrischona, near Basel, until 1889, when the above Union was organized. Its present connection is with the Prussian State Church.*)
Secretary: Mr. Adolf Mess, Cologne-on-the-Rhine.
Object: The education of orphans from Palestine and Syria, and securing for them homes in Protestant communities.
Income: Marks 129,000 ($30,960).
Fields: Palestine and Syria.

GERMAN MISSION TO THE BLIND IN CHINA, AT HILDESHEIM — DEUTSCHE BLINDENMISSION IN CHINA IN HILDESHEIM (1890).

(*The Mission began in Germany in 1890, but the Committee was not independently organized until 1892. The Asylum was opened in Hong Kong in 1897.*)
President: Pastor Bartels, St. Lamberti, Hildesheim.
Mission Director: Miss Louise Cooper, Hildesheim.
Object: Education of the blind in China.
Income: Marks 7167 ($1720).
Field: Hong Kong, China.

GERMAN ORIENT MISSION — DEUTSCHE ORIENT-MISSION (1896).

(*The Mission is also called the German Aid Association for Armenia — "Deutscher Hilfsbund für Armenien" — and is under the direction of Dr. Lepsius of Berlin.*)
Secretary: Dr. Johannes Lepsius, Gross-Lichterfelde I, Wilhelmsplatz 7, Berlin.
Object: The care of Armenian orphans.
Income: No statement received.
Field: Asia Minor.

STUDENTS' UNION FOR MISSIONS — STUDENTENBUND FÜR MISSION (1896).

(*The "Studentenbund für Mission" is the missionary department of the German Students' Christian Alliance, and corresponds to what is known as the Student Volunteer Movement.*)
Secretary: Rev. W. Müller, Kirchheim-unter-Teck, Würtemberg.

Object: To promote the expansion of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ throughout the world by interesting Christian students in foreign missions and enrolling them as volunteers.

Income: Only a small sum, which is used for printing expenses, etc.

Fields: Volunteers of this Union are working under various missionary societies in German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, West Africa, Sumatra, Nias, South China, and Armenia.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY UNION OF STUTTGART—MEDIZINISCHER MISSIONSVEREIN ZU STUTTGART (1899).

Secretary: The name and address of the Secretary have not been forwarded.

Object: To aid the Basel Missionary Society in its medical work.

Income: No statement received.

Fields: Those of the Basel Mission.

EVANGELICAL AFRICAN UNION—EVANGELISCHER AFRICA-VEREIN ( ).

Secretary: Pastor Müller, Groppendorf, Province of Saxony.

Object: Humanitarian and medical aid to missions.

Income: Marks 21,565 ($5176).

Field: German East Africa.

THE NETHERLANDS.

(The florin or guilder of the Netherlands may be reckoned as equivalent to 40 cents United States currency, or 1s. 8d. in English money.)

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

LUTHERAN:

NETHERLANDS LUTHERAN SOCIETY FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS—NEDERLANDSCH LUTHERSCH GENOOTSCHAP VOOR IN-EN UITWENDIGE ZENDING (1880).

(*The Society was organized for home missions in 1852, and for foreign missions in 1880, although its first missionaries were not sent out until 1882.*)

General Secretary: Mr. J. C. Schipper, Prinsengracht 239, Amsterdam.

Foreign Secretary: Mr. D. Hekker, Jr., Prinsengracht 239, Amsterdam.

Object: The conduct of missions for the propagation of Christianity in the East Indian colonies of the Netherlands.

Income: For foreign missions 4773 florins ($1909) were received in 1900. Total income for both domestic and foreign missions in 1900 not furnished. In 1898 it was 14,567 florins ($5827).

Fields: The Batu Isles (Poelo Tello and Sigata) and the Netherlands.

MENNONITE:

MENNONITE UNION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN THE ULTRAMARINE POSSESSIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS—DOOPSGEZINDE VEREENIGING TOT BEVORDERING DER EVANGELIEVERBREIDING IN DE NEDERLANDSCH-OVERZEESCHE BEZITTINGEN (1847).

Secretary: Rev. W. I. Leendertz, Vossiusstraat 12, Amsterdam.

Object: The propagation of the Christian religion in the Netherlands East Indian Archipelago.

Income: Florins 25,500 ($10,200).

Fields: Java and Sumatra.

(NOTE.—There are five Women's Auxiliary Unions, located at Amsterdam (2), Rotterdam, Utrecht, and Zwolle.)

MORAVIAN:

AUXILIARY MISSION SOCIETY OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH AT ZEIST—HULPZENDINGGENOOTSCHAP DER BROEDERGEMEENTE TE ZEIST (1793).

(*Aids Moravian Missions. It is often called the "Zeist Missionary Society."*)

Secretary: Rev. A. Kleinschmidt, Zeist.

Object: To aid Moravian missions in the Dutch Colony of Surinam, South America.

Income: Florins 8633 ($3453). Contributions and gifts for year ending July 1, 1900.

Field: Surinam, South America.

REFORMED:

MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES IN THE NETHERLANDS TO THE PAGANS AND MOHAMMEDANS—ZENDING VAN DE GEREFORMEERDE KERKEN IN NEDERLAND, ONDER DE HEIDENEN EN MOHAMMEDANEN (1892).

(*A union of the Mission of the Christian Reformed Church, founded in 1854, and the Netherlands Reformed Mission Union, founded in 1859.*)

Secretaries: Rev. H. Dijkitra, Smilde, or Dr. J. Hania, Steenwijk.

Object: Missions to the heathen and Mohammedans of the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: Florins 38,422 ($15,368). In addition, the sum of 30,000 florins ($12,000) has been given during the past three years for the Mission Hospital in Java, which is also in receipt annually of 7000 florins ($2800) specially contributed to its support.

Fields: Java and Sumba, Netherlands East Indies.

(NOTE.—In addition to the work done by the Dutch missionary societies in the East Indies, the Protestant Church of the Netherlands East Indies conducts missionary operations in which they have the assistance of the Government, which supports the missionaries employed. These missions are located chiefly in the Moluk Islands, and in Menado, North Celebes. There are about 25 missionaries, aided by some 80 native preachers. The official title of these missionaries is "Hulppredikers." The number of native Christians under their care is about 250,000. This large group of native converts does not appear in the reports of any of the Dutch missionary societies, but they should be entered in the statistical returns of the East Indies, as recorded in the section on Malaysia.)

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY SOCIETY—NEDERLANDSCH ZENDELINGGENOOTSCHAP (1797).

(*Modelled after the London Missionary Society, upon an undenominational basis.*)

Secretary and Director: Rev. J. W. Gunning, Jr., Rechter Rottekade 57, Rotterdam.

Object: Missions in the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: Florins 59,110 ($23,644). Of this amount 58,233 florins ($23,293) were received in the Netherlands, and 877 florins ($351) were contributed in the East and West Indies and elsewhere.

Fields: Java (Eastern Section), Celebes, Sumatra, and Savoe [Savu], in the Netherlands East Indies.

NETHERLANDS BIBLE SOCIETY—NEDERLANDSCH BIJBELGENOOTSCHAP (1814).

(*Members may belong to any denomination.*)

Secretaries: Rev. C. F. Gronemeijer, Vossiusstraat 15, and Mr. L. J. van Wijk, Heerengracht 366, Amsterdam.

Object: Bible distribution in the Netherlands, and Bible translation and distribution in the languages of the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: Florins 60,021 ($24,008). Of this amount 12,926 florins ($5170) were expended in foreign mission fields.

Fields: The Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, and South Africa.

SOCIETY FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS AT BATAVIA—GENOOTSCHAP VOOR IN-EN UITWENDIGE ZENDING TE BATAVIA (1851).

Secretary: Rev. A. de Haan, Buitenzorg, near Batavia, Java.

Object: To act as an agency for several Dutch missionary societies working in the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: No income of this organization can be reported, as it acts as an agency only.

Field: The Netherlands East Indies.

(NOTE.—The above organization, although located in the East Indies, may be properly entered under the Netherlands, as it acts for home societies.)

JAVA COMMITTEE AT AMSTERDAM—JAVA COMITÉ TE AMSTERDAM (1855).

Home Secretary: Rev. F. C. Neumann, Jr., Amsterdam.

Foreign Secretary: Rev. H. J. P. d'Olivat, Amsterdam.

Assistant Secretary: Rev. L. Kupérus, Boerhaavestraat 5, Amsterdam.

Object: Missions to the heathen and Mohammedans in the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: Florins 26,245 ($10,498).

Fields: Java and Sumatra.

ERMELO MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—ERMELOSCHE ZENDINGSGEMEENTE (1856).

(*The Association was first formed in 1856, and aided in the work of the Rhenish Missionary Society in Java until 1862, when it undertook independent missions.*)

Secretary: Mr. H. W. Mooij, Ermelo.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: Florins 1161 ($464). This appears to be the receipts for foreign missions only.

Fields: The Netherlands and Sumatra.

NETHERLANDS MISSION UNION—NEDERLANDSCHE ZENDINGS VEREENIGING (1858).

Secretary: Rev. F. A. van der Heijden, Stationsweg 7, Rotterdam.

Object: Missions in the western section of Java.

Income: Florins 52,613 ($21,045).

Fields: Ten stations in West Java.

UTRECHT MISSION UNION—UTRECHTSCHE ZENDINGSVEREENIGING (1859).

Secretary: Rev. M. A. Adriani, Janskerkhof, Utrecht.

Object: Missions in the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: Florins 72,783 ($29,113).

Fields: Netherlands New Guinea, Islands of Halmahera, Buru, and South Celebes.

(NOTE.—The Woman's Auxiliary of the Utrecht Mission Union contributed 2183 florins ($873) of the above income.)

UNION FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE INTERESTS OF THE RHENISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT BARMEN—VEREENIGING TOT BEVORDERING DER BELANGEN VAN HET RIJNSCHE ZENDINGSGENOOTSCHAP TE BARMEN (1869).

Secretary: Rev. J. C. de Meijere, Amsterdam.

Object: To aid the Rhenish Missionary Society in the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: Florins 12,000 ($4800).

Fields: Borneo, Sumatra, and Nias—the fields of the Rhenish Missionary Society in the Netherlands East Indies.

COMMITTEE FOR THE MISSION TO THE SANGIR AND TALAUT ISLANDS—COMITÉ VOOR DE ZENDING OP DE SANGIR EN TALAUT EILANDEN (1886).

(*Missionary work in the islands began much earlier than the formation of this Committee. In an historical sketch of mission effort in Sangir we find the statement that Van de Velden van Capellan went there, under the auspices of the Netherlands Missionary Society, on a visit of observation in 1855, and initiated with much promise large missionary plans.*)

Secretary: Rev. M. A. Adriani, Janskerkhof, Utrecht.

Object: To aid in mission work on the Sangir and Talaut Islands. The support of the missionaries selected and sent out by the Committee is assumed by the Dutch Government upon their arrival.

Income: Florins 3287 ($1315).

Fields: Sangir and Talaut Islands, Netherlands East Indies.

UNION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN EGYPT—VEREENIGING TOT UITBREIDING VAN HET EVANGELIE IN EGYPTE (1886).

Secretary: Rev. J. H. van Noort, Nassaukade 82, Amsterdam.

Object: Missionary work among Mohammedans and Copts in Egypt.

Income: Florins 6290 ($2516). In addition, the Society reports a fund of 2488 florins ($995) for a church building at Calioub [Kalyub], near Cairo, Egypt.

Field: Egypt.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MISSIONARIES OF THE SALATIGA MISSION IN JAVA—COMITÉ TOT ONDERSTEUNING VAN DE ZENDELINGEN DER SALATIGA-ZENDING OP JAVA GEVESTIGD TE UTRECHT (1887).

(*The Neukirchen Missionary Society of Germany is in coöperation with the Salatiga Committee at Utrecht in supplying the funds to support the Salatiga Mission in Java. This Committee was incorporated by Royal Decree, March 31, 1891. Missionary labor in Salatiga was begun by Mrs. le Jolle in 1854, in connection with the Netherlands Missionary Society. Under the direction of the present Committee it is conducted as a "faith mission."*)

Secretary: Rev. M. Mooij, Varsseveld.

Object: Missionary work in the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: Florins 9756 ($3902).

Field: Java.

NIJVERDAL MISSION UNION—NIJVERDALSCHE ZENDINGSVEREENIGING (1890).

Secretary: Mr. J. H. Kroeze, Nijverdal.

Object: By means of local missionary effort to render obedience to the word of the Lord: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Income: Florins 2534 ($1014).

Field: Natal, in the neighborhood of Colenso, South Africa.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AMONG THE NATIVES IN SURINAM—MAATSCHAPPIJ TER BEVORDERING VAN HET GODSDIENSTIG ONDERWIJS ONDER DE INLANDSCHE BEVOLKING IN DE KOLONIE SURINAME (1829).

(*An interdenominational association aiding the Moravian Missionary Society of Germany.*)

Secretary: Count O. de Limburg Stirum, The Hague.

Object: To send financial aid to the schools managed by the Moravian Brethren in Surinam.

Income: Florins 3000 ($1200) annually, which amount is sent every year to the Moravian Brethren.

Field: Surinam, South America.

STUDENTS' MISSION ASSOCIATION—STUDENTEN ZENDINGGEZELSCHAP (1846).

Secretary: Mr. T. M. Loran, Utrecht.

Object: To awaken love for missions among fellow-students, and also among others, by means of lectures on missions held in public assemblies.

Income: Florins 463 ($185). The annual receipts are distributed for the benefit of various mission corporations.

Field: Already indicated by its object.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE FOUNDING AND SUPPORTING OF A SEMINARY NEAR BATAVIA—CENTRAAL-COMITÉ VOOR DE OPRICHTING EN DE INSTANDHOUDING VAN EEN SEMINARIE NABIJ BATAVIA (1873).

(*The Seminary was opened in 1878, and is undenominational.*)

Secretary: Mr. A. Bierens de Haan, Haarlem.

Object: The training of natives from all mission fields in the Netherlands East Indies for preachers, evangelists, and catechists.

Income: Not reported. The expenses are almost entirely paid from the income of an endowment.

Field: The Seminary is situated in the Christian village of Depok, near Batavia, Java.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MISSION LEAGUE—NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE ZENDINGBOND (1881).

(*Interdenominational and ecclesiastically independent. It was formally organized by the adoption of its constitution, December 9, 1881.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. Verhoeven, Kadipaten, via Soemedang, West Java, Netherlands East Indies.

Object: A league of missionaries of the different societies, or associations, laboring in the Netherlands East Indies, organized to promote missions, according to the Word of God.

Income: Florins 1500 ($600). The income is used for traveling and other expenses in connection with conferences.

Field: Netherlands East Indies.

UNION FOR THE FOUNDING AND SUPPORTING OF HOSPITALS IN CHINA IN CONNECTION WITH MEDICAL MISSIONS—VEREENIGING TOT OPRICHTING EN INSTANDHOUDING VAN HOSPITALEN IN CHINA TEN DIENS TE DER MEDISCHE ZENDING (1896).

Secretary: H. M. van Nes, D.D., Rotterdam.

Object: Evangelization by means of medical missions among Chinese women.

Income: Florins 2500 ($1000).

Field: Amoy, China.

(NOTE.—The above Union has contributed liberally towards the building and support of the Women's Hospital at Amoy, under the direction of the Mission of the Reformed Church in America.)

STUDENTS' LEAGUE FOR MISSIONS—STUDENTEN BOND VOOR DE ZENDING (1899).

Secretary: Mr. S. Schoch, Mission House, Rechter Rottekade 57, Rotterdam.

Object: To stimulate among students an interest in missions.

Income: No income as yet reported.

Fields: The Netherlands East Indies, or wherever missionary volunteers may go.

(NOTE.—Two medical students are now (1900) preparing to go to Java.)

NORWAY.

(The Norwegian krone may be reckoned as equivalent to 26 cents United States currency, or 1s. 1½d. English money.)

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

LUTHERAN:

NORWEGIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—NORSKE MISSIONSSELSKABS (1842).

Secretary: Rev. L. Dahle, Stavanger.

Object: Mission among the heathen.

Income: Kroner 518,400 ($134,784). Of this amount 504,000 kroner ($131,040) were received from home sources, and 14,400 kroner ($3744) were contributed on the foreign field.

Fields: Southeast Africa and Madagascar.

(NOTE.—The Rev. L. Dahle, Secretary of the Society, writes: "The Mission is supported by about 900 missionary associations of men, and more than 3000 of women, spread over the whole country. Norway is for missionary purposes divided into nine circles, each with a subcommittee, forming a connecting link between the local associations and the Board of Directors at Stavanger. In each circle there is an annual meeting, except every third year, when the 'General Assembly' for the whole country is held. . . . Upon the whole, I think I may venture to say that in spite of increasing infidelity in many places, especially among the higher classes, the interest in missions is decidedly increasing in our country.")

NORWEGIAN CHURCH MISSION ORGANIZED BY BISHOP SCHREUDER—NORSKE KIRKES MISSION VED SCHREUDER (1877).

(*Bishop Schreuder withdrew from the Norwegian Missionary Society in 1873, but the Central Committee for the Mission was not formally organized until 1877.*)

Secretary: Rev. Paul Vilhelm Skaar, Helgesensgo 44, Christiania.

Secretary on the Foreign Field: Rev. Nils Astrup, Untunjambili, Natal, South Africa.

Object: Evangelization of the Zulus, especially the education of young girls for Christian homes in Zululand.

Income: Kroner 11,812 ($3071). Of this amount about 3600 kroner ($936) were contributed by the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

Field: Southeast Africa, particularly Natal and Zululand.

LUTHERAN:

NORWEGIAN COMMITTEES FOR INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS—NORSKE KOMMITEER FOR INDISK HJEMMEMISSION BLANDT SANTHALERNE (1888).

(*Committees have been formed in Norway at Christiania, Lillehammer, Drammen, Christiansand, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Skien. For full particulars of Indian Home Mission to the Santals, see Indian Section of this Directory.*)

President of the Christiania Central Committee: Mr. B. Pauss, Nissens Pigeskole, Christiania.

Object: To assist the Santal Mission.

Income: Kroner 22,292 ($5796). (Amount contributed in Norway during 1898-99 toward expenses of Indian Home Mission to the Santals.)

Fields: Santal Parganas (Bengal) and the Assam Colony, India.

BETHANY CHINA MISSION IN TRONDHJEM—BETHANIAS KINAMISSION I TRONDHJEM (1890).

(*Lutheran in its ecclesiastical connection, but rendering assistance to the China Inland Mission.*)

Secretary: Rev. M. Giverholt, Trondhjem.

Object: To aid the China Inland Mission in its work.

Income: No information received.

Field: China.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHINA MISSION ASSOCIATION—NORSK LUTHERSKE KINAMISSIONSFORBUND (1891).

Secretary: Mr. Johannes Brandtzaeg, Framnes, Norheimsund.

Object: Missions in China.

Income: Kroner 70,000 ($18,200).

Field: Northern part of the Province of Hupeh, Central China.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

NORWEGIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS—NORSKE MISSIONSFORBUND (1889).

(*Formerly called the "Free East African Mission,"—"Frie Ostafrikantke Mission,"—but in 1899 the name was changed to the Norwegian Board of Missions.*)

Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Gustav Andersen, Krauprinsensgade No. 1, Christiania.

Object: Christian missions in foreign lands.

Income: Kroner 5200 ($1352).

Fields: Natal (South Africa) and China.

NORWEGIAN CHINA MISSION—NORSKE CHINAMISSION (1890).

(*In connection with the China Inland Mission of England.*)

Secretary: No address received.

Object: To aid the China Inland Mission.

Income: No statement received.

Field: China.

MISSIONARY UNION OF THE NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—NORSKE UNGE KVINDERS KRISTELIGE SAMFUND MISSIONSFORENING (1893).

Secretary: Miss Petra Hansen, Waldemar Thranesgade 20, Christiania.

Object: To support missionaries in China working under the China Inland Mission.

Income: Kroner 2347 ($610).

Field: China.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

COMMITTEE FOR THE NORWEGIAN MEDICAL MISSION IN MADAGASCAR—KOMITEEN FOR DEN NORSKE LAEGEMISSION PÅ MADAGASCAR (1882).

(*In connection with the Norwegian Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Dr. J. Heimbeck, Uranienborgveien 26, Christiania.

Object: To support the Medical Mission connected with the Norwegian Missionary Society in Madagascar. The funds collected are used for the education of native physicians, the foundation of hospitals, and for supplying them with medical books and instruments.

Income: Kroner 1038 ($270).

Fields: Madagascar and Zululand.

NORWEGIAN BRANCH OF THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES—NORSKE LOKALAFDELING AF AKADEMISKE FRIVILLIGES MISSIONSFORBUND I DE NORDISKE LANDE (1896).

Secretary: Stud. Theol. Peder Dahle, Industrigaden 22, Christiania.

Object: To prepare student volunteers for effective service, and to stimulate a missionary spirit among other students.

Income: No income is raised.

Fields: Wherever the student volunteers may go. At present two are working in China and one in Madagascar.

(NOTE.—There are four volunteer bands connected with the Akademiske Frivilliges Missionsforbund, at Christiania, Copenhagen, Upsala, and Helsingfors.)

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE NORWEGIAN STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—NORSKE STUDENTERS KRISTELIGE FORENING MISSIONS KOMMITTÉ (1898).

(*The Students' Missionary Society existed for seventeen years, from 1881 to 1898, when it ceased to act independently, and became the Missionary Committee of the Norwegian Students' Christian Association.*)

Secretary: The only address given is Secretary of the Missionary Committee of the Norwegian Students' Christian Association, Christiania.

Object: The dissemination of knowledge regarding mission fields, and the cultivation of a missionary spirit among students.

Income: No income is received.

Fields: Various mission fields are specially studied.

SWEDEN.

(The Swedish krone may be reckoned as equivalent to 26 cents United States currency, or 1s. 1½d. English money.)

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

SWEDISH BAPTIST MISSION—SALLSKAPET SVENSKA BAPTIST MISSIONEN (1889).

(*Independent, except in Africa, where it works in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union. The Swedish Baptist Mission supplies two foreign missionaries, and supports two native helpers working under the A. B. M. U. in the Congo Free State.*)

Secretary for Foreign Missions: Rev. Wilhelm Lindblom, Walhallavagen 57, Stockholm.

Object: Evangelical missions at home and abroad.

Income: Kroner 26,966 ($7011). Of this amount 15,724 kroner ($4088) were received for foreign missions, and 11,242 kroner ($2923) for home missions.

Fields: Sweden, China, Africa (especially the Upper Congo), Spain, Russia, Finland, and Esthonia.

LUTHERAN:

EVANGELICAL NATIONAL SOCIETY IN SWEDEN—EVANGELISKA FOSTERLANDS-STIFTELSENS (1856).

(*Home mission work was begun in 1856, but foreign missions were not commenced until 1861.*)

Missions Director: Rev. A. Kolmodin, Johannelund, Stockholm.

Object: The National Society, conducted by a Board of twelve directors, was formed to be "the organ of all free and spontaneous mission movements [Lutheran in connection] which may arise among the Swedish people."

Income: Kroner 274,696 ($71,421). This amount represents the sum expended for foreign missions only. The amount spent for home missions was not reported.

Fields: East Africa, Central India, and Sweden.

(NOTE.—The Evangelical National Society acts as the executive of about 182 auxiliary Unions, usually called "Ansgarius Unions," contributing to its support. It has also several Unions conducted by women aiding in its work.)

LUTHERAN:

SWEDISH CHURCH MISSION—SVENSKA KYRKANS MISSIONS-STYRELSE (1874).

(*The Swedish Missionary Society, under Lutheran auspices, was organized in 1835, and conducted missions especially in Lapland, and through the Basel Society sent missionaries to China. In 1855 the missionary society of Lund was united with it, and together they established a missionary training institution at Upsala, known as the "Fjellstedt School." In 1874, however, the State Church of Sweden organized the Swedish Church Mission, with which the Swedish Missionary Society amalgamated. The first missionaries of the Swedish Church Mission were sent out in 1876.*)

Secretary: Rev. Gudmar Hogner, Upsala.

Object: Missions in Zululand and Natal (South Africa), and Tamil-land (India); also a seaman's mission.

Income: Kroner 112,120 ($29,151). Of this amount 102,721 kroner ($26,707) were received for foreign missions, and 9399 kroner ($2444) for the seaman's mission.

Fields: Natal, Zululand, Matabeleland, the city of Johannesburg, and South India; also work among seamen.

(NOTE.—In its work among the Tamils in India the Swedish Church Mission coöperates with the Leipzig Mission of Germany.)

SWEDISH COMMITTEES OF THE INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS—SVENSKA KOMMITTEER FÖR INDISKA HEMLANDS MISSIONEN BLANDT SANTHALERNA (1877).

(*Committees have been formed in Sweden at Stockholm, Upsala, and Gothenburg. For full particulars of Indian Home Mission to the Santals, see Indian Section of this Directory.*)

Secretary of Stockholm Committee: Rev. A. Leuwgren, Jungfrugatan 7B, Stockholm.

LUTHERAN:

Object: To aid the Santal Mission.

Income: Kroner 6264 ($1629). (Amount contributed in Sweden during 1898–99 toward expenses of Indian Home Mission to the Santals.)

Fields: Santal Parganas (Bengal) and the Assam Colony, India.

SWEDISH WOMEN'S MISSION AMONG NORTH AFRICAN WOMEN—SVENSKA KVINNORS MISSION BLANDT NORD-AFRIKAS KVINNOR (1887).

(*Since 1899 the Swedish Women's Mission among North African Women has been united with the Female Missionary Workers. See next entry.*)

FEMALE MISSIONARY WORKERS—KVINNLIGA MISSIONS-ARBETARE (1894).

(*The foreign department of the Young Women's Christian Association of Sweden. The work of the Swedish Women's Mission among North African Women was taken over by this organization in 1899. Independent missions are conducted in Lapland, North Africa, and Gammel-Svenskby (Russia), and missionaries are also sent to various foreign fields in connection with other societies.*)

Secretary: Miss Elin Palmstierna, Birger Jarlsgatan 14, Stockholm.

Object: The spread of the Gospel and the winning of souls for Christ, especially among the women in heathen lands.

Income: Kroner 26,885 ($6990).

Fields: Lapland, North Africa, China, India, the border-lands of Tibet, the Congo, Mongolia, a Jewish mission in Gammel-Svenskby (Russia), Armenia (among children), the Yezidees ("Worshippers of Satan") in Caucasia, and in connection with the McAll Mission in France.

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF JÖNKÖPING—JÖNKÖPINGS MISSIONSFORENINGS (1861).

(*Contributes to foreign missionary work through the Swedish Mission Union, the Evangelical National Society in Sweden, and other organizations. It also carries on home missions in Sweden.*)

Secretary: Pastor Karl Palmberg, Jönköping.

Object: Home missionary work, and financial aid to several foreign missionary societies.

Income: Kroner 44,220 ($11,497). Of this amount 16,329 kroner ($4246) were contributed to foreign missions.

Fields: Sweden, and aid rendered to the foreign fields of other societies.

SWEDISH MISSION UNION—SVENSKA MISSIONSFÖRBUNDETS (1879).

Secretary: Rev. E. J. Ekman, D.D., Holländaregatan 27, Stockholm.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: Kroner 230,000 ($59,800). The proportion received for foreign missions is about 180,000 kroner ($46,800).

Fields: Algeria, the Congo, China, Caucasia, Chinese Turkestan, Lapland, and Sweden.

Congo Children's Friends—Kongobarnens Vänner (1885).

(*Auxiliary to the Swedish Mission Union.*)

Secretary: Mr. Z. Jarlin, Gothenburg.

Object: Especially to support missionary work among the native children of the Congo.

Income: Kroner 1500 ($390).

Field: The Congo, Central Africa.

FRIENDS OF THE LAPP MISSION—LAPSKA MISSIONENS VÄNNER (1880).

(*Founded by the Princess Eugenie of Sweden.*)

Secretary: Rev. A. Leuwgren, Jungfrugatan 7B, Stockholm.

Object: To benefit the Laplanders spiritually by furnishing them with travelling preachers, schools, the Scriptures, and Christian literature.

Income: Kroner 10,000 ($2600).

Field: Swedish Lappmark.

SWEDISH MISSION IN CHINA—SVENSKA MISSIONEN I KINA (1887).

(*This organization was formerly called the "Erik Folke Mission," after Mr. Erik Folke, their first missionary to China. It is associated with the China Inland Mission, which, however, has no financial responsibility for it. The missionaries of the Swedish Mission in China connected with the C. I. M. are considered as "associate workers" rather than members.*)

Secretary: Rev. Josef Holmgren, Lastmakaregatan 30, Stockholm.

Object: Missions among the heathen in China.

Income: Kroner 42,000 ($10,920).

Fields: Provinces of Shansi, Shensi, and Honan, China.

HOLINESS UNION—HELGELSEFÖRBUNDET (1890).

(*This Society works independently in South Africa and South America, but in China it is auxiliary to the China Inland Mission of England. It is sometimes called the "Sanctification Union." The date given—1890—is that for the beginning of foreign work.*)

Secretary: Rev. A. Kihlstedt, Kumla.

Object: The spread of Christ's Gospel among the heathen, and in the neglected regions of Scandinavia, by sending out missionaries and evangelists.

Income: Kroner 59,615 ($15,500). Of this amount 43,182 kroner ($11,227) were received for foreign missions, and the remainder for home missions.

Fields: Sweden, China, South Africa, and Argentina.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS' MISSION UNION—AKADEMISKA FRIVILLIGES MISSIONSFÖRBUND (1896).

Secretary: Mr. Hans von Holst, Skolgatan 8, Upsala.

Object: (1) To unite all Christian students who are looking forward to the mission call as their life-work, and to make them fit for this service. (2) To induce Christian students to consider seriously the claims of foreign missions.

Income: No income is collected.

Fields: Wherever student volunteers may go.

(NOTE.—There are several other smaller societies in Sweden, concerning which no information is at hand. The following may be mentioned: the Ladies' China Mission, the White Mountain Mission, the East Gotland Mission Union, the Gothenburg Evangelical Mission Union, and the Orebro Mission Union.)

SWITZERLAND.

(The franc may be reckoned as equivalent to 20 cents United States currency, or 10d. English money.)

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

PRESBYTERIAN—FREE CHURCH:

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD OF THE FREE CHURCHES OF FRENCH SWITZERLAND—MISSION DES ÉGLISES LIBRES DE LA SUISSE ROMANDE (1875).

(*Also designated as the "Mission Romande." In the year 1875 the Synod of the Free Evangelical Churches of the Canton de Vaud began a mission in the North Transvaal, which they named the "Mission Vaudoise." The work continued under the care of this Synod until 1883, when the Free Churches of the Synods of Neuchatel and Geneva formed a federation with the Synod of Vaud, and the name of the organization was changed to its present title, as given above.*)

Secretary: Rev. Arthur Grandjean, Chemin des Cèdres, Lausanne.

Object: The evangelization of the Tonga people in Southeast Africa. Contributions are also sent by the Free Churches to the Basel and Paris missionary societies.

Income: Francs 194,794 ($38,959).

Fields: The Transvaal, and near Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa.

(NOTE.—There is in connection with the Swiss-Romande Mission a Medical Committee,—*Commission Médicale de la Mission Romande*,—formed in 1898, for the purpose of providing special financial aid to the Medical Mission at Elim, South Africa, and with a view to assisting the General Council of the Mission Romande in all that pertains to its medical department. The General Secretary of this Committee is M. Louis Calame-Colin, Bôle (Colombier).

Still another organization, named *La Société Immobilière de la Mission Romande*, was formed in 1898, the special object of which is the purchasing of land and the construction of hospitals and other buildings for service in the foreign field of the Mission Romande. The Secretary is M. S. de Perregaux, Neuchatel.

There is in addition a Ladies' Committee of the Auxiliary Association of the Mission Romande,—*Association Auxiliaire en faveur des enfants des missionaires*,—specially designed to educate and care for the children of missionaries of the Mission Romande. The Secretary is Mme. Galland, Lausanne.)

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY—EVANGELISCHE MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT ZU BASEL (1815).

(*For the usual data concerning this Society, see German Section of this Directory.*)

COMMITTEE FOR THE MISSION IN KABYLIA—COMITÉ DE LA MISSION POUR LA KABYLIE (1881).

(*An Intercantonal Committee [Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchatel] to raise funds for Mr. H. S. Mayor, a missionary in Kabylia, North Africa.*)

President: Rev. S. Thomas, Grandson, Vaud.

Object: To aid Mr. Mayor in his mission work among the Moslem Kabyles.

Income: No statement of income received.

Field: Kabylia, North Africa.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

PILGRIM MISSION OF ST. CHRISCHONA—PILGER-MISSION AUF ST. CHRISCHONA (1840).

Mission Inspector: Rev. C. H. Rappard, St. Chrischona, Riehen, Basel.

Object: The training of evangelists at the St. Chrischona Institution for mission work in home and foreign fields.

Income: Francs 168,706 ($33,741). Of this amount about 152,632 francs ($30,526) were spent for European missions, and 16,074 francs ($3215) for foreign missions.

Fields: Switzerland, Germany, Slavonia, and Hungary. Five missionaries have been sent to China, and constitute the St. Chrischona Branch of the China Inland Mission. (See German Section of this Directory.)

III. THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.

(Including Malaysia.)

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE ASIATIC CONTINENT.[1]

I. BURMA.
II. CHINA.
III. INDIA AND CEYLON.
IV. JAPAN AND KOREA.
V. MALAYSIA.
VI. TURKEY.

BURMA.

(The rupee may be reckoned as equivalent to 33⅓ cents United States currency, or 1s. 4d. (15 rupees to the pound) English money. The equivalent in American currency for the English pound which the author has adopted throughout this book is $4.90.)

BASSEIN KAREN HOME MISSION SOCIETY (1850).

(*In connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union.*)

Secretary: No information as to the name and address of the Secretary is at hand.
Object: Evangelistic work among the Kachins in the region of Bhamo, Upper Burma.
Income: No statement of income at hand.
Field: Upper Burma.

RANGOON KAREN HOME MISSION SOCIETY (1854).

(*Organized in 1854 as a home missionary society, but the foreign department was not instituted until 1897. In connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union.*)

Secretary: Rev. T. Thanbyah, Karen Mission, Rangoon, Burma.
Object: Evangelistic work in Meinlongyi, Siam; also home missions.
Income: Rupees 1900 ($633, or £127).
Fields: Burma, and among the Karens of Meinlongyi, Siam.

BURMA BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY (1861).

(*Interdenominational and independent.*)

Honorary Secretary: E. B. Roach, Esq., Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma.
Object: To provide for the publication and circulation of the Holy Scriptures and other religious books in the languages of Burma.
Income: Rupees 2076 ($692, or £138). Of this amount 1653 rupees were from the sales of books, and contributions received on the foreign field.
Field: Burma.

BURMA BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION (1865).

(*In connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union.*)

Secretary: Rev. T. Thanbyah, Karen Mission, Rangoon, Burma.
Object: Evangelistic and educational work for Burma and adjacent countries.
Income: Rupees 3282 ($1094, or £219).
Fields: Among the Talaings, Karens, Shans, Chins, and Burmese in Burma and Siam.

CHINA.

(The Chinese tael may be reckoned as equivalent to 70 cents United States currency, or 2s. 11d. English money, and the Mexican dollar to 50 cents United States currency, or 2s. 1d. English money.)

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA (1838).

Secretary: C. C. Selden, M.D., Macao, China.
Object: Medical missions in Canton and vicinity, especially the support of the Canton Hospital.
Income: $6255 Mexican ($3127 in United States currency). In addition the income from sale of books amounting to $1018 ($509) is reported.
Field: Canton and vicinity.

CANTON RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY (1855).

(*Auxiliary to the Religious Tract Society of London.*)

Secretary: Rev. H. J. Stevens, London Mission, Canton, China.
Object: To supply the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi with Christian literature.
Income: Grant from the Religious Tract Society of London (1898), £30 ($147). Sales, £105 ($515). Total income, £135 ($662).
Field: The books are circulated throughout China.

[1] The miscellaneous character of the societies which are engaged in missionary work on the Continent of Asia, and the incompleteness of the data available, make it undesirable to attempt the classification which has been adopted in previous sections of the Directory. They are therefore arranged in chronological order, the geographical divisions being named in alphabetical succession.

CENTRAL CHINA RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, HANKOW (1876).

(*Interdenominational. Receives an annual grant from the Religious Tract Society of London, but is otherwise independent.*)

President: Rev. Griffith John, D.D., Hankow, China.

Secretary: Rev. Gilbert G. Warren, Hankow, China.

Object: The circulation of books and tracts prepared on the same principles as those of the tract societies of London and America.

Income (1899): Taels 7644 ($5351 in United States currency, or £1092 English money). Of this amount £400 ($1960) were received as a grant from the Religious Tract Society of London.

Fields: Among the Chinese, especially those in Central China.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHINA (1877).

(*Interdenominational.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. A. Silsby, Shanghai, China.

Object: The publication of school-books suited for the use of mission schools, the improvement of the methods of teaching, and the general promotion of educational interests in China.

Income: The last annual income (1900) from sales amounted to $1694 Mexican ($847 United States gold). Additional receipts are derived from entrance fees and annual dues.

Field: China.

CHINESE TRACT SOCIETY, SHANGHAI (1878).

(*Interdenominational and independent.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, D.D., Shanghai, China.

Object: Dissemination of Christian literature among the Chinese.

Income (1898): $5812 Mexican ($2906 in United States currency, or £593 English money). Of this amount £163 ($799) were received as a grant from the Religious Tract Society of London.

Fields: China, and among the Chinese in the United States, Canada, the Sandwich Islands, the Straits Settlements, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries.

SHEO-YANG MISSION (1879).

(*The original Sheo-Yang Mission was disbanded by mutual consent of the members in 1899, but reconstituted under the same name in 1900.*)

Honorary Treasurer in England: Mr. E. J. Edwards, 11 Laureston Place, Dover, England.

Secretary in China (1899): Dr. Arnold Lovitt, Taiyuenfu, Shansi, China.

Object: Evangelistic and medical missions in Shansi Province, China.

Income: £414 ($2029) received in England in 1900. Receipts in China in 1899 were £304 ($1490). Owing to the disorders in China, no statement of income in China for 1900 has been reported.

Field: Shansi Province, China.

NORTH CHINA TRACT SOCIETY, PEKING (1882).

(*Interdenominational and independent.*)

Secretary: Rev. T. Howard Smith, Peking, China.

Object: The publication and distribution of Christian literature in North China, Manchuria, and Mongolia.

Income (1899): £461 ($2260). Of this amount £286 ($1400) were received in subscriptions (£239, or $1175, being a grant from the Religious Tract Society of London), and £175 ($860) from book sales.

Fields: North China, Manchuria, and Mongolia.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF CHINA (1886).

(*Interdenominational.*)

Honorary Secretary: H. W. Boone, M.D., Shanghai, China.

Object: The development of medical missions in China.

Income: "Each member is assessed $2 (Mexican) per annum," but information as to amount thus collected is lacking.

Fields: China, the Straits Settlements, Korea, and Japan.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIAN AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE CHINESE (1887).

(*Undenominational. It is aided by branches, known as the "Christian Literature Society for China," in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, and also by grants from various missionary societies.*)

Secretary: Rev. Timothy Richard, 380 Honan Road, Shanghai, China.

Object: The publication and circulation in China, and elsewhere among the Chinese, of literature based on Christian principles.

Income (1900): $22,695 Mexican ($11,348 in United States currency, or £2359 English money). More than half of this amount was derived from the sale of books.

Fields: China, and among the Chinese in other lands.

PEKING LOCAL COMMITTEE FOR MR. MURRAY'S MISSION TO THE BLIND AND ILLITERATE IN CHINA (1887).

(*Interdenominational. For further particulars, see Scottish Section of this Directory.*)

Director: Rev. William H. Murray, Peking, China.

Treasurer: Professor S. M. Russell, Imperial College, Peking, China.

Object: To promote and develop the system of Mr. Murray for teaching the blind in China.

Income: £1571 ($7698 in United States currency). Of this amount £130 ($637) are income from an endowment fund of about £4000 ($19,600).

Field: China.

NORTH FUHKIEN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, FOOCHOW (1890).

(*Interdenominational and independent.*)

Secretary: Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, Church of England Mission, Foochow, Fuhkien, China.

Object: To print and circulate tracts and Christian books in Fuhkien Province, China.

Income (1899): $2600 Mexican ($1300 in United States currency, or £265 English money), which includes sales.

Field: Northern part of the Province of Fuhkien, China.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR SOCIETY, SHANGHAI (1890).

Secretary: Miss Marietta Melvin, Shanghai, China.

Object: The production of literature in the Shanghai vernacular.

Income: No information at hand.

Field: Shanghai and vicinity.

GOSPEL MISSION (1892).

(*Baptist in its ecclesiastical connection, although not under the supervision of any mission organization, being composed of missionaries laboring independently and supported by individual Baptist churches in the United States.*)

Address: Rev. G. P. Bostick, Gospel Mission, Tai-an, Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu, China, is the author's source of information concerning this Mission.

Object: To preach the Gospel only, including the formation of churches, but having no schools, medical work, or pastors to be supported by funds from outside of China.
Income: About $7000 for foreign missions.
Field: North China.

(NOTE.—Individual Baptist missionaries also work in other sections of China. The same system of individual missionaries supported by single churches has been established, under Baptist auspices, chiefly through the influence of the late Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., in other mission fields than China.)

MISSION AMONG THE HIGHER CLASSES IN CHINA (1894).

(Having an International Council at Peking, and also known as the "International Institute of China.")

Superintendent: Rev. Gilbert Reid, M.A., Peking, China.
(For further particulars, see United States Section of this Directory.)

KIUKIANG TRACT SOCIETY (1894).

(No recent returns. The information given below is taken from the "China Mission Hand Book" of 1896, and the Report of the Religious Tract Society of London for the same year.)

Secretary: The Secretary in 1896 was the Rev. E. S. Little, now of Yangchow, Kiangsu, China.
Object: Publication of evangelistic literature.
Income (1895): $1096 Mexican ($548 in United States currency, or £114 English money).
Field: Province of Kiangsi, China.

CHINA BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY, CANTON (1898).

President: Rev. Roswell H. Graves, M.D., D.D., Canton, China.
Secretary: Rev. R. E. Chambers, Canton, China.
Object: Publication and distribution of Christian literature.
Income: $5000 Mexican ($2500 in United States currency).
Field: Southern China.

WEST CHINA RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, CHUNGKING (1899).

(Interdenominational.)

President: Rev. Spencer Lewis, Chungking, Szechuan, China.
Object: To supply religious literature, especially in Western China.
Income (1899): Grant from the Religious Tract Society of London, £50 sterling ($245).
Field: Province of Szechuan, China.

ST. PETER'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY—SEN PI-TÖ HSING TAO HUI EO (1899).

(This Society has been organized by twelve Christian boys belonging to the Boone School, Wuchang. It is Episcopal in its ecclesiastical connection.)

Director: Rev. R. E. Wood, Boone School, Wuchang, Hupeh, China.
Object: A guild formed for the purpose of studying missions and praying for their success, with the determination to render practical aid in some sphere of service.
Income (1899): $13 United States currency, or £2 13*s.*
Field: India, where a boy is partially supported in a mission school.

CHINA MISSIONARY ALLIANCE (1901).

(An interdenominational organization.)

Provisional Secretary: Rev. W. Nelson Bitton, Shanghai, China.
Object: The promotion and conservation of missionary interests in China.
Income: No statement at hand.
Field: China.

(NOTE.—The author has made an effort to obtain data concerning the work of the independent, individual missionaries in China, but without satisfactory results. All statistical information seems to be inaccessible, and while several missionaries have replied to inquiries, others have failed to do so, and among those who responded to the request for information there seemed to be on the part of some a feeling of hesitation as to the desirability of attempting to furnish returns unless full information could be obtained in all cases. The author has concluded that rather than present a partial and fragmentary report it would be better simply to state in a general note that there are numbers of individual missionaries—in many instances medical men and women—who are engaged in evangelistic and humanitarian work in many of the cities and larger towns of China. The Gospel Mission as inserted in the Directory seems to be composed almost entirely of this class. Such representative workers might also be named as Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Selden, engaged in medical service at Macao, Dr. J. Norman Case of Wei Hai Wei, Drs. G. F. Bergin and A. G. Parrott of Laohokow, Dr. J. Tilsley of Kiukiang, and also Miss M. Gale, M.D., of Shanghai, and Mrs. R. M. Thomson, M.D., of Canton—all medical missionaries. There are many others, both ordained and lay missionaries, amounting in all to over ninety unconnected, independent missionaries (not including the twenty-two members of the Gospel Mission) laboring in different parts of China.)

INDIA AND CEYLON.

(The rupee may be reckoned as equivalent to 33⅓ cents United States currency, or 1s. 4d. (15 rupees to the pound) English money.)

INDIA AND CEYLON AUXILIARIES OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY OF LONDON:

CALCUTTA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1811).

Secretary: Mr. Crayden Edmunds, M.A., 23 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, India.
Object: Circulation of the Scriptures throughout the Bengal Presidency.
Income (1899): Rupees 27,582 ($9194, or £1839).
Field: Bengal Presidency, India.

COLOMBO AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1812).

Secretaries: James Loos, M.D., and Rev. W. C. Fleming, Bible Depot, Colombo, Ceylon.
Object: Circulation of the Scriptures throughout Colombo.
Income (1898): Rupees 4269 ($1423, or £284). Of this amount 1769 rupees were received through sales and subscriptions in India.
Field: Western and Southern Ceylon.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1817).

Secretary: Mr. C. Douglas Green, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, India.

Object: Circulation of the Scriptures throughout the Bombay Presidency.

Income (1899): Rupees 35,409 ($11,803, or £2360). Of this amount 3249 rupees were received from local sources.

Field: Bombay Presidency, India.

MADRAS AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1819).

Secretary: Rev. S. W. Organe, Memorial Hall, Madras, India.

Object: Circulation of the Scriptures throughout the Madras Presidency.

Income: Rupees 45,900 ($15,300, or £3060). This is the grant received in 1899 from the B. F. B. S. No report of local subscriptions has been received.

Field: Madras Presidency, India.

BANGALORE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1825).

Honorary Secretary: Rev. J. A. Vanes, B.A., Mission Road, Bangalore, Mysore, India.

Object: Translation and circulation of the Bible in the Kanarese language.

Income (1899): Rupees 4362 ($1454, or £291). Of this amount 1439 rupees were from the local field.

Fields: Mysore Province, and Kanarese portions of other provinces.

JAFFNA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1839).

Secretary: Rev. W. T. Garratt, B.A., Bible Depot, Jaffna, Ceylon.

Object: Circulation of the Scriptures throughout Jaffna.

Income (1899): Rupees 3660 ($1220, or £244).

Field: Northern and Eastern Ceylon.

NORTH INDIA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, ALLAHABAD (1845).

Secretary: Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, D.D., 11 Clive Road, Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

Object: To coöperate in the preparation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the languages and dialects of the Northwest Provinces.

Income (1899): Rupees 28,000 ($9333, or £1866). It does not appear how much of this income was from local sources.

Fields: Northwest Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces, where Hindi is spoken.

PUNJAB AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1863).

Secretary: Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, Ph.D., Bible Depot, Lahore, Punjab, India.

Object: To coöperate with the British and Foreign Bible Society in the preparation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the languages and dialects current in the Punjab and vicinity.

Income (1899): Rupees 19,320 ($6440, or £1288). Of this amount 4783 rupees were from local sources.

Fields: The Punjab and circumjacent regions.

KANDY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1876).

Secretary: Rev. Robert W. Ryde, M.A., Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

Object: Circulation of the Scriptures throughout Kandy.

Income: No recent information.

Field: Central Ceylon.

INDIA AUXILIARIES OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY OF LONDON:

MADRAS RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY (1818).

(Independent and interdenominational.)

Secretaries: J. Murdoch, Esq., LL.D., and Rev. J. Cooling, B.A., Madras, India.

Superintendent: Mr. A. T. Scott, Madras, India.

Object: The publication and circulation of religious tracts in English and the native languages, on the same principles with those of the Religious Tract Society of London.

Income (1898): Rupees 19,573 ($6524, or £1305). This amount includes a grant from the Religious Tract Society of £154 in money, and 1070 reams of paper.

Fields: The Telugu and Tamil fields, Madras, India.

CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY (1823).

(Independent and interdenominational.)

Secretary: Rev. A. Willifer Young, Bhowanipur, Calcutta, India.

Object: To supply in various languages tracts for distribution among the heathen, Mohammedans, and others; and also books of Christian instruction for schools, and for the spiritual good of professing Christians.

Income (1899): Rupees 30,801 ($10,267, or £2053). Of this amount 27,801 rupees were from local sources.

Field: The whole Province of Bengal, North India.

BANGALORE TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY (1825 .

(Auxiliary to the Religious Tract Society of London.)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. J. A. Vanes, B.A., Bangalore, Mysore, India.

Object: Preparation and dissemination of Christian literature in the Kanarese language.

Income (1899): Rupees 16,465 ($5488, or £1097). Of this amount 15,265 rupees were from local sales and subscriptions.

Fields: The Kanarese-speaking people, chiefly in Mysore Province, India.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY (1827).

(Interdenominational. Auxiliary to the Religious Tract Society of London.)

Secretary: Since the death of Colonel T. A. Freeman, no information of the appointment of his successor is at hand.

Treasurer: Mr. Frank J. Clark, Bombay, India.

Object: To obtain and circulate publications of the Religious Tract Society of London, and more specially to prepare and circulate Christian tracts and books adapted to the wants of the native mind in Western India.

Income (1899): Rupees 5400 ($1800, or £360). This is the amount of grant from the Religious Tract Society of London. No report of local receipts is at hand.

Fields: Western India and the adjacent countries.

NORTH INDIA CHRISTIAN TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY (1848).

(Interdenominational, and working in coöperation with the Religious Tract Society of London. Formerly designated the "Agra Tract Society." The present name was adopted in 1858.)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. J. M. Alexander, D.D., Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

Object: To supply religious tracts and books in various languages, for sale and distribution among the heathen. Mohammedans, and Christians.

Income (1899): Rupees 8715 ($2905, or £581). Of this amount 4530 rupees were from local sources.

Fields: Northwest Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Central India.

SOUTH TRAVANCORE TRACT SOCIETY (1853).

(*Interdenominational, and working in coöperation with the Religious Tract Society of London.*)

Secretary: Rev. A. L. Allan, Nagercoil, Travancore, India.

Object: The circulation of religious tracts among the non-Christian people of South India.

Income (1899): Rupees 810 ($270, or £54). This is the amount of grant from the Religious Tract Society of London. No report of local receipts.

Field: South India.

GUJARAT TRACT SOCIETY (1854).

(*Interdenominational, and working in coöperation with the Religious Tract Society of London.*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. R. W. Sinclair, B.A., Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

Chairman of Publishing Committee: Rev. J. Shillidy, M.A., Surat, Gujarat, India.

Object: The publication of the Scriptures, and their circulation throughout the Provinces of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Income (1899): Rupees 2050 ($683, or £137). Of this amount 1120 rupees were received from local sources.

Fields: Gujarat and Kathiawar Provinces of the Bombay Presidency, India.

PUNJAB RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY (1863).

(*Interdenominational. In connection with the Religious Tract Society of London and other similar societies.*)

Secretary: Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, Ph.D., Bible Depot, Lahore, Punjab, India.

Object: To publish and circulate in various languages, for the promotion of vital godliness, such works as accord with the principles held in common by the several bodies of Christians which coöperate with the Religious Tract Society of London.

Income (1899): Rupees 32,710 ($10,903, or £2181). Of this amount 29,710 rupees were from local sources, chiefly from sales.

Fields: The Punjab and adjacent regions, India.

MALAYALAM RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY (1895).

(*Interdenominational. Its Executive Committee is chosen by the local Church Missionary Society and London Missionary Society Conferences. It receives a grant from the Religious Tract Society of London annually. Formerly it was a branch of the Madras Religious Tract Society and the Christian Literature Society.*)

Treasurer and Convener: Rev. J. H. Bishop, B.A., Trichur, Malabar Coast, South India.

Object: The spread of Christian literature.

Income (1899): Rupees 2622 ($874, or £175). Of this amount 1152 rupees were from local sources.

Fields: Chiefly Travancore and Cochin, South India.

ORISSA TRACT SOCIETY ( ).

(*Baptist in its ecclesiastical connection, but receiving an annual grant from the Religious Tract Society of London.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. Gregory Pike, Cuttack, Bengal, India.

Object: The publication and circulation of Christian tracts and books for the evangelization of the heathen.

Income (1899): Rupees 645 ($215, or £43). Of this amount 345 rupees were from sales at Cuttack. Three other stations are unreported.

Field: Orissa District in Bengal, India.

JAFFNA TRACT SOCIETY ( ).

Secretary: Rev. E. P. Holton, Jaffna, Ceylon.

Object: The circulation of Christian literature throughout Jaffna.

Income (1899): Rupees 195 ($65, or £13). This amount represents only the grant from the Religious Tract Society of London. No report of local receipts at hand.

Field: Northern Ceylon.

CEYLON CHRISTIAN LITERATURE AND RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, TRACT DEPARTMENT (1860).

(*This Society is interdenominational, and was formerly an auxiliary of the Religious Tract Society of London, under the name "Ceylon Religious Tract Society." It is now a branch of the Christian Literature Society for India, but carries on religious tract publication as a separate department, under the same management. It is aided by the Religious Tract Society of London. Further information of the united societies will be found under the Ceylon Branch of the Christian Literature Society.*)

INDIA AND CEYLON BRANCHES OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA:

(NOTE.—For further particulars concerning the Christian Literature Society for India, formerly called the "Christian Vernacular Education Society for India," see English Section of this Directory. The administration of the Society is conducted by a Central Committee in London, composed of members of various denominations of Protestant Evangelical Christians, assisted by Local Committees in India. Such "Local Committees" have been formed in Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Punjab, Bengal, Northwest Provinces and Oudh, and Mysore, each having their own special officers and spheres of work.)

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA (1858).

(*Undenominational, and auxiliary to the Christian Literature Society for India.*)

Secretary: J. S. Haig, Esq., Ahmednagar, Deccan, India.

Object: The circulation and sale of Christian books.

Income: Rupees 15,380 ($5126, or £1025). This represents only the income from local sources, including government grants and school fees.

Field: Bombay Presidency, India.

MADRAS BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA (1859).

(*Undenominational, and auxiliary to the Christian Literature Society for India.*)

General Secretary for South India and Ceylon: J. Murdoch, Esq., LL.D., Madras, India.

Honorary Secretary: Rev. J. Cooling, B.A., Royapettah, Madras, India.

Object: To provide Christian literature for Christian and non-Christian readers.

Income: Rupees 76,928 ($25,642, or £5128). Of this amount 75,446 rupees were from local subscriptions and sales.

Field: Madras Presidency, India.

CEYLON BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE AND RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY FOR INDIA (1860).

(*Undenominational, and auxiliary to the Christian Literature Society for India.*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. J. Passmore, Kalutara, Ceylon.

Object: Publishing school-books and general Christian literature.

Income: Rupees 37,055 ($12,351, or £2470). Of this amount 32,255 rupees were from local sales and contributions.

Field: Ceylon.

PUNJAB BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA (1881).

(*Undenominational. Connected with the Punjab Religious Book Society of Lahore in 1881, but established independently at Lodiana in 1899. Auxiliary to the Christian Literature Society for India.*)

Secretary: Rev. E. M. Wherry, D.D., Lodiana, Punjab, India.

Object: The publication of a pure literature, religious and secular, especially for the educated young men and women of India.

Income: Rupees 2438 ($812, or £162). Of this amount 188 rupees were from local sources.

Fields: The Punjab and adjacent regions, India.

MYSORE BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA (1899).

(*Undenominational, and auxiliary to the Christian Literature Society for India.*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. E. W. Thompson, M.A., Mysore, India.

Object: To provide Christian literature for the Kanarese country.

Income: Rupees 1986 ($662, or £132). This represents only the grants from the Christian Literature Society for India and the Religious Tract Society of London.

Fields: Mysore and other Kanarese regions.

BENGAL BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA ( ).

(*Undenominational, and auxiliary to the Christian Literature Society for India.*)

Secretary: Rev. Joseph Culshaw, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, India.

Object: The circulation and sale of Christian books.

Income: Rupees 7240 ($2413, or £483). This represents only the receipts from local sources.

Field: Bengal Presidency, India.

NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND OUDH BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA ( ).

(*Undenominational, and auxiliary to the Christian Literature Society for India.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. F. Johnson, D.D., Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

Object: The circulation and sale of Christian books.

Income: Rupees 6657 ($2219, or £444). This represents only the receipts from local sources.

Field: Northwest Provinces, including Oudh.

JAFFNA NATIVE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY (1832).

(*Reorganized in present form in 1848. Independent, but working in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the reports of which its statistics are included.*)

Secretary: Rev. T. P. Hunt, Chavagacherry, Jaffna, Ceylon.

Object: The evangelization of the neighboring islands.

Income (1896): Rupees 1427 ($476, or £95).

Fields: The small islands (population, 15,000) lying southwest of Jaffna, at the northern extremity of Ceylon.

Jaffna Women's Foreign Missionary Society ( ).

(*Auxiliary to the Jaffna Native Evangelical Society. Organized by the native Christian women of the district. Membership, about 200, not including the school-girls in the Girls' Auxiliary Society.*)

Secretary:
Object:
Income:
} No information.

Fields: The same as those of the Jaffna Native Evangelical Society.

Jaffna Student Foreign Missionary Society (1900).

(*Formed by students of Jaffna College, and working as an auxiliary to the Jaffna Native Evangelical Society.*)

President: Rev. Richard C. Hastings, M.A., Batticotta, Jaffna, Ceylon.

Object: To send the Gospel to Tamil-speaking people in neglected districts of other lands.

Income: Rupees 600 ($200, or £40).

Field: A tract about Tondi, on the east coast of India, has been assigned by the American Madura Mission as a sphere of work for this new society.

GODAVARI DELTA MISSION (1836).

(*Its ecclesiastical connection is with the "Christians" (commonly called "Open Brethren") in England. The original laborers in this Mission were laymen. It was established by Mr. A. N. Groves.*)

Secretary: Mr. E. S. Bowden, Chettipetta, Godavari, India.

Object: Spread of the Gospel amongst the heathen.

Income: The Mission is a "faith work."

Fields: Bendamurlunka, Godavari, and surrounding villages in the Godavari Delta.

DIOCESE OF COLOMBO (1845).

(*The separation of this diocese from that of Madras took place in 1845. Its ecclesiastical connection is with the Anglican Church Province of India and Ceylon. Missionary work is carried on through the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of England, and also by means of a "General Purpose Fund" raised locally.*)

Secretary: The Registrar of the Diocese of Colombo, Colombo, Ceylon.

Object: The extension of Christ's Kingdom among the unevangelized.

Income: The "General Purpose Fund" is about rupees 7500 ($2500, or £500) annually.

Field: Island of Ceylon.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT KANDY, CEYLON (1854).

(*Independent, but aided by government grant.*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. E. A. Copleston, M.A., Kandy, Ceylon.

Object: Training of boys in various industries, and their general education.

Income: Rupees 9276 ($3092, or £618). Of this amount 6777 rupees were from tuition fees, profits of the various industries, and contributions on the foreign field.

Field: Ceylon.

NATIVE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF MADURA (1854).

(*Organized among Christian Indians of Dindigul, Madura, by missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with whose mission it coöperates.*)

Secretary: No information.

Object: To spread the Gospel by aiding weak churches in the maintenance of their pastors, and also by supporting a band of itinerating evangelists.

Income: About rupees 2000 ($666, or £133) from the foreign field.

Field: The region about Madura, India.

SOUTH INDIA BAPTIST MISSION (1866).

(*Baptist in its ecclesiastical connection, but working independently of any organization.*)

Director: Rev. H. F. Döll, 9 Benson Road, Benson Town, Bangalore, Mysore, India.

Superintendent: Rev. W. A. H. Döll, Beach Road, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly District, India.

Object: Evangelistic, educational, industrial, and church work.

Income: About rupees 1050 ($350, or £70).

Field: South India.

INDIAN HOME MISSION TO THE SANTALS (1867).

(*Evangelical Lutheran in its ecclesiastical connection. Committees have been established in Scotland, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America.*)

Secretary and Treasurer for India: Rev. H. P. Boerresen, Ebenezer, Rampore Haut, Bengal, India.

Object: To bring the Gospel to the heathen Santals and other tribes in the Santal Parganas, and the Santal Christian Colony in Assam.

Income: Rupees 131,678 ($43,893, or £8779). Of this amount 41,535 rupees were received from local sources.

Fields: Santal Parganas, Bengal, and the Assam Colony.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY (1870).

(*For further particulars, see Scottish Section of this Directory.*)

PANCH HOWDS MISSION, POONA (1870).

(*Conducted by the Society of St. John the Evangelist, of Cowley, and the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, of Wantage, England.*)

Provincial Superior: Rev. Father Biscoe, B.A., Bombay, India.

Object: To make Christianity a vital power to the people of India by supporting Christian education, industrial and medical work among them.

Income (1895): Rupees 22,585 ($7528, or £1506). Of this amount 1391 rupees were a balance on hand, and 5558 rupees were from local sources.

Fields: Poona and vicinity, Bombay, India.

BENGAL EVANGELISTIC MISSION (1874).

(*Undenominational. Also designated as the "Gopalgunge Evangelistic Mission." A committee for this Mission is mentioned in the Scottish Section of this Directory. The founder and leading worker is the Rev. M. N. Bose, B.A., B.L.*)

Secretary of the Calcutta Committee: Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A., D.D., Calcutta, Bengal, India.

Object: The evangelization of the heathen Chandars and the building up of a Christian community.

Income (1898): Rupees 8372 ($2791, or £558). Of this amount 1758 rupees were a balance from previous year, 3331 rupees were received from Great Britain, and 3281 rupees were from local sources.

Field: Faridpur District, Bengal, India.

BETHEL SANTHAL MISSION (1875).

(*An English Council of the Bethel Santhal Mission has been established, with headquarters in London. See English Section of this Directory.*)

Founder and Director: Pastor A. Haegert, Bethel, via Jamtara, Bengal, India.

Honorary Secretary in India: Mrs. J. Morris, care of Gostling & Morris, 9 Meadow Street, Bombay, India.

Object: Evangelistic and medical missions in India.

Income: Rupees 13,753 ($4584, or £917).

Field: Bengal, India.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION (1876).

(*Interdenominational and independent.*)

General Secretary: Rev. Richard Burges, 117 Dharamtala Street, Calcutta, India.

Object: The consolidation and expansion of Sunday-school work.

Income (1898): Rupees 3021 ($1007, or £201) from local sources, according to the report of the Union. Besides this, a grant is received every year from the Sunday School Union of England. The amount reported as from local sources is probably incomplete, since each auxiliary in the Empire keeps its own accounts.

Field: Southern Asia. Auxiliaries exist throughout India and Ceylon, and in Burma and the Malay Peninsula.

BENGAL CHURCH UNION (1877).

(*Also known as the "Dent Mission." Church of England in its ecclesiastical connection.*)

Secretary: Rev. A. C. Seal, St. Barnabas' Parsonage, Kidderpur, Calcutta, India.

Object: To bring together the Indian clergy and others living in and around Calcutta for mutual conference on subjects connected with the well-being of the Church in Bengal.

Income: Supported by an income known as the Dent Fund.

Field: Bengal, India.

PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION, SOUTHERN PASTORATE, C.M.S., MADRAS (1884).

Treasurer: Rev. W. D. Clarke, Zion Church, Chintadrepettah, Madras, India.

Object: Evangelization by means of preaching tours voluntarily conducted by native pastors of the Church Missionary Society, Madras.

Income: Rupees 53 ($18, or nearly £4). Only a small income is required, as the preachers pay almost entirely their own expenses on their evangelistic tours.

Field: Villages in the vicinity of Madras, India.

CALCUTTA DIOCESAN BOARD OF MISSIONS (1885).

(*Church of England in its ecclesiastical connection.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. L. Nanson, Bishop's College, 224 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, India.

Object: To give grants in aid of local missionary work in the Diocese of Calcutta and to administer the annual grant of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Income: About rupees 15,000 ($5000, or £1000), besides grant, amounting in 1899 to £3073, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Field: Diocese of Calcutta, India.

MISSION OF THE PUNDITA RAMABAI (1887).

(*Supported largely by contributors in America, Great Britain, and India. See Ramabai Association, United States Section of this Directory.*)

General Superintendent: The Pundita Ramabai, Sharada Sadan, Poona, India.

Object: Work for widows and orphan girls in India.

Income: Rupees 144,245 ($48,082, or £9616).

Field: India.

CHRISTIAN MISSION, DUMARIA, BENGAL (1887).

(*In connection with the Christian Mission, or "Open Brethren," of England.*)

Founder and Director: Rev. William E. Cooper, Dumaria, via Supaul, North Bhagalpur, Bengal, India.
Object: Evangelistic and medical work.
Income: Rupees 1170 ($390, or £78).
Field: North Bhagalpur, Bengal, India.

MADRAS NATIVE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1887).

(*There are four Branch Associations connected with this organization.*)

Secretary: Mr. S. Satthianadhan, M.A., LL.M., Madras, India.
Object: To promote the welfare of the native Christian community.
Income: No information at hand.
Field: Madras Presidency, India.

MIHIJAM MISSION (1888).

(*In connection with the Christian Mission, or "Open Brethren," of England.*)

Resident Missionary: Mr. F. Rowat, Mihijam. Santal Parganas, India.
Object: Evangelistic and educational missions.
Income: No information at hand.
Field: Santal Parganas, India.

ARTHINGTON ABORIGINES MISSION (1889).

(*Undenominational and independent. The Mission was supported entirely by the late Mr. Robert Arthington.*)

Secretary: Mr. H. G. E. de St. Dalmas, Sehore, Central India.
Object: To give the Gospel to unevangelized tribes.
Income: No published report of income.
Field: Assam. The Mission is somewhat of an experiment, and may prove rather a pioneer of other missions than a permanent institution.

KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIAN HILL MISSION (1890).

(*For further particulars, see English Section of this Directory.*)

INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1891).

(*A purely Indian organization, in connection with the American Methodist Episcopal Church, and founded by students of the Methodist Theological Seminary at Bareilly.*)

Patron: Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Methodist Episcopal Mission, India.
President: Rev. H. L. Mukerji, Bareilly, N. W. P., India.
Object: The spreading of the Gospel in India by means of native missionaries.
Income: Rupees 517 ($172, or £34) from local sources.
Field: India.

HIMALAYAN BRANCH OF THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION IN NORTH AMERICA (1892).

(*Auxiliary to the Scandinavian Alliance Mission in North America, founded in 1891. See United States Section of this Directory.*)

Superintendent: Rev. J. F. Frederickson, Ghoom, Darjeeling, North India.
Object: To reach the Tibetans with the Gospel.
Income: About rupees 7800 ($2600, or £520). In addition the average annual contribution from local sources is 363 rupees ($121).
Fields: Northern Bengal, British Bhutan, Sikkim, and Kashmir.

BALAGHAT MISSION (1893).

(*Unconnected with any society or church, and supported by voluntary gifts.*)

Superintendent: Mr. J. Lampard, Baihar, Balaghat, C. P., India.
Treasurer and Secretary: Miss Adeline Lampard, 114 Clapton Common, London, N. E., England.
Object: The evangelization of the heathen.
Income: Rupees 7136 ($2379, or £476). Of this amount 660 rupees were a balance from a previous account.
Field: Central Provinces, India.

RANAGHAT MEDICAL MISSION (1893).

(*Church of England in its ecclesiastical connection, but independent of any society. It is carried on under the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese.*)

Director: James Monro, Esq., C.B., Ranaghat, Nuddea, Bengal, India.
Secretary and Treasurer: C. G. Monro, B.A., M.B., B.C., Ranaghat, Nuddea, Bengal, India.
Object: "To carry out, so far as within the power of the missionaries, the last command of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the method followed by our Lord, namely, teaching, preaching, and healing."
Income (1897): Rupees 10,498 ($3499, or £700). The members of the staff support the Mission. The Mission Hospital is aided by contributions from friends.
Field: Ranaghat, in the district of Nuddea, Lower Bengal, with a rural population of 260,000.

POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION (1893).

(*Unsectarian and interdenominational. The Mission has Australasian and Indian organizations, which mutually assist each other.*)

Founder and Director: Mr. Charles F. Reeve, Evangelistic Hall, East Street, Poona, Bombay, India.
Corresponding Secretary: Miss E. L. Waller, Evangelistic Hall, East Street, Poona, Bombay, India.
Object: The spread of the Gospel among the unevangelized.
Income (1900): Rupees 197,025 ($65,675, or £13,135). Of this amount 56,325 rupees were a balance on hand, and 108,060 rupees were from local sources.
Field: India.

CEYLON AND INDIAN GENERAL MISSION (1893).

(*For further particulars, see Addenda of the English Section of this Directory.*)

CHRISTIAN MISSION AT KARMATAR (1894).

(*This society is in connection with the Christian Mission, commonly called "Open Brethren," of England.*)

Missionary in Charge: Mr. Walter Hearn, Mission House, Karmatar, Bengal, India.
Object: "To preach Christ and Him crucified, that sinners might be saved."
Income: No statement at hand.
Field: Santal Parganas, Bengal, India.

NILGIRI EVANGELISTIC MISSION (1894).

Founder and Agent: Mr. I. A. Samuel, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills, India.

Object: To preach the Gospel of Christ to non-Christians among the Hill Tribes, estate coolies, and domestic servants, scattered in different parts of the Nilgiri Hills, and to distribute handbills, tracts, and Bible portions.

Income: Supported by voluntary contributions, but no statement is at hand.

Field: Nilgiri Hills, India.

NORTH INDIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR CHRISTIAN WOMEN (1894).

(See also English Section of this Directory.)

Principal: Miss Edith M. Brown, M.D., Lodiana, India.

Honorary Corresponding Secretary: Miss Greenfield, Lodiana, India.

Object: To train as medical missionaries such women as desire to engage in zenana medical missions.

Income: Rupees 18,628 ($6209, or £1242). In addition to this amount for the General Fund, a sum of 20,462 rupees ($6821, or £1364) was received, according to the Report of 1899–1900, for various Hospital, Building, Scholarship, and other Special Object Funds.

Fields: The Punjab and adjacent regions, India.

CHRISTIAN MISSION AT SOLAPURAM (1895).

(In connection with the Christian Mission, commonly called "Open Brethren," of England.)

Missionary in Charge: Mr. T. H. Maynard, Solapuram, Tinnevelly, India.

Object: The evangelization of the natives of the Tinnevelly District.

Income: Rupees 8250 ($2750, or £550).

Field: Tinnevelly District, India.

DAUGHTERS OF INDIA ASSOCIATION (1895).

(An independent organization, founded by Indian Christian ladies.)

Founder and Secretary: Miss Sharat Chuckerbutty, M.A., 6 Katra Road, Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

Object: Maintenance of the Victoria Girls' Home, established at Allahabad for the care of famine-suffering girls.

Income: Voluntary subscriptions from Indian Christians. No statement at hand.

Field: The Northwest Provinces, India.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY MISSION (1895).

(Independent.)

Founder and Agent: Mr. Samuel Manickam, Saidapet, Madras, India.

Object: By means of tracts and books to propagate the Gospel of Christ among railway passengers and employees.

Income (1898): Rupees 942 ($314, or £63) from the foreign field. About half of this amount was contributed by native Christians, the rest being from foreign residents.

Fields: Railways of South India and Ceylon.

TELUGU BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY (1895).

Secretary: Rev. John McLaurin, Ootacamund, Madras, India.

Object: To provide Christian literature for the Telugus.

Income: Rupees 1620 ($540, or £108) from home sources.

Field: South India.

KHALSA PRAYER UNION (1896).

(For further particulars, see English Section of this Directory.)

COLOMBO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (1896).

(Interdenominational.)

Honorary Treasurer: Rev. J. H. Nathanielsz, Colombo, Ceylon.

Object: To provide indigent children with an elementary education in English, and instruction in some useful industry.

Income: Rupees 4259 ($1419, or £284) from the foreign field.

Field: Ceylon.

CHRISTIAN MISSION AT BELGAUM (1897).

(In connection with the Christian Mission, commonly called "Open Brethren," of England.)

Missionary in Charge: Mr. E. W. McGavin, Belgaum, Bombay, India.

Object: Evangelization through the preaching of the Word of God.

Income: No statement at hand.

Field: Belgaum District, Bombay, India.

BOMBAY INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1897).

(An outgrowth of the "Christian Alliance of Bombay," or, as it was later called, the "Western India Native Christian Union.")

President: N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Bombay, India.

Object: To unite all Indian Christians, irrespective of sect or denomination, and to promote their moral and social welfare by every legitimate means.

Income: Rupees 160 ($53, or £10).

Field: Bombay Presidency, India.

NEPAUL MISSION (1897).

(An independent mission founded by Mr. and Mrs. Innes Wright.)

Superintendent: Mr. John W. Innes Wright, Sukhia Pokhri, Darjeeling, India.

Object: To reach with the Gospel some of the 3,000,000 people living inside the "closed land" of Nepaul. The agencies employed are evangelistic and medical.

Income: Rupees 2015 ($672, or £134) for mission work; the missionaries receive no salary. Of this amount about 210 rupees were from local sources.

Fields: Nepaul and western side of British Sikkim, India.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN REALM MISSION (1897).

(Unsectarian and interdenominational. Known in India as the "Raj-i-Masih.")

President and Founder: Mr. Arthur S. Paynter, Kalimati, via Almora, N. W. P., India.

Representative in England: Mrs. Keer, "Mornington," Malvern Link, Worcestershire, England.

Object: To preach the Gospel in unevangelized parts of India, and to coöperate with native workers in evangelizing their own country.

Income (1899): Rupees 5050 ($1683, or £337). Of this amount 605 rupees were from the foreign field.

Field: Northwest Provinces of India.

SOUTH INDIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1897).

(An interdenominational and international association of missionaries.)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. W. H. Findlay, M.A., Karur, Coimbatoor, Madras, India.

Object: Interchange of information and views regarding mission work, and to secure consultation and united action.

Income: Rupees 458 ($153, or £31).

Field: South India.

TELUGU BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY (1897).

Secretary: The Secretary may be addressed care of American Baptist Mission, Ramapatam, India.

Object: The evangelization of neglected tribes within the bounds of the Telugu country.

Income: Supported by the Telugu Christians, but no statement of income is at hand.

Field: Ramapatam, in the Telugu region of India.

RAILWAY MISSION OF INDIA (1898).

(*Undenominational in character.*)

General Secretary in England: Richard Nixon, B.A., 1 Adam Street, Strand, London, England.

Agent for India: Rev. Thomas Pollock, 9 Princes Road, Jamalpur, Bengal, India.

Object: To preach the Gospel to railway employees by means of special missions at large centres, and by weekly meetings for prayer, Bible study, and evangelistic addresses; to elevate the standards of Christian living, and to advocate the cause of temperance, the care of the injured, and the moral and social well-being of all grades.

Income: Rupees 600 ($200, or £40).

Fields: East Indian Railway System specially, but including all railway men in India.

PIONEER MISSION TO THE ABORS (1899).

(*Two former missionaries of the Arthington Aborigines Mission — Mr. J. Herbert Lorrain and Mr. F. W. Savidge — have commenced this work among the Abors on an independent basis, receiving financial aid from the Missionary Pence Association and Information Bureau of London. It is also called the "Assam Frontier Pioneer Mission."*)

Treasurer in England: Mr. Thomas G. Rogers, 53 Talbot Road, Highgate, London, N., England.

Object: The evangelization of the Abors in Assam.

Income: Rupees 1500 ($500, or £100) have been guaranteed annually for a period of five years from 1899.

Field: The northeast frontier of British India.

INDIAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1899).

(*Baptist in its ecclesiastical connection, but independent in administration and finances.*)

Secretary: No information at hand.

Object: To evangelize the people by native evangelists independently of foreign funds and foreign control.

Income: No information at hand.

Fields: East Bengal and the Northwest Provinces, India.

CHRISTIAN MISSION FEDERATION (1900).

(*Interdenominational.*)

President: Mr. Washington Blackhurst,
Honorary Treasurer: Mr. E. Clarkson, } No address at hand.

Object: The extension of the Kingdom of God by union, for mutual strength, of various unattached missions.

Income: No statement at hand.

Fields: This Federation is still in a formative stage.

SOUTH TRAVANCORE NATIVE CHRISTIAN EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY (1900).

(*Independent and self-supporting, but coöperating with the L. M. S. of England.*)

Secretary: Rev. C. Satthianathan, London Missionary Society, Nagercoil, India.

Object: Mission work by native Christians, supported by funds locally collected, and without help from England, the greater part of the work being among non-Christians.

Income: Rupees 288 ($96, or £19).

Fields: Neyoor and Southwest India, from Quilon southward.

INDEPENDENT PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION (1901).

Secretary: Mr. P. Dorasawmy Pillai, 25 Muthialu Naicken Street, Pursewaukum, Madras, India.

Object: To preach the Gospel of Christ according to His last command.

Income: No statement at hand.

Field: India.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT OF INDIA AND CEYLON ( ).

(*Interdenominational.*)

Chairman: J. Campbell White, M.A., Calcutta, India.

General Secretary: Frank Anderson, B.A., Bombay, India.

Object: To coöperate with the Y. M. C. A. in caring for the spiritual welfare and the comfort of students and other English-speaking Indians who may be found at Bombay.

Income: No information at hand.

Fields: India and Ceylon.

INTERCOLLEGIATE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CEYLON ( ).

(*Closely allied with the Student Volunteer Movement of India and Ceylon.*)

Secretary: J. Campbell White, M.A., Calcutta, India.

Object: The promotion of Y. M. C. A. work among the students of India and Ceylon colleges.

Income: No information at hand.

Fields: India and Ceylon.

BURWAY INDIGENOUS MISSION ( ).

(*Under the supervision of, and supported by, the Gossner's Lutheran Mission, at Ranchi.*)

Member of Committee: Mr. C. Kumar, Ranchi, Bengal, India.

Object: Evangelistic and medical missions.

Income: No information at hand.

Fields: The Kols of the District of Lohardugga, India.

(NOTE.— There are a number of smaller missions in various parts of India concerning which the author has not succeeded in obtaining definite data. In some instances, although the title would seem to imply an independent status, they were found to be part of the activities of the regular foreign missionary agencies. In other cases they represented the individual effort of native Christians and their families, being either self-supporting, or sustained by private funds from personal contributors. If their status seemed to justify it, they have been inserted so far as known. In several instances no information is at hand but the name. Among the latter may be mentioned as examples: the "Hope and Live Mission" and the "Church Evangelical Society," both at Ahmedabad; the "Indigenous Mission to the Bheels and Mangs," the "Madras Tamil Mission," and others.

In India also, as in China, there are many independent missionaries, not identified with any society, concerning whose work only meagre data could be obtained. The names of at least fifty, for the most part so-called "Open Brethren," are known to the author, but little available data beyond this have been ascertained. Lives of great sacrifice and usefulness are often devoted to evangelistic and philanthropic service among less favored communities, in obscure and not easily accessible regions. The ministry to the victims of famine during recent years has been of special value. There are also many self-supporting missionaries, in addition to those reported by regular societies, engaged in independent evangelistic and humanitarian work.)

JAPAN.

(The Japanese silver yen or dollar may be reckoned as equivalent to 50 cents United States currency, or 2s. English money. The gold yen is equal to the United States gold dollar, or to about 4s. English money.)

UNIVERSITY OF THE DOSHISHA, KYOTO (1875).

(*The name Doshisha signifies "One Aim Society." It was founded by Dr. Neesima, beginning as an academy, with a theological department, as early as 1875, and from its inception was a Japanese organization.*)

Secretary: Mr. S. Tsutsui, Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan.

Object: To provide Christian educational opportunities for Japanese young men.

Income: Yen 5000. (This amount represents Japanese gold yen or dollars, equivalent to the same sum in United States gold.)

Field: Japan.

JAPAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—NIPPON DENDO GWAISHA (1879).

(*Independent, but ecclesiastically connected with the "Kumiai [Congregational] Churches of Japan."*)

Secretary: Rev. A. Miyake, Osaka, Japan.

Object: Evangelistic, being the home missionary society of the Kumiai Churches.

Income: Yen 3376 ($1688 in United States gold). The total contributions of the native Christians of the Kumiai Churches for all church purposes amounted to 31,745 yen ($15,872) in 1900.

Fields: The cities of Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Kochi, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Fukui, and Wakuya, Japan.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE OF JAPAN—DŌ MEI KWAI (1880).

Secretary: Address Secretary of Evangelical Alliance of Japan, care of Young Men's Christian Association, Tokyo, Japan.

Object: To promote evangelical unity and further the interests of the Gospel in Japan.

Income: No statement at hand.

Field: Japan.

SCRIPTURE UNION OF JAPAN—SEISHO NO TOMO (1883).

(*Interdenominational and independent.*)

Secretary: W. Norton Whitney, M.D., 17 Hikawacho, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan.

Object: To encourage the reading and circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

Income: Yen 2000 ($1000 in United States gold). Of this amount 800 yen were received from local sources, and the remainder from the English Scripture Union and friends in the United States.

Field: The whole of Japan.

AKASAKA HOSPITAL, TOKYO (1886).

(*Undenominational and independent. The dispensary connected with this hospital was organized in 1883.*)

Secretary: W. Norton Whitney, M.D., 17 Hikawacho, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan.

Object: To heal the sick and preach the Gospel. A training class for nurses is also conducted.

Income: Yen 4000 ($2000 in United States gold). About one half of this amount is received from local contributions and fees.

Fields: Tokyo and vicinity.

OKAYAMA ORPHAN ASYLUM (1887).

(*Interdenominational and independent, but specially in affiliation with the Kumiai Churches.*)

Superintendent: Mr. J. Ishii, Okayama Orphan Asylum, Okayama, Japan.

Object: To care for homeless children.

Income: Yen 21,619 ($10,810 in United States gold). Of this amount about $3000 were received from abroad, and $7810 from local sources.

Field: Japan; orphans being received from all parts of the country.

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY MISSION, TOKYO (1887).
ST. HILDA'S MISSION, TOKYO (1887).

(*The above missions are supported by the Guild of St. Paul, London. See English Section of this Directory.*)

BIBLE SOCIETIES' COMMITTEE FOR JAPAN (1890).

(*In 1890 a union of the Bible societies in Japan was consummated between the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Bible Society of Scotland.*)

United States Agent: Rev. Henry Loomis, 60 Settlement, Yokohama, Japan.

British Agent: Mr. F. Parrott, 60 Settlement, Yokohama, Japan.

Object: Publishing and circulating the Scriptures in Japan.

Income: Yen 34,824 ($17,412). Of this amount $13,118 represents the grants from the Bible societies, as follows: A. B. S., $5836; B. F. B. S., $3793; and N. B. S. S., $3489. The receipts from local sources amount to $4294.

Field: Japan.

RAILWAY MISSION (1892).

(*Auxiliary to the Scripture Union; also in connection with the Railway Missions of England.*)

Secretary: Miss E. R. Gillett, 17 Hikawacho, Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan.

Object: Missions among railway men in Japan.

Income: £60 ($294). Used for native helper and travelling secretary.

Field: Along all the railway lines in Japan.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MISSION (1892).

(*A branch of the Scripture Union; also in connection with the Post and Telegraph Mission of England.*)

Secretary: Mrs. George Braithwaite, 45 Shimo Rokuban-cho, Tokyo, Japan.

Object: Missions among the employees of the postal and telegraph organizations in Japan.

Income: £90 ($441).

Field: Japan.

POLICE MISSION (1893).

(*In connection with the Christian Police Association of England.*)

Secretary: No address at hand.

Object: Missions among the police force in Japan.

Income: £120 ($588).

Field: Japan.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN JAPAN — NIHON KIRISUTO KYOKWAI DENDO KYOKU (1894).

(*Working in connection with the churches and preaching-places of the Church of Christ in Japan. Home missions were commenced in 1879.*)

Secretary: The name of the Secretary is not known, but the Secretary (1901) of the Council of Missions coöperating with the Church of Christ in Japan is the Rev. B. C. Haworth, 6 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.

Object: Home and foreign missions.

Income: Yen 1379 ($689). This represents the native contributions for foreign missions. The contributions of native Christians of the Church of Christ in Japan for all church purposes amounted to 27,633 yen ($13,816) in 1900.

Fields: Japan and outlying islands.

FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN (1894).

(*Interdenominational and independent. Supported only partially by Christian contributors.*)

Secretary: Mr. Y. Honda, 49 Nakazaka, Kudan, Tokyo, Japan.

Object: To promote the general interests of education in Korea, and conduct schools in various places.

Income: Yen 5000 ($2500).

Field: Korea, where two schools of academic grade are conducted — one in Seoul and the other in Chin-ju.

JAPAN BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY (1898).

(*Interdenominational and independent. The American Tract Society made its first grant of $208 to aid in the creation of a Christian literature in Japan in the year 1874. Committees representing the British and American societies were formed, and united in 1881. In 1898 the above Society was organized.*)

Treasurer: Professor M. N. Wyckoff, Ph.D., Tokyo, Japan.

Object: The publication and circulation of Christian tracts and books.

Income: Yen 3058 ($1529). This represents only the grant of the Religious Tract Society. No report of income from local sources is at hand.

Field: Japan.

ARMY AND NAVY MISSION CLUB, YOKOSUKA (1899).

Superintendent: Mr. Hirokichi Sato, Army and Navy Mission Club, Yokosuka, Japan.

Object: Christian work in the Japanese Army and Navy.

Income: About 500 yen ($250). A building to cost about 5000 yen is soon to be ready.

Field: Army and Navy of Japan.

COMMITTEE OF COÖPERATING CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN JAPAN (1901).

Secretary: Rev. T. M. MacNair, 2 Nishimachi, Nihonenoki, Tokyo, Japan.

Object: To promote coöperation and further the common aims of the churches in Japan.

Income: Missions coöperating are pledged to provide at least 500 yen per annum.

Field: Japan.

(NOTE.— The independent and unattached missionaries of Japan number about twenty-five. Some among them have forwarded interesting statements of their work, but information has been received from only a very few. Mr. and Mrs. E. Snodgrass (1888), Tokyo, engage in evangelistic work, and Mr. Snodgrass, besides conducting an industrial printing-press, publishes a Christian monthly journal, entitled *The Voice*. The Rev. and Mrs. Cameron Johnson (1892), Kobe, have established a night school for young men, and conduct an emergency sanitarium for all evangelical missionaries. The Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Bishop, the Rev. F. A. Wagner, and a number of lady missionaries are identified with various mission efforts in different parts of the country.)

KOREA.

(The Japanese silver yen (50 cents gold) is the coin most used in Korea. A new Korean coinage is contemplated, but has not yet been put in circulation.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION IN KOREA AND SHINGKING, MANCHURIA (1889).

Bishop in Charge: Rt. Rev. C. J. Corfe, Seoul, Korea.

Object: Evangelistic, medical, and philanthropic missionary work in Korea and Manchuria.

Income: £2000. This is about the amount received annually by the Bishop in grants from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, including some additional contributions from interested friends. Of the twenty-six foreign missionaries only three receive any compensation beyond board and lodging.

Fields: Korea and the Province of Shingking, Manchuria.

KOREAN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, SEOUL (1890).

(*Undenominational and independent.*)

Secretary: Rev. H. G. Underwood, D.D., Seoul, Korea.

Superintendent: Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, A.M., Seoul, Korea.

Object: The publication and distribution of Christian literature in Korea.

Income: Yen 2432 ($1216). Of this amount $241 was a grant from the R. T. S., and $975 income from local sources.

Field: Korea.

KOREA ITINERANT MISSION ( ).

(*This seems to be an organization of travelling evangelists, but no information is at hand as to date or further details of its work.*)

MALAYSIA.

(The florin or guilder of the Netherlands East Indies may be reckoned as equivalent to 40 cents United States currency, or 1s. 8d. English money.)

REFORMED CHURCH OF THE NETHERLANDS IN THE EAST INDIES—GEREFORMEERDE KERK IN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIË.

(*This Church is officially supported by the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It in turn supports missionaries and native preachers in several of the neighboring islands.*)

Secretary: No information at hand.

Object: Evangelistic labor among native Christians and others.

Income: The Government provides almost entirely the support of the missionaries, but no information has been received as to amount of the grant, or of the Church contributions.

Fields: The Moluk, or Molucca, Islands, and the northern part of Celebes.

SOCIETY FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS AT BATAVIA—GENOOTSCHAP VOOR IN- EN UITWENDIGE ZENDING TE BATAVIA (1851).

(*The above organization, although located in the East Indies, has also been entered under the Netherlands Section, as it acts for home societies.*)

Secretary: Rev. A. de Haan, Buitenzorg, near Batavia, Java.

Object: To act as an agency for several Dutch missionary societies working in the Netherlands East Indies.

Income: No income of this organization can be reported, as it acts as an agency only.

Field: The Netherlands East Indies.

MISSION TO THE SANGIR AND TALAUT ISLANDS—ZENDING OP DE SANGIR EN TALAUT EILANDEN (1855).

(*In an historical sketch of mission effort in Sangir we find the statement that Van de Velden van Capellan went there, under the auspices of the Netherlands Missionary Society, on a visit of observation in 1855, and initiated with much promise large missionary plans.*)

Resident Missionary: Mr. Paul Kelling, Oeloe, Island of Siauw, res. Menado, Sangir Islands, Netherlands East Indies.

Object: Mission work on the Sangir and Talaut groups of islands.

Income: The support of the missionaries is assumed by the Dutch Government, but no information as to the amount appropriated has been received.

Fields: Sangir and Talaut Islands.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MISSION LEAGUE—NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE ZENDINGBOND (1881).

(*This society has also been entered in the Netherlands Section of this Directory.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. Verhoeven, Kadipaten, via Soemedang, West Java, Netherlands East Indies.

Object: A league of missionaries of the different societies, or associations, laboring in the Netherlands East Indies, organized to promote missions, according to the Word of God.

Income: Florins 1500 ($600). The income is used for travelling and other expenses in connection with conferences.

Field: Netherlands East Indies.

SALATIGA MISSION IN JAVA—SALATIGA-ZENDING OP JAVA (1887).

(*The Mission was commenced in 1854 by Mrs. le Jolle, in connection with the Netherlands Missionary Society, but the present organization dates from 1887. It is now a "faith mission," the missionaries having no fixed stipend, but receiving such sums as are sent them from the Utrecht Committee and the Neukirchen Society. See Netherlands Section of this Directory.*)

Resident Missionary: Rev. C. A. J. van Engelen, Kedoeng Djatti, bij Kalitjéret, res. Semarang, Java, Netherlands East Indies.

Object: Evangelical mission in Salatiga, Java.

Income: Florins 9756 ($3902).

Field: Middle Java.

EVANGELICAL UNION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (1901).

(*Interdenominational and independent.*)

Secretary: Rev. L. P. Davidson, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Object: To unite all the evangelical forces in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of securing comity and effectiveness in their missionary operations.

Income: None as yet reported.

Field: The Philippine Islands.

ST. GEORGE'S TAMIL MISSION ASSOCIATION, PENANG ( ).

Superintendent: Rev. Mr. Dunkerley, M.A., Penang, Straits Settlements.

Object: Evangelistic and philanthropic work among the Tamils.

Income: Rupees 250 ($84).

Field: Penang, Straits Settlements.

TURKEY.

(The Turkish piaster may be reckoned as equivalent to 4 cents United States currency, or 2d. English money.)

HARPOOT EVANGELICAL UNION (1866).

(*Congregational in its ecclesiastical connection, but independent in its operations.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. K. Browne, Harpoot, Turkey.

Object: Evangelization of Kurdistan.

Income: $269 United States currency. This is entirely from local sources.

Fields: Farkin, Kilise, Redwan, and Til, Asia Minor.

GREEK EVANGELICAL UNION IN TURKEY (1883).

(*Formerly called "Greek Evangelical Alliance." An independent organization.*)

Secretary: Rev. X. P. Moschou, Ph.D., Smyrna Rest, Smyrna, Turkey.

Object: To give the Gospel to the Greeks through the Greeks.

Income: Piasters 79,587 ($3183, or £663).

Fields: Western Asia Minor and South Black Sea Coast.

ZOOLMETE NOOR SOCIETY (1892).

(*A foreign missionary society conducted by members of the Talas Y. P. S. C. E.*)

Recording Secretary: Mr. Dikran Yazijian, Cesarea, Turkey.

Treasurer: Mr. H. K. Wingate, Cesarea, Turkey.

Object: Sending the Gospel to foreign lands.

Income: $29 United States currency.

Fields: China, Japan, and South Africa (through missionaries of the American Board).

(NOTE.—The members of the Zoolmete Noor Society are pledged to give at least 10 paras (1 cent) each week. The present membership (1900) is 50.)

MARSOVAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH (1899).

(*Independent and self-supporting.*)

Secretary: Address Professor A. G. Sivastian, Ph.D., Marsovan, Turkey—one of a committee of five.

Object: Evangelization of villages and hamlets not yet responsive to the Gospel, in the field of the Marsovan station.

Income: $158 United States currency.

Fields: Marsovan out-stations.

IV. AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

I. AUSTRALIA. II. NEW ZEALAND. III. TASMANIA. IV. OCEANIA.

AUSTRALIA.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

FARIDPUR MISSION, INCORPORATED (1864).
(*Formerly called the "South Australian Baptist Missionary Society."*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. John Price, King William Road, Hyde Park, Adelaide, South Australia.
Object: The support of missions in the Faridpur and Pubna Districts, India.
Income: £938.
Fields: Faridpur and Pubna Districts, Bengal, India.

Ladies' Zenana Committee ( ).
(*Auxiliary to the Faridpur Mission.*)

Secretary: Mrs. A. S. Neill, "Dunbarra," North Adelaide, South Australia.
Object: To reach the women of India through the ministration of Christian women.
Income: No statement received.
Fields: Faridpur and Pubna Districts, Bengal, India.

Missionary Prayer Union (1899).
(*Auxiliary to the Faridpur Mission.*)

Secretary: Miss L. Good, Austral Terrace, Malvern, South Australia.
Object: Daily prayer for the missionaries and their work in its various departments.
Income: No statement received.
Fields: Faridpur and Pubna Districts, Bengal, India.

Young Helpers' League ( ).
(*Auxiliary to the Faridpur Mission.*)

Secretary: Miss B. Green, care of Mr. A. S. Neill, Ware Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.
Object: Work in behalf of the Faridpur Mission.
Income: £36.
Field: Assisting the Faridpur Mission in its work.

VICTORIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION (1885).
(*In 1865 two auxiliaries to the English Baptist Missionary Society were founded in Victoria, which became independent, and amalgamated in 1885.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. H. Goble, Footscray, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Object: The conversion of the pagan Garos, Hindus, and Moslems.
Income: £1595.
Field: Mymensingh District, East Bengal, India.

BAPTIST:

Baptist Women's Missionary Union (1895).
(*Auxiliary to the Victorian Baptist Foreign Mission.*)

Honorary Secretary: Mrs. Templeton, "Kilmaurs," Torrisdale Road, Toorak, Victoria, Australia.
Object: To send the Gospel to the people of India.
Income: £205.
Field: Mymensingh District, East Bengal, India.

QUEENSLAND BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1887).
(*The Queensland Baptist Missionary Society was formed in 1885, and some foreign work was thus carried on until 1887, when a separate society was organized, and designated as the Queensland Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Mr. George H. Buzacott, Post and Telegraph Department, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
Object: To carry the Gospel to the women of India.
Income: £388.
Field: Noakhali, East Bengal, India.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1892).

General Secretary: Rev. F. Hibberd, "Sarum," Carlingford, New South Wales, Australia.
Object: The evangelization of the heathen.
Income: £450.
Field: Comilla, South Tipperah District, India.

Ladies' Zenana Mission ( ).
(*Auxiliary to the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of New South Wales.*)

Secretary: Miss Grace Taylor, "Garfield," Dudley Street, Coogee, New South Wales, Australia.
Object: The evangelization of the women of India.
Income: £63.
Field: Comilla, South Tipperah District, India.

BAPTIST:

Girls' Zenana Aid Society ( ).

(*Auxiliary to the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of New South Wales.*)

President: Mrs. F. E. Harry, 1 Macleay Villas, Roslyn Gardens, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Object: To assist the parent society in the work of evangelization of the heathen in India.

Income: No information at hand.

Field: Comilla, South Tipperah District, India.

WEST AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST UNION (1896).

(*Incorporated in 1897.*)

Secretary: Mr. G. H. Cargeeg, Stirling Street, Perth, West Australia.

Object: Work of evangelization among the numerous Aborigines within the colony.

Income: No statement at hand.

Field: Work among the Aborigines in West Australia.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

NEW SOUTH WALES CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1825).

(*Reconstituted in 1892. In connection with the English Church Missionary Society.*)

Honorary Lay Secretary: C. R. Walsh, Esq., Supreme Court, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Object: To correspond with the C. M. S., and generally to act on its behalf in the Colony of New South Wales, and in any neighboring colony not possessing a similar organization. To send missionaries to the mission fields occupied by the C. M. S. To engage in missionary work in such other fields, not occupied by the C. M. S., as the Providence of God may direct.

Income: £1750.

Fields: Ceylon, the Northwest Provinces, India, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Persia, Turkish Arabia, South China, Palestine, and the Mission to the Chinese in New South Wales.

Ladies' Committee of the New South Wales Church Missionary Association ( ).

(*Auxiliary to the New South Wales Church Missionary Association.*)

Honorary Secretary: Mrs. E. H. Sully, C. M. A. Depot, 77 The Strand, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Object: "To aid the Church Missionary Association in such ways as ladies would be best able to assist."

Income: £240.

Field: Assisting the New South Wales Church Missionary Association.

New South Wales Branch of the Gleaners' Union (1889).

(*Auxiliary to the New South Wales Church Missionary Association. There are 57 local branches in connection with the Union.*)

General Secretary: Miss M. Harper, "Sunnyside," Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia.

Object: Aiding the New South Wales Church Missionary Association by securing subscribers to the missionary periodicals, preparing missionary boxes, and quickening prayerful interest in its work.

Income: £92.

Field: Assisting the New South Wales Church Missionary Association.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

New South Wales Sowers' Band (1894).

(*Auxiliary to the New South Wales Church Missionary Association. There are 44 local branches in connection with the Band.*)

Honorary Central Secretary: Miss M. Harper, "Sunnyside," Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia.

Object: To unite Australian girls and boys with children all over the world in praying and working for missions.

Income: £90, of which amount about £75 were contributed to missions.

Field: Assisting the New South Wales Church Missionary Association.

AUSTRALIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS (1850).

(*The "Bellenden Ker Mission" in Queensland is a branch of the work of the Australian Board of Missions, as is also the Mission to New Guinea, which, like the Melanesian Mission, has organizations in the various colonies for the collection of funds.*)

Honorary Secretary of the Executive Council: Rev. John Dixon, St. Thomas' Rectory, Balmain West, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Object: To evangelize the heathen races in Australia, New Guinea, and some of the Melanesian islands.

Income: No statement received. The income for foreign work received by the Australian Board of Missions is evidently devoted largely to the support of the New Guinea Mission.

Fields: Australia and New Guinea (Dogura).

DIOCESE OF NEW GUINEA (1891).

(*Also called the "New Guinea Mission." The Mission was founded in 1891, and the Diocese [Anglican] was established in 1898.*)

Bishop of the Diocese: Rt. Rev. Montagu John Stone-Wigg, M.A., Bartle Bay, British New Guinea, via Australia.

Bishop's Commissaries in Sydney: Rev. W. Flower, St. Mark's Rectory, and Rev. W. I. Carr Smith, St. James' Rectory, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.

Object: The evangelization of the Northeast Coast of British New Guinea.

Income: £3020.

Field: Northeast Coast of British New Guinea—from Cape Ducie to the German boundary.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION FOR THE COLONY OF VICTORIA (1892).

("*With which is incorporated the Australasian Branch of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, and the Church Missions to the Jews, Syrians, Aborigines, and Chinese in Victoria.*" *In connection with the Church Missionary Society of England.*)

Secretaries: Rev. E. J. Barnett, M.A., and Rev. A. C. Kellaway, M.A., The Block, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Object: Evangelization of the heathen.

Income: £5318. Of this amount £2268 were expended for foreign missions, and about £2000 were specially contributed for the Chinese Training Home in Victoria.

Fields: India, China, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Vancouver Island, and Missions among Jews, Syrians, Aborigines, and Chinese in Victoria.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

Women's Missionary Council (1897).

(*Also includes the work of the "Ladies' Church Missionary Union," branches of which are now working in Geelong, Bendigo, and Hawthorn. Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Association for the Colony of Victoria.*)

Secretary: Miss Langley, Power Street, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia.

Object: To promote the general interests of the Church Missionary Association, and to further women's work in connection therewith.

Income: £60.

Fields: Those of the Church Missionary Association for the Colony of Victoria.

Gleaners' Union (1893).

(*Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Association for the Colony of Victoria. The Gleaners' Union includes about 136 branch unions.*)

Honorary General Secretary for Victoria: Miss Cutts, Elmie Street, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia.

Object: To assist the Church Missionary Association by contributing funds to its treasury.

Income: £60.

Fields: Those of the Church Missionary Association for the Colony of Victoria.

Sowers' Band (1895).

(*Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Association for the Colony of Victoria. There are 47 local branches in connection with the Band.*)

Honorary Central Secretary for Victoria: Miss Mabel A. McQuie, C. M. A. Office, The Block, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Object: A Band composed of children who assist the Church Missionary Association by their prayers and work for missions.

Income: £70.

Fields: Those of the Church Missionary Association for the Colony of Victoria.

INDIAN MISSION OF VICTORIA ( ).

Secretary: Mrs. Garrett, 19 Fawkner Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Object:
Income:
Field:
} No information at hand.

METHODIST:

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1855).

(*Auxiliary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England for 33 years prior to 1855, when it became a separate organization. Located at Sydney, New South Wales, with auxiliaries in Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Samoa, Fiji, New Britain, and Tonga, and also many ladies' auxiliaries assisting in the work.*)

General Secretary: Rev. George Brown, D.D., F.R.S.S., 381 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Object: To evangelize the heathen.

Income: £13,443.

Fields: Samoa, Fiji, New Britain, New Guinea, the Chinese in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland; also the Indian coolies of Fiü.

METHODIST:

BIBLE CHRISTIANS' MISSION ( ).

(*The Bible Christians have now united with the Methodist Church of Australia.*)

PRESBYTERIAN:

"DAYSPRING" AND NEW HEBRIDES MISSION (1848).

(*A Union Mission supporting the New Hebrides Synod and the Maritime Service of the New Hebrides Mission known as the "Dayspring Board." The Presbyterian Churches of the Colonies, in coöperation with the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the Free Church of Scotland, unite in contributing funds to carry on the work.*)

Secretary: Since the death of the Rev. James Cosh, M.A., D.D., no information of the appointment of his successor has come to hand.

Object: The dissemination and establishment of Christianity in the New Hebrides.

Income: £3827.

Field: New Hebrides.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VICTORIA (1859).

Secretaries: Rev. Andrew Hardie, 51 Erin Street, Richmond, Victoria, Australia, and Rev. T. R. Cairns, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

Object: Missionary work in the New Hebrides and in Fusan, Korea; also missions among the Chinese and Aborigines of Victoria.

Income: £3736.

Fields: New Hebrides, Korea, and also in Victoria among the Chinese and Aborigines.

Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union of Victoria (1890).

(*In connection with the Presbyterian Church of Victoria.*)

International Correspondent: Mrs. Rolland, Kensington Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Honorary Foreign Secretary: Mrs. C. B. Anderson, "Aberdour," Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia.

Object: "The glory of God and the salvation of souls in promoting the evangelization and Christian education of women in Australia and in foreign lands."

Income: £895.

Fields: Korea and Australia (among the Aborigines in Mapoon and Weipa, and among the Chinese women and children in Melbourne). The support of two Bible-women in India, who work under the supervision of the Church of Scotland Mission at Madras and Sholinghur, is also assumed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1865).

Secretary: Rev. John Walker, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Object: Missionary work in the New Hebrides, and among the Chinese and Aborigines of Australia.

Income: £1800.

Fields: New Hebrides and Australia.

Women's Missionary Association in Connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales (1891).

(*Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.*)

Secretary: Miss E. M. Forbes, "Ardler," Ashfield, New South Wales, Australia.

PRESBYTERIAN:

Object: "The sphere of the Association shall, as far as practicable, be coextensive with the home and foreign missions of the Church; it shall also embrace zenana work in India."

Income: £553. Of this amount £187 is the sum devoted to foreign missions.

Fields: India, New Hebrides, and among the Chinese and Aborigines of Australia; also funds are contributed to the China Inland Mission.

FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (1872).

Conveners: Rev. James Lyall, Adelaide, South Australia, and Thomas Fleming, Esq., Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.

Object: Missions to the New Hebrides, and the Aborigines of Northern Queensland.

Income: £547. This amount represents only receipts for foreign mission work.

Fields: Weasisi, Island of Tanna, New Hebrides, the Aborigines of Queensland, and contributing funds to assist the work being carried on by the zenana mission and the China Inland Mission.

Women's Missionary Union of South Australia (1894).

(*Auxiliary to the Mission Committees of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia.*)

Secretary: Mrs. Lyall, Adelaide, South Australia.

Object: To aid the missions of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia.

Income: No statement at hand.

Fields: Those of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia.

QUEENSLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION TO THE HEATHEN (1882).

(*Reorganized in 1886 to promote the Mission to the Kanakas.*)

Convener of the Aborigines Mission: Rev. D. F. Mitchell, "The Manse," South Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Convener of the Kanaka Mission: Rev. P. Robertson.

PRESBYTERIAN:

Object: To evangelize the Aborigines of Australia, also the Kanakas employed on the sugar plantations. In the former work the Australian Presbyterian Churches unite.

Income: £1100, of which amount £442 is the appropriation for foreign mission work.

Fields: The Mission to the Aborigines has two stations, one at Mapoon, and the other at Embly River. The Mission to the Kanakas has also two fields, one at Mackay, and the other farther north on the Burdekin River. Among the Kanakas in Queensland much work is being done by missionaries supported by friends or single churches.

Queensland Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union (1892).

(*In connection with the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland. The "South Sea Islanders' Christian Club" is under the supervision of this Union.*)

Secretary: Miss Ann Young Gray, 77 George Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Object: To assist the operations of the Foreign Mission Committee by collecting money, providing and sewing garments, and distributing missionary information and literature.

Income: £274.

Fields: Batavia River, North Queensland, and among the Kanakas at Walkerston, near Mackay, Queensland.

South Sea Islanders' Christian Club (1897).

(*Conducted under the supervision of the Queensland Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union.*)

Secretary: Miss Janet N. Burnett, South Sea Islanders' Christian Club, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

Object: To establish a home for time-expired South Sea Islanders (Kanakas) who do not wish to return to their islands and are engaged as paid laborers in and around the city of Brisbane.

Income: £281.

Field: Among the Kanakas of Brisbane.

(NOTE.— The recently consummated Union of the Presbyterian Churches of Australia and Tasmania will no doubt result in the appointment of a representative Board of Foreign Missions for the newly constituted Presbyterian Church of Australia. The Mission of the Federal Assembly hitherto conducted among the Aborigines of North Queensland will probably be assumed by this united Board of Foreign Missions.)

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

AUSTRALASIAN AUXILIARIES OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1877).

(*The Intercolonial Committee was first appointed in 1877, but contributions to the London Missionary Society had been sent by the Australasian Auxiliaries as far back as 1825. The ten Auxiliaries, established at different dates, are found in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, with their respective Ladies' Branches.*)

Organizing Agent for Australasia: Rev. Joseph King, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Object: To spread the knowledge of Christ among the heathen.

Income: £4797. This income is in large part forwarded to the treasury of the London Missionary Society, and is included in its annual receipts.

Fields: China, India, Oceania, and Australasia.

AUSTRALASIAN COUNCIL OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION (1890).

(*Auxiliary to the China Inland Mission of England.*)

Secretary: Mr. C. F. Whitridge, 267 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Object: The evangelization of the inland provinces of China.

Income: £4019. This income is in large part forwarded to the Shanghai treasurer of the China Inland Mission, and is included in the receipts of the C. I. M. in England.

Field: China.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF THE ZAMBESI INDUSTRIAL MISSION (1892).

(*For further particulars about the Z. I. M., see English Section of this Directory.*)

Acting Secretary: Rev. S. Howard, 16 Belmont Avenue, Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.

AUSTRALASIAN COUNCILS OF THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION (1893).

(*Headquarters of the Poona and Indian Village Mission, Evangelistic Hall, East Street, Poona, India.*)

Honorary Secretary for New South Wales: Mr. W. H. Grant, Wardell Street, Petersham, Sydney, New South Wales. There are other colonial councils at South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, each with its respective secretary and treasurer.

Object: The evangelization of India.

Income: £1840. This amount is acknowledged in the receipts of the Poona and Indian Village Mission. (See India Section of this Directory.)

Field: Poona and vicinity, India.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

AUSTRALASIAN STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN UNION (1896).

Secretary: Mr. R. C. Withington, Queen's College, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Object: To promote the study of missions among students, and to awaken missionary interest and consecration among them.

Income: No statement at hand.

Field: The educational institutions of Australasia.

NEW ZEALAND.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

NEW ZEALAND BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1885).

Honorary Secretary: Mr. H. H. Driver, "Chaucer's Head" Book-room, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Object: "To aid the diffusion of the religion of Jesus Christ in India, or such other parts of the heathen world as shall from time to time be determined upon."

Income: £1092.

Fields: Brahmanbaria and Chandpore, North Tipperah, East Bengal, India.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

MELANESIAN MISSION (1849).

(*Headquarters at Auckland, New Zealand, but with agencies also in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania. The Mission was founded by Bishop Selwyn in 1849, and adopted by the General Synod of New South Wales in 1850.*)

Secretary in New Zealand: Rev. George MacMurray, St. Mary's Vicarage, Auckland, New Zealand.

Object: To Christianize the New Hebrides, Banks Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, and the Solomon Islands.

Income: £10,401. Of this amount £4146 are contributed by friends of the Mission in England.

Fields: Western Pacific Islands, apart from New Guinea.

St. Barnabas' Association for Helping the Melanesian Mission ( ).

(*Auxiliary to the Melanesian Mission.*)

Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer: Rev. George MacMurray, St. Mary's Vicarage, Auckland, New Zealand.

Object: To quicken a spirit of prayer on behalf of the Mission, to spread information concerning it by circulating its literature, promoting meetings, and interesting others in its work.

Income: No statement at hand.

Fields: Assisting the Melanesian Mission in its work.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

NEW ZEALAND MAORI MISSION TRUST BOARD (1882).

Secretary: Rev. A. F. Williams, Te Aute, Napier, New Zealand.

Object: The evangelization of the Maori race in New Zealand.

Income: £900. Of this amount a portion is a grant from the C. M. S., which will be discontinued in 1902.

Field: Among the Maori population of New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION (1892).

(*In connection with the Church Missionary Society of England.*)

Honorary Clerical Secretary: Rev. F. W. Chatterton, All Saints' Vicarage, Nelson, New Zealand.

Object: Primarily to send missionaries to the foreign mission field, but also to home fields, namely, in New Zealand.

Income: £1677.

Fields: Japan, India, West Africa, Islands of Melanesia, and among the Maoris and Chinese in New Zealand.

Ladies' Committee of the New Zealand Church Missionary Association ( ).

(*Auxiliary to the New Zealand Church Missionary Association.*)

Secretary: Mrs. Hunter-Brown, "Long-Look-Out," Nelson, New Zealand.

Object: Interviewing lady candidates, corresponding with lady missionaries in the field, and otherwise rendering aid to the work of the Executive Committee.

Income: No statement at hand.

Fields: Assisting the New Zealand Church Missionary Association in its work.

Gleaners' Union ( ).

(*Auxiliary to the New Zealand Church Missionary Association.*)

General Secretary: Miss Holloway, Nelson, New Zealand.

Object: To create an interest in the work of the New Zealand Church Missionary Association.

Income: £43.

Fields: Assisting the New Zealand Church Missionary Association in its work.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

Sowers' Band ( ).

(*Auxiliary to the New Zealand Church Missionary Association. There are 15 branches of the Sowers' Band.*)

General Secretary: Mrs. Chatterton, All Saints' Vicarage, Nelson, New Zealand.
Object: To create in the children a desire to help in missionary work.
Income: No statement at hand.
Fields: Assisting the New Zealand Church Missionary Association in its work.

PRESBYTERIAN:

MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND, NEW ZEALAND (1867).

Convener and Secretary: Rev. William Bannerman, Roslyn, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.
Object: The Christianization and education of those to whom missionaries are sent.
Income: £1519. In addition, £174 were received for missionaries' children.
Fields: New Hebrides Islands, the Chinese immigrants in Otago, and the Maoris and half-castes on Stewart's Island, south of New Zealand.

PRESBYTERIAN:

Presbyterian Women's Mission Union, Otago (1897).

(*Auxiliary to the Mission Committee of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland. This Union was previously called the "Mission Aid Association."*)

President: Mrs. Jane Bannerman, Roslyn, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.
Object: To promote missionary work by women among women and children.
Income: £174.
Field: New Hebrides.

FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND (1869).

Convener: Rev. William Grant, Leeston, New Zealand.
Object: Evangelization of the New Hebrides.
Income: £1843.
Fields: New Hebrides Islands and New Zealand.

(NOTE.—No data concerning the Women's Auxiliaries of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand have been received.)

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

NEW ZEALAND NATIVE TRACT INSTITUTION (1886).

Honorary Secretary: Mr. Joseph G. Baker, Gisborne, Auckland, New Zealand.
Object: The dissemination of Gospel truth among the natives of New Zealand by means of tracts.
Income: No statement at hand.
Field: The Maori people of New Zealand.

TASMANIA.

DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

TASMANIAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1884).

Secretary: Miss Dowling, Ellerslie, Perth, Tasmania.
Object: The evangelization of Eastern Bengal, India.
Income: £324.
Field: Serajgunje, East Bengal, India.

PRESBYTERIAN:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF TASMANIA ( ).

Secretary: Rev. Alexander Hardie, Hagley, Tasmania.
Object:
Income: } No information at hand.
Field:

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN HAWAII (1862).

(*Comprising the Diocese of Honolulu.*)

Bishop of Diocese: Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D.D., Bishop's Lodge, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Object: Church missions in the Hawaiian Islands.

Income: $11,330.

Fields: The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands.

CONGREGATIONAL:

HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION (1823).

(*Founded in 1823, but reorganized in 1863.*)

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. Oliver P. Emerson, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Object: Home missions to the Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and the English-speaking people in Hawaii; also foreign missions to the Marquesans, and to the Micronesians in the Gilbert Islands.

Income: $32,200. Of this amount $1241 is a balance brought forward from the previous year.

Fields: Hawaiian Islands, Gilbert Islands, and the Marquesas Islands.

Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands (1871).

(*In connection with the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.*)

Secretaries: Mrs. W. A. Bowen and Mrs. A. F. Judd, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Object: Evangelization of the heathen in Micronesia and Hawaii.

Income: The average income is $912.

Fields: Hawaii and Micronesia.

V. THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

I. DENOMINATIONAL.

BAPTIST:

BAPTIST UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (1877).

General Secretary: Rev. G. W. Cross, Baptist Parsonage, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.

Object: "To promote unity and brotherly love among its members; to promote the evangelization of the country; to disseminate Baptist principles; to plant and assist churches in which those principles shall be or have been adopted."

Income: The income is derived from an assessment of £2 annually upon each church and each individual member of the Union.

Field: South Africa.

NATIVE BAPTIST UNION OF LAGOS, WEST AFRICA (1888).

President: Rev. Mojola Agbebi, M.A., Ph.D., Lagos (Yorubaland), West Africa.

Secretary: Rev. Mark C. Hayford, Cape Coast, West Africa.

Object: To preach Christ and bring men to God.

Income: £72.

Fields: Yorubaland, Fantiland, Iboland, and Duallaland, West Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1892).

(*In connection with the Baptist Union of South Africa.*)

Secretary: Rev. Th. Perry, King William's Town, South Africa.

Object: The diffusion of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the aborigines of South Africa.

Income: £1150. This amount includes £50 contributed by natives.

Fields: British Kaffraria, Tembuland, and Pondoland, South Africa.

Cape Town Auxiliary of the South African Baptist Missionary Society (1897).

(*Affiliated with the South African Baptist Missionary Society.*)

Secretary: Mr. W. G. Fagg, care of South African Baptist Missionary Society, King William's Town, South Africa.

Object: To develop the missionary interest of the South African Baptist Church, and to administer on its behalf the funds raised for missionary purposes.

Income: £437.

Fields: Assisting the South African Baptist Missionary Society in its work.

LIBERIA BAPTIST CONVENTION ( ).

Director: Rev. R. B. Richardson, D.D., Ricks' Institute, St. Paul's River, Monrovia, Liberia.

Object: Missionary work in Liberia.

Income: No statement received.

Field: Liberia, West Africa.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The dioceses of the Church of the Province of South Africa all engage, some of them to a large extent, in missionary operations. It seems impossible, however, to give, except in a few instances, other than general statements, owing to the fact that funds are received partly from home and partly from local sources, and the accounts do not seem always to indicate the amount devoted to exclusively missionary uses. The grants from English missionary societies are included, moreover, in the receipts they acknowledge. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel makes considerable grants for missionary purposes, and in some instances they are aided by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and the Colonial and Continental Church Society. Colonial grants are also received, usually for educational purposes. Some of the dioceses are specially aided by associations in Great Britain contributing to their missionary funds. The Church of South Africa includes the following ten dioceses:

DIOCESE OF CAPE TOWN (1847).

(*The Association in Aid of the Bishop of Cape Town* (*see English Section*) *contributes towards the support of this Diocese.*)

Archbishop of Cape Town: Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D., Cape Town, South Africa.

Coadjutor Bishop: Rt. Rev. A. G. S. Gibson, Cape Town, South Africa.

Object: Foreign and colonial missions in the Diocese of Cape Town.

Income: The income of the Diocese is a large one, and about half of it appears to be administered in the conduct of missions among native races. The latest annual report at hand shows that about £28,000 were expended for all church and missionary purposes.

Field: Western division of Cape Colony.

DIOCESE OF GRAHAMSTOWN (1853).

Bishop of Diocese: Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cornish, D.D., Bishopsbourne, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.

Object: Colonial and foreign missions in the Diocese of Grahamstown.

Income: Total income, £21,018. The work of the Diocese is largely missionary.

Field: Eastern division of Cape Colony.

DIOCESE OF NATAL (1854).

Bishop of Diocese: Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton Baynes, D.D., Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa. The Secretary of the Maritzburg Mission Association in England is Mrs. A. F. Evans, Church House, Westminster, London.

Object: Missionary work in the Diocese of Natal.

Income: £10,881. About one half of this sum represents the expenditure devoted to missionary work among the natives.

Field: Natal (not including Zululand).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

DIOCESE OF ST. HELENA (1859).

Bishop of Diocese: Rt. Rev. John Garraway Holmes, D.D., Red Hill, St. Helena, South Africa.

Object: Missions in the islands of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

Income: £275. This sum represents only the grant from the S. P. G.

Fields: St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

DIOCESE OF BLOEMFONTEIN (1863).

Bishop of Diocese: The Bishopric is at present vacant, and owing to the Boer war no official address can be given.

Object: Foreign missions in Basutoland and Bechuanaland, and both colonial and foreign work in West Griqualand and Orange Free State.

Income: About £10,500. Of this amount a little more than one half is appropriated to missions among natives.

Fields: Basutoland, Bechuanaland, West Griqualand, and Orange Free State.

DIOCESE OF ZULULAND (1870).

(*Founded as a memorial to the late Bishop Mackenzie of Central Africa.*)

Bishop of Diocese: Rt. Rev. William Marlborough Carter, D.D., Eshowe, Zululand, South Africa.

Object: To minister to the English colonists, and to evangelize the native population.

Income: About £2950.

Fields: Zululand, Swaziland, Maputaland, and a portion of the Transvaal.

DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA (1873).

(*The missionary work of the Diocese is supported largely by the Scottish Episcopal Church.*)

Dean of the Diocese: Very Rev. L. Booth, M.D., Umtata, via Kei Road, Kaffraria, South Africa. (The Bishopric is at present vacant.)

Object: Missions in the Diocese of St. John's, Kaffraria.

Income: £11,622. Grants which aggregate about £8000 are received from the S. P. G., the Scottish Episcopal Church, and from the Government, that of the latter being especially for education. The remainder is raised locally, and the missions of the Diocese are largely among the natives.

Field: Diocese of St. John's, Kaffraria, South Africa.

DIOCESE OF PRETORIA (1878).

Bishop of Diocese: Rt. Rev. Henry Brougham Bousfield, D.D., Pretoria, South Africa.

Object: Foreign and colonial missions in the Transvaal.

Income: About £8000. A portion of this is used for missionary purposes.

Field: The Transvaal west of the Drakensberg Mountains.

DIOCESE OF MASHONALAND (1891).

Bishop of Diocese: Rt. Rev. William Thomas Gaul, D.D., Fort Salisbury, Mashonaland, South Africa.

Object: Foreign and colonial missions in Mashonaland.

Income: About £2000. Of this amount £1455 is a grant from the S. P. G. The Diocese is largely missionary.

Field: Mashonaland, South Africa.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

DIOCESE OF LEBOMBO (1893).

Bishop of Diocese: Rt. Rev. William Edmund Smyth, Box 120, Lorenzo Marques, Southeast Africa.

Secretary of Aid Association in England: Rev. W. H. C. Malton, 2 The Priory, Norwood Green, Southall, near London, England.

Object: The planting and development of the Church in the district between the Indian Ocean and the Lebombo Mountains, and the border of Zululand and the Sabi River.

Income: £2000. This Diocese is reported as wholly missionary, and is supported by the Lebombo Missionary Association and the S. P. G.

Field: The Diocese of Lebombo, South Africa.

(NOTE.—There are also eight Independent Dioceses in connection with the Church of England in Africa, namely, the Diocese of Sierra Leone (1852), the Diocese of Mauritius (1854), the Diocese of Zanzibar and East Africa (1861), the Diocese of Western Equatorial Africa (1864), the Diocese of Madagascar (1874), the Diocese of Uganda (1884), the Diocese of Likoma (1892), and the Diocese of Mombasa (1898). The missionary work conducted in these bishoprics has already been included largely in the data of the Church Missionary Society and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and to some extent also in the returns of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.)

SIERRA LEONE NATIVE PASTORATE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION (1862).

(*Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society of England.*)

Canon of Trinity Church: Rev. Canon Henry Johnson, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Object: The support of Sierra Leone native pastors, churches, and schools, aided by a small grant from the C. M. S. The male communicants of Holy Trinity District have voluntarily undertaken missionary work at the village of Lacca.

Income: £2130.

Field: Sierra Leone, West Africa.

SIERRA LEONE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1876).

(*In connection with the Church Missionary Society of England. In 1852 the Bishopric of Sierra Leone was founded, but it was not until 1876 that the Sierra Leone Church Missionary Society was established.*)

Secretary: Rev. E. Cole, M.A., Fourah Bay Road, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Object: "The Society is responsible for the three leading educational institutions in Freetown, namely, Fourah Bay College, the Grammar School, and the Annie Walsh Institution, all of which, except for the allowances of the missionary members of the staff, are self-supporting."

Income: £106. A balance of over £400 is not included.

Fields: The outlying missions established by the C. M. S. in the Bullom and Quiah countries, West Africa.

LAGOS NATIVE PASTORATE AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION (1876).

(*Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society of England.*)

Native Pastor: Rev. Jacob Samuel Williams, Ebute Meta, Yoruba, West Africa.

Object: The evangelization of the heathen.

Income: £1182.

Field: Yoruba, West Africa.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

NIGER DELTA PASTORATE (1892).

(*In connection with the Church Missionary Society of England.*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. James Boyle, Pastorate Station, Bonny, West Africa.

Object: To Christianize and evangelize the heathen.

Income: £1135. Of this amount about £80 were received for the opening of a mission in the interior of Africa.

Fields: Bonny, Opobo, Okrika, New Calabar, and interior missions in the Ibo Country.

CONGREGATIONAL:

CONGREGATIONAL UNION, CHURCH AID, AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (1877).

Secretary: Rev. J. P. Ritchie, North End, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Object: To promote the interests of evangelical religion through the establishment and support of churches of the Congregational order among the European and native populations of South Africa.

Income: £850. Of this amount £250 is a grant from the L. M. S., and aid is also received from the Colonial Missionary Society.

Fields: Cape Colony and the Transvaal.

MALAGASY MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1877).

(*The Society is maintained entirely by contributions of churches in connection with the Imerina Congregational Union of Madagascar, an exclusively native organization.*)

Secretary: Monsieur Moudain, Avenue Labourdonnais, Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Object: To send the Gospel to the heathen tribes of the Island of Madagascar.

Income: £156.

Field: Madagascar.

NATAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1895).

(*Auxiliary to the Congregational Union of Natal, though receiving help from other denominational sources. Its former name was the "Table Mountain Mission."*)

Honorary Secretary: Rev. A. A. J. Andrews, Florida Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

Object: Mission to the heathen.

Income: About £190.

Field: Table Mountain, Natal, South Africa.

METHODIST:

SOUTH AFRICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA (1883).

General Secretary: Rev. George Weaver, Cape Town, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Object: The sustentation and extension of missions among Europeans and natives in South Africa.

Income: £11,225. This is the total missionary income for work among Europeans and natives.

Field: South Africa.

PRESBYTERIAN:

GRANGER MISSION (1890).

(*Under the care of, though receiving no financial help from, the Presbytery of Western Africa, which is connected with the Synod of Pennsylvania, U. S. A.*)

Secretary: Rev. W. F. Hawkins, Granger Mission, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa.

Object: The uplifting of the heathen.

Income: £20.

Fields: Pekwehtown, Palmwine, and Kankahtown, Liberia, West Africa.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA (1897).

(*The Presbyterian Church of South Africa was constituted in 1897 by a union of all the churches of Presbyterian faith and polity in South Africa.*)

Member of the Committee: Dr. Alexander W. Roberts, Lovedale, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Object: To conduct missions among native races in South Africa.

Income: £410. This represents the local gifts for missionary work among natives. The Church income, local and foreign, for all purposes is £24,666.

Field: South Africa.

FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CENTRAL AFRICA (1899).

Secretary: Rev. A. G. MacAlpine, Bandawe, Nyassaland, British Central Africa.

Object: Missions among the natives of Central Africa.

Income: No statement at hand.

Field: British Central Africa.

REFORMED:

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCHES OF SOUTH AFRICA:

(*Owing to the war in South Africa it has not been possible for the officials of the various Synods of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa to furnish recent data of their missionary operations. Successful missions among native races were conducted before the war, but have since been seriously interrupted. The names of the Synods and the addresses given below were kindly forwarded by the Rev. J. C. Pauw, Wellington, Cape Colony, and the Rev. H. J. Neethling, Lydenburg, South African Republic, but no further returns of data for the Directory have been received.*)

SYNOD OF CAPE COLONY (1857).

(*In connection with the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.*)

Address the Rev. J. H. Neethling, Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, South Africa.

SYNOD OF NATAL (1886).

(*In connection with the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.*)

Address the Rev. H. J. Schoon, Ladysmith, Natal, South Africa.

SYNOD OF ORANGE FREE STATE ( ).

(*In connection with the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.*)

Address Dr. C. P. Theron, Bethlehem, Orange Free State, South Africa.

REFORMED:

SYNOD OF SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC [OR THE TRANSVAAL] ( ).

(*In connection with the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.*)

Address Dr. H. S. Bosman, Pretoria, South African Republic.

Woman's Missionary Union of South Africa—Vrouwen Zending Bond (1888).

(*Auxiliary to the missionary societies of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.*)

Secretary: Miss A. P. Ferguson, Huguenot College, Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Object: Work for women and children among native races, and among colored people in the larger towns.

Income: £2038.

Fields: The Transvaal, British Bechuanaland, Mashonaland, Nyassaland, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony, South Africa.

Huguenot Missionary Society (1878).

(*The Huguenot Missionary Society was formed among the girls of the Huguenot Seminary some ten years before the organization of the Woman's Missionary Union. Subsequently it became auxiliary to the latter.*)

Secretary: Miss A. Duthie, Huguenot College, Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Object: Work for women and children among native races, and among colored people in the larger towns.

Income: £115.

Fields: Same as those of the Woman's Missionary Union, most of whose missionaries have been trained at the Huguenot Seminary.

MINISTERS' MISSION UNION—PREDIKANTEN ZENDING VEREENIGING (1886).

(*Also called the "Nyassaland Mission." It is a branch of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.*)

Secretary: Rev. J. du Plessis, B.D., Sea Point, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Object: Evangelization of Central Africa.

Income: £4020. This amount is contributed exclusively for foreign missions. In addition an income of £250 is derived annually from the proceeds of the Industrial Department.

Fields: British Central Africa, especially Central and Southern Angoniland.

(NOTE.—Connected with the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa is a Theological Students' Missionary Society, conducting a school for the training of native evangelists; also a Mission Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a Students' Christian Union, promoting the Student Volunteer Movement within the bounds of that Church.)

II. INTERDENOMINATIONAL.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY (1840).

(*A branch of the Religious Tract Society of London.*)

Honorary Secretary: Mr. Hugh G. Legg, Cape Town, South Africa.

Object: The dissemination of Christian literature in South Africa.

Income: £250. This amount to the extent of £50 is derived from a grant by the Religious Tract Society of London, and to the extent of £200 represents the income from sales in South Africa.

Field: South Africa.

IKWEZI LAMACI MISSION (1877).

(*The Young Men's Foreign Mission Society of the Birmingham, England, Young Men's Christian Association contributes toward the support of this Mission. See English Section of this Directory.*)

Director in Africa: Rev. Samuel Aitchison, Ikwezi Lamaci Mission, Harding, Alfred County, Natal, South Africa.

Object: The evangelization of the heathen.

Income: £450.

Field: Ikwezi Lamaci, Natal, South Africa.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION (1881).

(*For further particulars, see English Section of this Directory.*)

SOUTH AFRICA GENERAL MISSION (1889).

(*For further particulars, see English Section of this Directory.*)

(NOTE.—In connection with the above Mission is the "Praying Band of the South Africa General Mission," which is an undenominational union for prayer, Bible study, Christian fellowship, and work. Miss Rose-Innes, Box 374, Cape Town, South Africa, is the Secretary.)

NGELANI MISSION TO THE MASAI (1894).

(*An independent mission, not connected with, nor supported by, any missionary society.*)

Director: Mr. Stuart Watt, Ukamba, via Mombasa, British East Africa.

Object: The spread of the Gospel among the heathen.

Income: No statement at hand.

Field: British East Africa.

EGYPT MISSION BAND (1897).

(*Headquarters of the Field Council are located at Beit-el-Hamd, Moharrem Bey, Alexandria, Egypt. For further particulars, see Irish Section of this Directory.*)

SOUDAN PIONEER MISSION (1900).

(*For further particulars, see German Section of this Directory.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN AUXILIARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY ( ).

(*The South African Auxiliary includes over 250 Branches, which are found in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and a few also in Natal.*)

Secretary: Rev. L. Nuttall, P. O. Box 215, Cape Town, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Object: The circulation of the Scriptures throughout South Africa.

Income (1899): £3437. Of this amount £2468 were receipts from sales, and £969 represent local contributions, including a legacy of £200. The proportion of this income which is devoted to foreign mission work does not appear in data at hand.

Field: South Africa.

III. MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA (1893).

Secretary: Mr. C. V. Nel, Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, South Africa.
Object: The quickening of interest in missions among students in South Africa.
Income: £200.
Fields: South Africa, and wherever student volunteers may go.

GRAHAMSTOWN DIOCESAN RAILWAY MISSION, SOUTH AFRICA (1894).

(*An Anglican mission.*)

Secretary: Rev. Douglas Ellison, M.A., Grahamstown, South Africa.
Object: To minister to the railway employees, farmers, and others working along the lines (1600 miles) of the Cape Government Railways.
Income: About £1000.
Fields: Eastern Provinces of Cape Colony.

AFRICAN BAPTIST INDUSTRIAL MISSION SOCIETY (1899).

Director: Rev. Charles S. Morris, Cape Town, South Africa.
Object: Industrial missions in Africa.
Income: No statement received.
Field: South Africa.

ADDENDA TO DIRECTORY OF FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN ADVENT MISSION SOCIETY (1865).

Secretary: Mr. A. C. Johnson, 144 Hanover Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: "Salvation of men and extension of the doctrine of Christ's personal near coming, and of immortality only through Him."

Income: $7905. Of this amount $5654 was received for foreign missions, and $2251 for home missions.

Fields: China, India, Cape Verde Islands, and the United States.

Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the Advent Christians (1897).

(*The operations of the Society are independently conducted.*)

President: Mrs. Sarah K. Taylor, Rockland, Maine.

Object: The elevation of heathen womanhood and the salvation of souls.

Income: About $4000.

Field: India.

GOULD MEMORIAL HOME AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, ROME, ITALY (1875).

(*The Home was founded in 1871 by Emily Bliss Gould, wife of Dr. James B. Gould, and was constituted as a memorial after her death in 1875. The organization consists of a Board of Trustees and two Women's Associations.*)

Secretary of the Board of Trustees in the United States: Mr. Henry B. Barnes, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Secretary of the New York Association: Mrs. A. R. Smith, 66 West 38th Street, New York City.

Secretary of the Boston Association: Mrs. George W. Hammond, 260 Clarendon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Object: The maintenance of an evangelical non-sectarian school in the city of Rome, Italy.

Income: $4063 (20,314 lire). Of this amount $965 was received from the New York Association, $507 from the Boston Association, and the remainder from local sources.

Field: Rome, Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL AT HOME AND ABROAD (1842).

(*The Society was first formed for home missions in 1823, but it was not until 1842 that it began its foreign mission work in Sierra Leone.*)

Secretary: Rev. Joseph Bainton, East Grinstead, Sussex, England.

Object: Missions in Sierra Leone.

Income: £812. Of this amount £434 were contributed by the native Christians of Sierra Leone. The Secretary reports that at least £600 in addition are contributed by the churches of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion to other foreign missionary societies.

Field: Sierra Leone.

WALDENSIAN MISSIONS AID SOCIETY, FOR WORK IN ITALY ( ).

(*With which is incorporated the Italian Evangelization Society.*)

Secretary in England: Colonel M. Frobisher, 118 Pall Mall, London, S. W., England.

Secretary in Scotland: J. Forbes Moncrieff, C.A., 22 Hill Street, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Object: To aid financially in the evangelistic work of the Waldensian Church.

Income: English Committee, £1521. Scotch Committee, £975. In addition the Commission of Evangelization of the Waldensian Church in its report of 1900 acknowledges private subscriptions from England amounting to £4230, from Scotland sums equivalent to £1445, and from Ireland a contribution of £136. The total from Great Britain amounted in 1900 to £8307.

Field: Italy (including stations in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia).

(NOTE.—The work of evangelization in Italy by the Waldensian Church is conducted under the direction of a Commission appointed by that Church. Funds in support of the effort are contributed, as stated above, by associations and private givers in England, Scotland, and Ireland. In addition, contributors in the United States (where an Aid Association has just been formed), and in Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, New Zealand, Sweden, and Switzerland, also send funds. In Italy itself a generous amount is given. The total acknowledged in 1900 from all sources is £14,112, reckoned in their financial statement as equivalent to $70,560.)

CEYLON AND INDIAN GENERAL MISSION (1893).

(*Interdenominational in character.*)

Secretary: Mr. David Gardiner, 47 Carysfort Road, Stoke Newington, London, N., England.

Object: The evangelization of India and Ceylon.

Income: £1560. Of this amount £1400 is from home sources, and £160 is from the foreign field.

Fields: South India and Ceylon.

KESWICK MISSION (1896).

(*The foreign mission department of the Keswick Convention was organized in 1896.*)

Secretary: Rev. John Harford-Battersby, M.A., Ridley Hall, Cambridge, England.

Object: The support of foreign missionaries by means of the Keswick Fund for Missions.

Income: £1464.

Fields: India, China, South Africa, and Egypt.

PUNJAB MISSION OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (1900).

Secretary: Rev. John Anderson, 20 Minet Avenue, Harlesden, London, N. W., England.

Object: Evangelistic and medical missions in the Punjab.

Income: The Rev. R. Venables Greene went to India as a self-supporting missionary in 1899. A committee was organized in London in November, 1900, to secure funds for the extension of the work, but its annual report is not yet due.

Field: Punjab, India.

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIETIES IN THE CHIEF MISSION FIELDS OF THE WORLD.

The missionary societies of Christendom (mostly belonging to Class I) are included in this list. A few of the larger independent agencies in Asiatic fields deriving their support chiefly from Christendom are also entered. Auxiliary and aid societies, educational institutions, and the smaller local societies under native auspices in the foreign fields are omitted. Wherever their work seems to justify it, the Bible and Tract societies, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. are included in the list.

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO FIELDS.

Location of Societies.	Africa.	Arabia.	Australasia.	Burma.	Canada.	Ceylon.	China.	Formosa.	India.	Japan.	Korea.	Labrador.	Madagascar.	Malaysia.	Mexico.	Oceania.	Palestine.	Persia.	Siam and Laos.	Central and South America.	Syria.	Turkey.	West Indies.
United States	25	1		2		2	28		30	28	5		2	4	12	2	2	1	1	16	2	7	15
Dominion of Canada	1				4		2	1	3	3	1					1				2			1
West Indies	2																			3			6
Mexico, Central and South America															1					4			
England	29		3	5	5	9	18	1	32	6	2	1	3	3	1	2	6	2		10	6	7	9
Scotland	9	1		1			5		8	2						1	1			1	2	2	1
Wales	1								1														
Ireland	2						1		2											1	3		
Denmark							1		3														
Finland	1						1																
France	2												1			1							
Germany	13		3	1			6		7	1		1		2			3	1		1	1	2	1
Netherlands	2						1							14									
Norway	3						4						1										
Sweden	6						5		3											1			
Switzerland	2																						
Australasia and Oceania			12						10		1					4							
Independent Societies not included above	6						5		15	2	1			1									
Total number of Societies in each field	104	2	18	9	9	11	77	2	114	42	10	2	7	24	14	11	12	4	1	39	14	18	33

Note Concerning Unoccupied Fields.

The fields named at the top of this table — Africa to West Indies — include, with Christendom, geographically a very large proportion of the inhabited globe, so that the totally unreached fields are comparatively few. The most prominent among them are Tibet, Afghanistan, portions of Central Africa, parts of the interior of Central South America, and numerous islands of the Pacific Ocean.

While the above statement may be true, it is well to notice that the fields said to be occupied are in many instances so inadequately supplied with missionary agents and facilities that immense sections of territory classed as occupied are still untouched by practical missionary effort. If we change somewhat the form of the inquiry, and search for the unreached populations of occupied mission fields, the amazing and appalling inadequacy of existing missionary forces is at once apparent. Fields that are popularly regarded as well occupied will reveal vast populations still outside the scope of present missionary activities. A careful geographical study of Siberia and Central Asia, China, Arabia, Africa, South America, the Pacific Islands, and even India, will bring to light the fact that the proportion of really occupied areas of these vast countries is small in comparison with the unoccupied sections. There are, moreover, numerous out-of-the-way nooks and corners of the great earth into which missionary effort has not as yet entered in any serious and permanent fashion. A list of totally unreached fields carrying with it the implication that all else is occupied is therefore most misleading. Let us be thankful that the missionary spirit of the past century has been as aggressive and penetrating as we find it at the opening of the twentieth century, but let us not as yet solace ourselves with any complacent vision of adequately occupied fields. The past century has witnessed a noble, earnest, and encouraging renewal of the great task, amounting to a new beginning. The coming century will bring us face to face with still more exacting responsibilities, still larger opportunities, still more strenuous phases, more critical problems, more intense activities, and, let us hope, deeper enthusiasms and larger victories in connection with the world-wide progress of Christ's kingdom.

INDICES

I. General Index of Subjects

II. Index of Missionary Societies

III. Index of Proper Names

IV. Index to Maps

It will be noted that the tables throughout the book are arranged so that they are usually self-indexing. A topical system is observed, and also an alphabetical order, so that, for example, if one wishes to know about educational, literary, medical, or philanthropical work in some mission station, he may turn to the section dealing with the phase of effort he is investigating, and find the country and the station in their alphabetical place. The societies engaged there are indicated by the initials in the column used for that purpose. In the Evangelistic Tables the chronological order of societies is emphasized; in the Directory the denominational connection is accentuated. Bible translations are recorded in geographical order and in alphabetical succession. The following indices are intended simply to supplement and complement the self-indexing tables, and supply certain reference facilities not already provided in the body of the book.

We love the foremost waves whose summits shine,
  Wreathed round with foam-drifts, whose green withes show
  Translucent depths of beauty, as they bow
And break in music of the ocean brine;
Yet out beyond the white horizon line
  Ten thousand waters none may greet or know,
  In that grand rhythm of the tidal flow
Respond, as surely, to the call divine.
What though, in life, no deed of ours be hurled
  With acclamations where the front waves roar,
    Our place far off, our utmost music dumb?
If in the heavenward forces of the world
  We move, God-willed, what matters deep or shore,
    So that the fulness of His kingdom come?

MARY ROWLES JARVIS.

GENERAL INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

Abbreviations, List of, xix–xxii

Baptist Young People's Union and missions, 236
Bible Societies, statistics of, 173, 174
Bible Translations, 123–172
  African Continent, 123–128
  American Continents, 128–132
  Asiatic Continent, 133–155
  Australasia and Oceania, 155–160
  European Continent, 161–167
  Transliterated Versions, 168, 169
  Original, Ancient, and Standard Versions, 169, 170
  Standard Versions, 169, 170
  Cross-References to Variant Titles, 170–172
  Total number of translations now in use, 268
  Total number of Bibles and portions circulated annually in foreign mission fields, 269
Bible-women, 240
Blind, Schools and Homes for the, 225
Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 236
Brotherhoods in the mission field, 240

Children, efforts on behalf of, in mission fields, 237
Christian Endeavor, list of societies in mission fields, 235
Communicants, Individual, use of the term in the schedule, 4
Contributions, Native, sense in which the term is used, 3, 4
Conventions, Assemblies, and Summer Schools, 241–244
Convicts, Homes for Discharged, 230
Cultural Statistics, list of mission societies and associations for general improvement, 235–244
  Societies for the Religious and Social Improvement of the Young, 235–237
  The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 238
  The World's Student Christian Federation, 238, 239
  The Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands, 239
  Theological Section of Students' Young Men's Christian Associations, 239
  Brotherhoods, 240
  Sisterhoods and Deaconesses, 240
  Bible-Women and Zenana Visitors, 240
  Miscellaneous Organizations, 241–244

Date of data recorded in this volume, 4
Daughters of the King, 236
Deaconesses in the mission field, 240
Deaf Mutes, Schools and Homes for, 225
Directory of Missionary Societies, 277–363
  Societies in the United States, 279–293
  Societies in Canada, 294–296
  Societies in the West Indies, 296–298
  Societies in Mexico, Central and South America, 298–299
  Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, 300–322
  Societies in Continental Europe, 323–336
  Societies in Asia, 337–350
  Societies in Australasia and Oceania, 351–357
  Societies in Africa, 358–362
  Addenda to United States Societies, 363
  Addenda to British Societies, 363

Educational Statistics, 67–120
  Universities and Colleges, 69–72
  Theological and Training Schools, 73–83
  Boarding and High Schools, and Seminaries, 84–106
  Industrial Training Institutions and Classes, 107–112
  Medical Schools and Schools for Nurses, 113, 114
  Kindergartens, 115–118
  Elementary or Village Day Schools, 118
  Addenda to Educational Data, 119, 120
Eliot's Version of the Bible, 130
Epworth League in mission fields, 235, 236
Evangelistic Statistics, 7–66
  Societies in the United States, 9–16
  Societies in Canada, 17, 18
  Societies in the West Indies, 19, 20
  Societies in Mexico, Central and South America, 21
  Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, 22–36
  Societies in Continental Europe, 37–48
  Societies in Asia, 49–58
  Societies in Australasia and Oceania, 59–62
  Societies in Africa, 63–66
  Addenda to Evangelistic Data, 66
Evangelistic Tables, scope of, as compared with Directory, 5

Foot-binding, efforts for the abolishment of, 229–231
Foreign Missions, defined, 1, 2; limitations of, 2; classification of societies, 2
Foundling Asylums, 215–221
Free Baptist Young People, United Society of, 236

Guilds and Societies, List of Philanthropic and Reformatory, 229–231

Homes and Settlements for Rescued Slaves, 226
Homes for Infants, 215–221
Hospitals and Dispensaries, statistics of, 193–211

Insane, Asylums for, 227, 228
Introductory and Explanatory Note, 1–5

King's Daughters and Sons, International Order of, 236

Lady Dufferin Association of India, 207
Leper Hospitals and Asylums, 222–224
Lepers, Homes for Untainted Children of, 222–224
Lepers, Moravian work for, at Hemel en Aarde, 222
Libraries, establishment of, in mission lands, 241–244
Literary Statistics, 121–190
  Bible Translations, 123–172
  Bible and Tract Societies, 173–176
  Mission Publishing Houses and Printing Presses, 177–179
  Periodical Literature, 180–190
  Literature circulated annually in foreign mission fields, 269
Luther League of America and its work for missions, 236

Medical Missions in India, increase of, 207
Medical Statistics of Mission Fields, 193–211
Medical Statistics, General Summary of, 271
Miscellaneous Organizations for the Promotion of Christian Culture, 241–244
Missionary Societies, number of, in different fields, 364
Missionary Training Institutions and Organizations in Christian Lands, 249–252
  Australasia, 249; Canada, 249; England, 249, 250; France, 250; Germany, 250; Holland, 250; Ireland, 250; Norway, 250; Scotland, 250; United States, 251, 252; Wales, 252; West Indies, 252
Molokai, Leper Colony at, 224
Moravian Church, missionary status of, 14

Native Christian Community, term as used in schedule defined, 4

Opium Refuges, 226–228
Order observed in entering societies, chronological in Evangelistic Tables, denominational in Directory, 5
Organized Churches, explanation of term as used in schedule, 3
Orphanages in mission fields, 215–221

Patients and Treatments, distinction between, to be observed, 4
Periodical Literature in mission fields, 180–190
Philanthropic and Reformatory Statistics, 215–231
  Orphanages, Foundling Asylums, and Homes for Infants, 215–221
  Leper Hospitals and Asylums, and Homes for the Untainted Children of Lepers, 222–224
  Schools and Homes for the Blind and for Deaf Mutes, 225
  Temperance Organizations, 226
  Rescue Work, Opium Refuges, Homes for Widows and Converts, and Asylums for the Insane, 226–228
  Miscellaneous Guilds and Societies, 229–231
  Addenda to Philanthropic and Reformatory Data, 232
Printing Presses in mission fields, statistics of, 177–179
Prisoners, work on behalf of, 229–231
Prison Reform, work on behalf of, 230
Publishing Houses and Printing Presses, 177–179
Purity, Associations on behalf of, 229–231

Reading Rooms as a mission agency, 241–244
Reform Organizations under Native Auspices, 247, 248
Rescue Work, 226–228
Russian Bible Society, formation and suspension of, 150

Sailors, work on behalf of, 229–231
Serampore Versions, 123, 137
Sisterhoods in the mission field, 240
Slaves, Homes for Freed, 226, 227
Societies for the Religious and Social Improvement of the Young, 235–237
Society of Christian Endeavor in mission fields, 235
Soldiers, work on behalf of, 229–231
Statistical Summaries, 257–275
Steamers and Ships engaged in mission service, 252, 253
Student Associations in Foreign Lands, 238, 239
Student Christian Federation of the World, 238, 239
Student Christian Movement in Mission Lands, 239
Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 238
Students' Young Men's Christian Associations, Theological Section of, 239
Summaries of Statistical Tables, 257–275
  Evangelistic, 257–264; Educational, 265–267; Literary, 268–270; Medical, 271; Philanthropic, 272, 273; Cultural, 274; Native Organizations, 275; Missionary Training Institutions, 275; Mission Ships, 275

Tabular Form, explanation of, 1–5
Temperance Association, Anglo-Indian, 226
Temperance Organizations, 226
Terms, definition of, in schedule, 3
Tract Societies, statistics of, 175, 176
Transliterated Versions of Bible, 168, 169

Unoccupied Fields, note in reference to, 364

Versions of Bible, Missionary versus Non-missionary, 169; Original, Early, and Standard, 169, 170; Variant Titles of, 170–172
Versions of Bible. (*See* Bible Translations.)

Widows, Homes for, 226–228
Wives of missionaries, reasons for including in returns, 3
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 226
Women's Societies, how entered in tables, 2, 3; proportionate share in missionary effort, 263

Young Men's Christian Association, and its service in foreign mission fields, 236, 237
Young Women's Christian Association, and its service in foreign mission fields, 237

Zenana Visitors, 240

INDEX OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Aborigines Protection Society, 28, 311
African Baptist Industrial Mission Society, 66, 362
African (Congo) Training Institute, 35, 321
Agra Tract Society, 54, 340. (*See* North India Christian Tract and Book Society.)
Akasaka Hospital, Tokyo, 57, 347
American Advent Mission Society, 66, 363
American Baptist Missionary Union, 9, 279
American Bible Society, 14, 173, 269, 289
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 9, 281
American Church Missionary Society, 11, 282
American College for Girls, Constantinople, Turkey, 292
American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions, 11, 283
American International Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, 16, 293
American McAll Association, 289
American Ramabai Association, 16, 293
American Seamen's Friend Society, 14, 289
American Tract Society, 14, 175, 269, 289
American Unitarian Association, 288
Anglican Church in Hawaii, 62, 357
Anglo-Continental Society, 302
Anglo-Indian Christian Union, 317, 343 (note)
Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, 317, 343
Anglo-Indian Ladies' Union, 318
Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, 30, 313
Anti-Opium Urgency Committee, 312 (note)
Anti-Slavery Committee of the Society of Friends, 31, 315
Arabian Mission, 288. (*See* Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, Dutch.)
Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians, 24, 304
Argentina Mission, 25, 310
Army and Navy Mission Club, Yokosuka, 57, 348
Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society, 311
Arthington Aborigines Mission, 52, 344
Asia Minor Apostolic Institute, 16, 293
Assam Frontier Pioneer Mission, 53, 346 (note)
Association for Promoting Religious Education among the Natives in Surinam, 44, 331
Association for the Free Distribution of the Scriptures, 29, 312
Association for the Furtherance of Christianity in Egypt, 24, 304
Association in Aid of the Archbishop's Mission, 304
Association in Aid of the Bishop of Cape Town, 27, 303
Association in Aid of the Mission to Zululand, 27, 64, 303
Association of Protestant Students, 38, 325
Australasian Auxiliaries of the London Missionary Society, 60, 354
Australasian Council of the China Inland Mission, 61, 354
Australasian Councils of the Poona and Indian Village Mission, 61, 355
Australasian Students' Christian Union, 61, 355
Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, 59, 60 (note), 353
Australian Board of Missions, 59, 352
Australian Council of the Zambesi Industrial Mission, 61, 354
Auxiliary Council for Scotland of China Inland Mission, 33, 318
Auxiliary Mission Society of the Moravian Church at Zeist, 43, 329
Auxiliary Society of the Ladies of Paris, 38, 324

Balaghat Mission, 52, 344
Bangalore Auxiliary Bible Society, 53, 174, 340
Bangalore Tract and Book Society, 54, 175, 340
Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of New South Wales, 60, 351
Baptist Industrial Mission of Scotland, 34, 320
Baptist Missionary Society, 22, 300
Baptist Tract and Book Society, 26, 269, 311
Baptist Union of South Africa, 358
Baptist Women's Missionary Union, 60, 351
Baptist Young People's Union of America, 236, 280
Baptist Zenana Mission, 22, 300
Barbican Mission to the Jews, 314
Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, 39, 48, 325, 336
Bassein Karen Home Mission Society, 49, 337
Behar (Bengal) Mission, 25, 310
Bellenden Ker Mission, 352 (note)

Bengal Branch of the Christian Literature Society for India, 55, 176, 342
Bengal Church Union, 51, 343
Bengal Evangelistic Mission, 51, 343
Berlin Ladies' Missionary Society for China, 41, 328
Berlin Missionary Society for Promoting Evangelical Missions among the Heathen, 39, 325
Bethany China Mission in Trondhjem, 46, 332
Bethel Santal Mission, 51, 343
Bethel Santal Mission, English Council of, 27, 308
Bible Christian Home and Foreign Missionary Society, 24, 305
Bible Christians' Mission (Australia), 353
Bible Christians' (Victoria) Mission in China, 60, 353
Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society, 26, 307
Bible Societies' Committee for Japan, 56, 173, 347
Bible Translation Society, 26, 174, 311
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in the U. S. (German), 12, 288
Board of Foreign Missions of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South, 11, 288
Board of Foreign Missions of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, 11, 283
Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church in the U. S., 10, 283
Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod, Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, 9, 286
Board of Foreign Missions of Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America (Covenanter), 11, 287
Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church, 12, 285
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., 10, 286
Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America (Dutch), 9, 288
Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church, 13, 282
Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, 11, 287
Board of Home and Foreign Missions of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the U. S. A., 281
Board of Missions and Church Extension, United Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church, South, 12, 284
Board of Missions of the Church of Christ in Japan, 56, 348
Board of Missions of the Lutheran Free Church. (*See* Lutheran Board of Missions.)
Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 10, 284
Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, 53, 174, 340
Bombay Branch of Christian Literature Society for India, 54, 176, 341
Bombay Indian Christian Association, 345
Bombay Tract and Book Society, 54, 175, 340
Breklum Missionary Society, 40, 326 (note)
Brethren's Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel among the Heathen, 26, 306
Breton Evangelical Mission, 309
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 28, 311
British and Foreign Bible Society, 26, 173, 174, 269, 307
British and Foreign Sailors' Society, 28, 311
British and Foreign Unitarian Association, 25, 306
British Guiana East Indian and Chinese Missions, 299
British Honduras and Central American Church Mission, 21, 299
British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews, 311
British Syrian Mission Schools and Bible Work, 29, 312
Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, 292
Brotherhood of St. Andrew:
  Great Britain, 304
  United States, 14, 291
  West Indies, 20, 298
Burma Baptist Missionary Convention, 49, 337
Burma Bible and Tract Society, 49, 174, 337
Burway Indigenous Mission, 53, 346

Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, 53, 174, 339
Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, 54, 175, 340
Calcutta Diocesan Board of Missions, 52, 343
Cambridge Mission to Delhi, 24, 303
Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society, 18, 295
Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions, 18, 295
Canadian Church Missionary Association, 18, 294
Canadian Presbyterian Mission to East Indians in Trinidad, 19, 298
Canton Christian College, Canton, China, 15, 291
Canton Religious Tract Society, 49, 175, 337
Cape Town Auxiliary of the South African Baptist Missionary Society, 65, 358
Central American Mission, 12, 289
Central China Religious Tract Society, Hankow, 50, 175, 338
Central China Wesleyan Lay Mission, 305
Central Committee and Churchwomen's Association of the Scottish Episcopal Church, 32, 316
Central Committee for the Founding and Supporting of a Seminary near Batavia, 44, 331
Central Morocco Medical Mission, 34, 320
Central Turkey College, Aintab, 15, 291
Ceylon and Indian General Mission, 25, 344, 363
Ceylon Christian Literature and Religious Tract Society:
  Tract Department, 54, 176, 341
  Literature Department, 55, 176, 341
Chamberi Evangelical Mission, 308
Children's Fund of the Universities' Mission, 302
Children's Medical Missionary Society, 313
Children's Scripture Union, 237, 269, 308
Children's Special Service Mission, 29, 269, 308
China Baptist Publication Society, Canton, 50, 175, 339
China Inland Mission:
  England, 23, 308
  North American Council, 18, 295
  Scottish Council, 33, 318

Finnish Auxiliary, 37, 324
German Auxiliaries, 41, 327, 328
Norwegian Branch, 45, 332
Swedish Branch, 47, 335
Australasian Council, 61, 354
China Inland Mission Prayer Union, 18, 296
China Missionary Alliance, 339
Chinese Bible-Woman's Mission, 25, 304
Chinese Tract Society, Shanghai, 50, 175, 338
Chrischona Branch of the China Inland Mission, 41, 327
Christian Alliance of Bombay, 345 (note)
Christian and Missionary Alliance, 13, 290
Christian Literature Society for China, 34, 50, 175, 320
Christian Literature Society for India, 29, 176, 269, 312
Christian Mission (Mission of the Brethren), 22, 300
Christian Mission at Belgaum, 52, 345
Christian Mission at Karmatar, 52, 344
Christian Mission at Mihijam, 52, 344
Christian Mission at Solapuram, 52, 345
Christian Mission, Dumaria, Bengal, 52, 344
Christian Mission Federation, 346
Christian Police Association of England, 57, 347
Christian Union for the Severance of the Connection of the British Empire with the Opium Trade, 312 (note)
Christian Unity Association, 13, 290
Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, 54, 312, 341
Christian Vernacular Society, Shanghai, 50, 175, 338
Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Church of Disciples), 11, 281
Church Army, 313
Church Evangelical Society, 346 (note)
Church Extension Association, 27, 312
Church Missionary Association for the Colony of Victoria, 60, 352
Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, 22, 301
Church Missions to the Jews, Syrians, Aborigines, and Chinese in Victoria, 352
Church of England Mission in Korea and Shingking, Manchuria, 57, 348
Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, 24, 303
Church of Scotland Conversion of the Jews Committee, 33, 319
Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee, 31, 316
Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions, 31, 316
Church of Scotland Women's Association for the Christian Education of Jewesses, 33, 319
Church of the Province of South Africa, 63, 358
Church Students' Missionary Association, 15, 292
Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society, 53, 174, 339
Colombo Industrial School, 56, 345
Colonial and Continental Church Society, 301
Colonial and Foreign Department of English National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, 30, 314
Colonial Missionary Society, 23, 304
Colonial Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 321
Columbia Mission, 23, 302
Committee for the Mission in Kabylia, 48, 336
Committee for the Mission to the Sangir and Talaut Islands, 44, 330. (*See* also 58 and 349.)
Committee for the Norwegian Medical Mission in Madagascar, 46, 333
Committee for the Support of the Missionaries of the Salatiga Mission in Java, 44, 331. (*See* also 58 and 349.)
Committee of Coöperating Christian Missions in Japan, 348
Congo Balolo Mission, 25, 309
Congo Children's Friends, 47, 334
Congregational Union, Church Aid, and Missionary Society of South Africa, 64, 360
Congregational Union of Jamaica, 19, 297
Continental Mission of Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 321
Coral League of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 302
Countess of Huntingdon's Missionary Society for the Spread of the Gospel at Home and Abroad, 23, 363
Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Missions and Church Erection, 10, 287

Danish Committee of the Indian Home Mission to the Santals, 37, 323
Danish Missionary Society, 37, 323
Daughters of India Association, 56, 345
Daybreak Workers' Union, 304
"Dayspring" and New Hebrides Mission, 59, 353
Dent Mission, 51, 343 (note)
Diocese of Bloemfontein, 64, 359
Diocese of Cape Town, 63, 358
Diocese of Colombo, 51, 342
Diocese of Grahamstown, 64, 358
Diocese of Lebombo, 64, 359
Diocese of Likoma, 359 (note)
Diocese of Madagascar, 359 (note)
Diocese of Mashonaland, 64, 359
Diocese of Mauritius, 359 (note)
Diocese of Mombasa, 359 (note)
Diocese of Natal, 64, 358
Diocese of New Guinea, 60, 352
Diocese of Pretoria, 64, 359
Diocese of St. Helena, 64, 359
Diocese of St. John's, 64, 359
Diocese of Sierra Leone, 359 (note)
Diocese of Uganda, 359 (note)
Diocese of Western Equatorial Africa, 359 (note)
Diocese of Zanzibar and East Africa, 359 (note)
Diocese of Zululand, 64, 359
Dr. Bray's Associates, 28, 310
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, 18, 294

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A., 9, 282
Dublin University Mission to Chhota Nagpur, 36, 321
Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa, 63, 360

East Friesland Missionary Society, 41, 326
East Gotland Mission Union, 335 (note)
Edinburgh Ladies' Auxiliary, 33, 319
Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, 33, 319
Educational Association of China, 50, 338
Egypt Mission Band, 36, 65, 322, 361
Ella Thing Memorial Mission, 16, 280
English Association in Aid of West Indian Church Association for Furtherance of the Gospel in West Africa, 26, 302
English Auxiliary of the McAll Mission, 308
English Council of the Bethel Santal Mission, 27, 308
Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 14, 235, 292
Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 14, 235, 292
Ermelo Missionary Association, 43, 330
Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey, 15, 291
Evangelical African Union, 42, 329
Evangelical Alliance, 26, 307
Evangelical Alliance of Japan, 347
Evangelical Continental Society, 307
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other States, 14, 284
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other States, 14, 283
Evangelical Missionary Society for German East Africa, 40, 327
Evangelical Mission to the Upper Zambesi, 38, 324
Evangelical National Society in Sweden, 46, 333
Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands, 349
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (South), 11, 287

Faith Mission, 34, 318
Faridpur Mission, Incorporated, 59, 351
Female Association for Promoting Christianity among the Women of the East, 35, 322
Female Missionary Workers, 47, 334
Figueras Evangelistic Mission, 308
Finnish Missionary Society, 37, 323
Foreign Aid Society for the Diffusion of the Gospel on the Continent, 307
Foreign Christian Missionary Society (Church of the Disciples), 11, 281
Foreign Educational Society of Japan, 57, 348
Foreign Evangelization Society, 308
Foreign Missionary Board of the Brethren in Christ, 66, 281
Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, 17, 294
Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, 17, 294
Foreign Mission Board of the Free Churches of French Switzerland, 48, 335
Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention, 12, 280
Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 10, 280
Foreign Mission Committee of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, 14, 283
Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, 17, 295
Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Central Africa, 65, 360
Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, 61, 356
Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of South Australia, 59, 354
Foreign Mission Committee of the United Original Secession Synod, Scotland, 32, 317
Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 35, 321
Foreign Mission of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, 13, 284
Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England, 23, 306
Foreign Missions Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Ireland and Scotland, 32, 35, 317, 322
Foreign Missions of the United Free Church of Scotland, 32, 317
Foreign Sunday-School Association of the U. S., 15, 290
Franco-American Committee, 293
Free Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. (*See* General Conference of Free Baptists.)
Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society, 9, 279
Free Church of Scotland Conversion of Jews Committee, 34, 319
Free Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, 32, 316
Free Church of Scotland Women's Jewish Missionary Association, 34, 319
Free East African Mission (Norway), 45, 332 (note)
Free Finnish Mission in China, 37, 324
French Methodist Mission in Kabylia, 38, 324
Friends' Armenian Mission in Constantinople, 29, 313
Friends' Foreign Mission Association, 24, 305
Friends' Industrial Mission to Pemba, 315 (note)
Friends of Armenia, 31, 315
Friends of the Lapp Mission, 334
Friends' Syrian Mission, 24, 305

Garenganze Mission, 300 (note)
General Conference of Free Baptists, 9, 279
General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society, 40, 327
General Missionary and Tract Committee, German Baptist Brethren Church, 12, 280
General Missionary Board of the Free Methodist Church of North America, 12, 285
German Aid Association for Armenia, 42, 328 (note)
German Baptist Mission, 300
German Branch of the China Inland Mission in Hamburg, 41, 328
German China Alliance Mission, Barmen, 41, 327
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States (India Mission), 13, 284
German Mission to the Blind in China at Hildesheim, 42, 328
German Orient Mission, 42, 328
Girls' Zenana Aid Society, 352

Gleaners' Unions, England, 301; New South Wales, 352; Victoria, 353; New Zealand, 355
Godavari Delta Mission, 51, 342
Gopalgunge Evangelistic Mission, 51, 343
Gospel Mission, 49, 66, 338, 339 (note)
Gospel Mission to Madeira, 310
Gospel Union, 15, 290
Gossner's Evangelical Missionary Society, 39, 326
Gothenburg Evangelical Mission Union, 335 (note)
Gould Memorial Home and Industrial Schools, Rome, Italy, 363
Grahamstown Diocesan Railway Mission, South Africa, 66, 362
Granger Mission, Monrovia, Liberia, 65, 360
Greek Evangelical Alliance, 58, 349 (note)
Greek Evangelical Union in Turkey, 58, 349
Guiana Diocesan Church Society, 21, 299
Guild Mission, Kalimpong, 31
Gujarat Tract Society, 54, 175, 341

Harpoot Evangelical Union, 58, 349
Hauge's Synod, China Mission, 13, 284
Hawaiian Evangelical Association, 62, 357
Help for Brazil, 32, 318
Helping Hands Missionary Association, 27, 309
Hephzibah Faith Home Association, 16, 290
Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society, 40, 326
Hibernian Bible Society, 36, 174, 322
Himalayan Branch of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission in North America, 52, 344
Holiness Union, 47, 335
Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 13, 286
Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ, 11, 280
Hope and Live Mission, 346 (note)
Huguenot Missionary Society, 63, 361

Ikwezi Lamaci Mission, 64, 361
Imerina Congregational Union of Madagascar, 360 (note)
Independent and Unattached Missionaries in Japan, 56, 348
Independent Missionaries, Japan, 49; India, 53
Independent Mission of Mr. Eglon Harris, 21, 298
Independent Preachers' Association, 346
India and Ceylon Auxiliaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society of London, 53, 174, 339
India and Ceylon Branches of the Christian Literature Society for India, 54, 176, 269, 341
India Auxiliaries of the Religious Tract Society of London, 54, 175, 176, 340
India Sunday School Union, 55, 343
Indian Baptist Missionary Society, 53, 346
Indian Christian Realm Mission, 52, 345
Indian Church Aid Association, 313
Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society. (*See* Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.)
Indian Home Mission to the Santals, 51, 343
  Danish Committee, 37, 323
  Norwegian Committee, 46, 332
  Scottish Committee, 33, 318
  Swedish Committee, 47, 334
Indian Missionary Society, 52, 344
Indian Mission of Victoria, 60, 353
Indian Widows' Union, 30, 314
Indigenous Mission to the Bheels and Mangs, 346 (note)
Industrial Missions Aid Society, 31, 315
Industrial School at Kandy, Ceylon, 55, 342
Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association of India and Ceylon, 346
International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, 15, 236, 237, 292
International Institute. (*See* Mission among the Higher Classes.)
International Institute for Girls in Spain, 291
International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, 16, 288
International Medical Missionary Society, 15, 289
International Missionary Alliance. (*See* Christian and Missionary Alliance.)
International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, 14, 236, 291
International Union Mission, 290
Irish Auxiliary of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association, 36, 321
Irish Auxiliary of the South American Missionary Society, 36, 321
Italian Evangelical Military Church, 312
Italian Evangelization Society, 363

Jaffa Medical Mission and Hospital, 29, 313
Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society, 53, 174, 340
Jaffna College, Batticotta, Ceylon, 15, 290
Jaffna Native Evangelical Society, 51, 342
Jaffna Student Foreign Missionary Society, 51, 342
Jaffna Tract Society, 54, 176, 341
Jaffna Women's Foreign Missionary Society, 51, 342
Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, 19, 296
Jamaica Baptist Union, 20, 296
Jamaica Church Missionary Union, 20, 297
Jamaica Church of England Home and Foreign Missionary Society, 19, 297
Japan Book and Tract Society, 56, 176, 348
Japan Missionary Society, 56, 347
Java Committee at Amsterdam, 43, 330
Jerusalem and the East Mission, 25, 304
Jerusalem Union, 40, 326
Jewish Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 36, 322
Jungle Tribes' Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 35, 322
Junior Associations (C. M. S.), 301

Kaiserswerth Deaconesses. (*See* Rhenish Westphalian Deaconess Society.)
Kandy Auxiliary Bible Society, 53, 174, 340
Keswick Convention, 363
Keswick Mission, 363
Khalsa Prayer Union, 27, 33, 315, 318, 345
Kiukiang Tract Society, 50, 175, 339
Korea Itinerant Mission, 348
Korean Religious Tract Society, Seoul, 57, 176, 348
Kurku and Central Indian Hill Mission, 52, 344
English Committee of, 25, 309

Ladies' Association of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, 302
Ladies' Association of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 24, 303
Ladies' Association of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 23, 302
Ladies' Auxiliaries of the United Methodist Free Churches, 23, 305
Ladies' Auxiliary of the Dublin University Mission, 36, 321
Ladies' Auxiliary of the Southern Morocco Mission, 32, 318
Ladies' Branch of the Christian Literature Society for China, 34, 320
Ladies' China Mission, 335 (note)
Ladies' Church Missionary Union, 353
Ladies' Committee of the London Missionary Society, 22, 306
Ladies' Committee of the New South Wales Church Missionary Association, 59, 352
Ladies' Committee of the New Zealand Church Missionary Association, 62, 355
Ladies' Kaffrarian Society, 32, 317
Ladies' Sunday School Extension Committee, 28, 311
Ladies' Zenana Committee (Faridpur Mission), 59, 351
Ladies' Zenana Mission (New South Wales), 60, 351
Lady Mico Charity, 28, 311
Lagos Native Pastorate Auxiliary Association, 64, 359
Lebombo Missionary Association, 359
Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, 39, 326, 334
Liberia Baptist Convention, 65, 358
Liverpool Women's Branch of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Foreign Missions, 35, 320
Livingstonia Mission, 32, 316
London Association in Aid of Moravian Missions, 26, 306
London Committee for North India School of Medicine for Christian Women, 31, 314
London Committee for the Lebanon Hospital for the Insane, 31, 315
London Committee of the Barotsi Mission, 27, 310
London Missionary Society, 22, 306
London Primitive Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society, 24, 305
London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, 28, 311
Löventhal's Mission, 37, 323
Lower Zambesi Mission, 25, 310
Lutheran Board of Missions (Free Church), 13, 284
Luther League of America, 236

McAll Mission, 324
McAll Mission, American Branch, 289
McAll Mission, English Auxiliary, 308
Mackenzie College, 16, 292
Madras Auxiliary Bible Society, 53, 174, 340
Madras Branch of the Christian Literature Society for India, 54, 176, 341
Madras Native Christian Association, 344
Madras Religious Tract and Book Society, 54, 175, 340
Madras Tamil Mission, 346 (note)
Malagasy Missionary Society, 64, 360
Malayalam Religious Tract Society, 54, 176, 341
Manchester Native Races Protection Society, 28, 311
Marsovan Evangelical Church, 58, 350
Medical Committee of the Church Missionary Society, 30, 314
Medical Missionary Association, London, 29, 313
Medical Missionary Association of China, 50, 338
Medical Missionary Society in China, 50, 337
Medical Missionary Union of Stuttgart, 42, 329
Medical Mission at Philippopolis, 30, 313
Melanesian Mission, 61, 355
Mennonite Union for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Ultramarine Possessions of the Netherlands, 42, 329
Methodist New Connexion Missionary Society, 23, 305
Mexican Home Mission Board, 21, 298
Mildmay Association of Women Workers, 307
Mildmay Institutions and Missions, 24, 307
Mildmay Mission to the Jews, 29, 313
Ministering Children's League, 315
Ministers' Mission Union, 63, 361
Mission among the Higher Classes in China, or the International Institute, 16, 51, 293, 339
Missionaries' Literature Association, 31, 269, 315
Missionary and Church Extension Department of the American Christian Convention. (*See* Mission Board of the Christian Church.)
Missionary Committee of the Norwegian Students' Christian Association, 333
Missionary Committee of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, 65, 360
Missionary Department of the Sunday-School and Epworth League Board, Methodist Church, Canada, 18, 296
Missionary Helpers' Union, 305
Missionary Leaves Association, 27, 302
Missionary Pence Association and Information Bureau, 27, 309
Missionary Prayer Union (Faridpur Mission, South Australia), 351
Missionary Society of Jönköping, 47, 334
Missionary Society of the Calvinistic Methodist Church of America, 11, 288
Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association, 12, 282
Missionary Society of the German Baptists in Berlin, 40, 327
Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada, 17, 295
Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 9, 284

Missionary Society of the United Evangelical Church, 13, 283
Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America, 13, 285
Missionary Union of the Norwegian Young Women's Christian Association, 45, 332
Mission Board of the Christian Church, 12, 281
Mission Committee of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland, New Zealand, 61, 356
Mission of the Brethren. (*See* Christian Mission.)
Mission of the Christian Reformed Church (Netherlands), 43, 329 (note)
Mission of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Hannover, 40, 327
Mission of the Federal Assembly (Australia), 354
Mission of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, 11, 283
Mission of the Pundita Ramabai. (*See* Ramabai Association.)
Mission of the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands to the Pagans and Mohammedans, 43, 329
Mission Romande (Switzerland), 48, 335
Mission to Lepers in India and the East, 34, 319
Mission to Mediterranean Garrisons, 320
Mission to the Sangir and Talaut Islands, 58, 349. (*See* also Committee for, 44, 330.)
Missions of the Church of the United Brethren (Unitas Fratrum), 39, 327
Missions of the German Methodists, 41, 327
Missions to Seamen (England), 28, 312
Miss Procter's Mission and Schools, 30, 313
Miss Taylor's Schools, Beyrout, 34, 319
Monthly Tract Society (England), 26, 307
Moravian Church in the U. S., Northern Province. (*See* Society of United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel.)
Moravian Church in the U. S., Southern Province, 286
Moravian Missions. (*See* Missions of the Church of the United Brethren.)
Mysore Branch of the Christian Literature Society for India, 55, 176, 342

Natal Missionary Society, 65, 360
National Armenian Relief Committee, 293
National Bible Society of Scotland, 33, 174, 269, 317
National Council of the French Young Men's Christian Associations, 38, 237, 325
Native Baptist Union of Lagos, West Africa, 65, 358
Native Evangelical Society of Madura, 51, 342
Native Medical Mission in El-Bourg, Mount Lebanon, 36, 322
Nepaul Mission, 52, 345
Netherlands Bible Society, 44, 174, 330
Netherlands Indian Mission League, 45, 58, 331, 349
Netherlands Lutheran Society for Home and Foreign Missions, 43, 329
Netherlands Missionary Society, 42, 330
Netherlands Mission Union, 43, 330
Netherlands Reformed Mission Union, 43, 329 (note)
Neuendettelsau Mission, 40, 327 (note)
Neukirchen Missionary Society, 40, 326
New England Company (England), 22, 300
New Guinea Mission (Australia), 60, 352
New South Wales Church Missionary Association, 59, 352
New Zealand Baptist Missionary Society, 62, 355
New Zealand Church Missionary Association, 62, 355
New Zealand Maori Mission Trust Board, 61, 355
New Zealand Native Tract Institution, 62, 356
Ngelani Mission to the Masai, 65, 361
Niger Delta Pastorate, 65, 360
Nijverdal Mission Union, 43, 331
Nilgiri Evangelistic Mission, 52, 345
North Africa Mission, 24, 64, 309, 361
North American Council of the China Inland Mission, 18, 295. (*See* also China Inland Mission.)
North China Mission, 24, 303
North China Tract Society, Peking, 50, 175, 338
North Fuhkien Religious Tract Society, 50, 175, 338
North German Missionary Society, 39, 326
North India Auxiliary Bible Society, Allahabad, 53, 174, 340
North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 54, 175, 340
North India School of Medicine for Christian Women, 55, 345. (*See* London Committee for.)
North Sea Church Mission, 314
Northwest Provinces and Oudh Branch of the Christian Literature Society for India, 55, 176, 342
Norwegian Board of Missions, 45, 332
Norwegian Branch of the Student Volunteer Movement in Scandinavian Countries, 46, 333
Norwegian China Mission, 45, 332
Norwegian Church Mission, organized by Bishop Schreuder, 45, 332
Norwegian Committees for Indian Home Mission to the Santals, 46, 332
Norwegian Lutheran China Mission Association, 45, 332
Norwegian Missionary Society, 45, 332
Nyassa Industrial Mission, 30, 314
Nyassaland Mission. (*See* Ministers' Mission Union.)

Okayama Orphan Asylum, 57, 347
Ootacamund Danish Evangelistic Lutheran Mission, 37, 323
Open Brethren, 22, 53 (note 2), 300. (*See* also Christian Mission.)
Order of the Daughters of the King, 14, 236, 291
Orebro Mission Union, 335 (note)
Orissa Tract Society, 54, 176, 341
Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 24, 303

Pakhoi Leper Fund in Connection with the Church Missionary Society, 30, 313
Palestine and Lebanon Nurses' Mission, 29, 312
Panch Howds Mission, Poona, 51, 343
Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 10, 285
Paris Society for Evangelical Missions among Non-Christian Nations, 38, 324
Peking Local Committee for Mr. Murray's Mission to the Blind and Illiterate in China, 50, 338

Peking University, 15, 70, 292
Pentecost Bands of the World, 16, 290
Peruvian Mission, 25, 310
Philadelphia Missionary Council representing the Africa Inland Mission, 16, 290
Philafrican Liberators' League, 16, 293
Pilgrim Mission of St. Chrischona, 48, 336
Pioneer Mission to the Abors, 25, 53, 346
Police and Prison Mission, 57 (note)
Police Mission (Japan), 57, 347
Pongas Mission, 19, 297. (*See* West Indian Church Association.)
Poona and Indian Village Mission, 52, 344
Australasian Council of, 61, 354
Post and Telegraph Mission (Japan), 57, 347
Praying Band of South African General Mission, 361 (note)
Preachers' Association, Southern Pastorate, C. M. S., Madras, 51, 343
Presbyterian Church of England's Mission to the Jews, 29, 312
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, 19, 298
Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, 59, 353
Presbyterian Church of Tasmania, 62, 356
Presbyterian Church of Victoria, 59, 353
Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union of Victoria, 59, 353
Presbyterian Women's Mission Union, Otago, N. Z., 61, 356
Primitive Methodist Church in U. S. A., 14, 286
Primitive Methodist Missionary Society (England), 24, 305
Protestant College at Sao Paulo. (*See* Mackenzie College.)
Punjab Auxiliary Bible Society, 53, 174, 340
Punjab Branch of the Christian Literature Society for India, 55, 176, 342
Punjab Mission of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United Kingdom, 25, 363
Punjab Religious Book Society, 54, 176, 341, 342 (note)
Pure Literature Society, 26, 269, 307

Qua Iboe Mission, 35, 322
Queensland Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, 60, 351
Queensland Presbyterian Church Mission to the Heathen, 60, 354
Queensland Presbyterian Women's Missionary Union, 60, 354

Railway Mission (Japan), 57, 347
Railway Mission of India, 52, 346
Ramabai Association, 16, 55, 293, 343
Ranaghat Medical Mission, 55, 344
Rangoon Karen Home Mission Society, 49, 337
Reformed Church of the Netherlands in the East Indies, 58, 329 (note), 349
Regions Beyond Helpers' Union, 310
Regions Beyond Missionary Union, 25, 310
Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland, 33, 317
Religious Tract Society (London), 26, 175, 269, 306
Rev. W. H. Murray's Mission to the Blind and Illiterate in China, 34, 50, 320, 338
Rhenish Missionary Society in Barmen, 39, 326
Rhenish-Westphalian Deaconess Society, 42, 328
River Brethren, 66, 281
Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, 15, 72, 290
Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, 313

St. Andrew's University Mission, Tokyo, 56, 347. (*See* also St. Paul's Guild.)
St. Barnabas' Association for Helping the Melanesian Mission, 355
St. George's Tamil Mission Association, Penang, 349
St. Hilda's Mission, Tokyo, 56, 347. (*See* also St. Paul's Guild.)
St. Paul's Guild, 27, 304
St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, 15, 292
St. Peter's Missionary Society, 339
Salatiga Mission in Java, 58, 349. (*See* also 44 and 331.)
Salvation Army, 23, 308
Scandinavian Alliance Mission in North America, 13, 289, 344 (note)
Schleswig-Holstein Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society at Breklum, 40, 326
Scottish Armenian Association, 34, 320
Scottish Auxiliary, British Syrian Mission Schools and Bible Work and Bedouin Mission, 34, 319
Scottish Committee of the Gopalgunge Evangelistic Mission, 33, 318
Scottish Committees of Indian Home Mission to the Santals, 33, 318
Scottish Committees of the Barotsi Mission, 33, 318
Scottish Episcopal Church Foreign Missionary Society, 32, 316
Scripture Gift Mission, 29, 269, 312
Scripture Union of Japan, 57, 347
Seaman's Mission (West Indies), 20, 298
Seventh-Day Adventist Foreign Mission Board, 12, 288
Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Society, 10, 280
Sheo-Yang Mission, 49, 338
Sierra Leone Church Missionary Society, 64, 359
Sierra Leone Native Pastorate Auxiliary Association, 64, 359
Society for Advancing the Christian Faith, 28, 300
Society for Home and Foreign Missions according to the Principles of the Lutheran Church (Neuendettelsau), 40, 327
Society for Home and Foreign Missions at Batavia, 44, 58, 330, 349
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 26, 175, 269, 301
Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese, 34 (note), 50, 175, 269, 320 (note), 338
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 22, 301
Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, 29, 312
Society of Christian Endeavor. (*See* United Society of Christian Endeavor.)
Society of St. John the Evangelist, 23, 302
Society of the Friends of Missions, 38, 325
Society of the Sacred Mission, 30, 304
Society of United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel (Moravian Church in the U. S., Northern Province), 14, 286
Soudan Pioneer Mission, 41, 65, 328, 361
Soul-Winning and Prayer Union, 34, 318
South Africa General Mission, 25, 65, 309, 361

South African Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 66, 361
South African Baptist Missionary Society, 65, 358
South African Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa, 65, 360
South African Tract and Book Society, 66, 175, 361
South American Evangelical Mission (England), 25, 309
South American Evangelical Mission (Toronto), 18, 296
South American Faith Mission, 36, 322
South American Missionary Society, 23, 302
South Arcot Highways and Hedges Mission, 24, 309
South Australian Baptist Missionary Society (Faridpur Mission), 59, 351 (note)
South Australian Bible Christians' Mission in China, 60, 353
Southern Morocco Mission, 32, 318
South India Baptist Mission, 51, 343
South Indian Missionary Association, 345
South Indian Railway Mission, 52, 345
South Sea Islanders' Christian Club, 61, 354
South Travancore Native Christian Evangelization Society, 53, 346
South Travancore Tract Society, 54, 175, 341
Sowers' Bands, 237, 301, 352, 353, 356
Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society, 303, 321
Spanish Evangelisation Society, 317
Spezia Mission for Italy and the Levant, 308
Stirling Tract Enterprise, 33, 269, 317
Strict Baptist Mission, 23, 300
Student Christian Federation, 238
Student Christian Movement in Foreign Lands, 239
Student Volunteer Missionary Union (England), 30, 314
Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions (U. S. A.), 15, 238, 292
Student Volunteer Movement in South Africa, 66, 362
Student Volunteer Movement of India and Ceylon, 346
Student Volunteers' Mission Union (Sweden), 47, 335
Students' Christian Union (South Africa), 361 (note)
Students' League for Missions (Netherlands), 45, 331
Students' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of England, 306
Students' Mission Association (Netherlands), 44, 331
Students' Union for Missions (Germany), 42, 328
Sunday School Union (England), 28, 269, 310
Swedish Baptist Mission, 47, 333
Swedish Church Mission, 46, 334
Swedish Committees of the Indian Home Mission to the Santals, 46, 334
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America, 12, 284
Swedish Ladies' China Mission, 335 (note)
Swedish Mission in China, 47, 335
Swedish Mission Union, 46, 334
Swedish Women's Mission among North African Women, 334
Synod of Brazil, 21, 299
Synod of Cape Colony, 63, 360
Synod of Natal, 63, 360
Synod of Orange Free State, 63, 360
Synod of South African Republic [or the Transvaal], 63, 361
Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria, 15, 72, 290

Tabeetha Mission at Jaffa, 34, 319
Table Mountain Mission (Natal Missionary Society), 65, 360
Tasmanian Baptist Missionary Society, 62, 356
Telugu Baptist Home Mission Society, 52, 346
Telugu Baptist Publication Society, 55, 345
Theological Section of Students' Young Men's Christian Association, 16, 239, 293
Theological Students' Missionary Society (South Africa), 361 (note)
Tibetan Pioneer Mission, 25, 309
Tibet Prayer Union, 33, 318
Toronto Prayer Circle, 18, 296
Trinidad Diocesan Home and Foreign Missionary Association, 19, 297
Trinitarian Bible Society, 26, 174, 311

Union for the Founding and Supporting of Hospitals in China in Connection with Medical Missions, 45, 331
Union for the Furtherance of the Interests of the Rhenish Missionary Society at Barmen, 44, 330
Union for the Propagation of the Gospel in Egypt, 43, 330
Union for the Syrian Orphanage at Jerusalem, 42, 328
Union of British Prayer Circles, 310
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, 14, 284
United Methodist Free Churches (West Indies), 19, 297
United Methodist Free Churches' Home and Foreign Missions, 23, 305
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America. (*See* Foreign Mission of.)
United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Board, 32, 316
United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Zenana Mission, 32, 317
United Society of Christian Endeavor, 14, 235, 291
United Society of Free Baptist Young People, 14, 236, 279
Universalist General Convention, 13, 288
Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 23, 302
University of the Doshisha, Kyoto, 56, 71, 347
Unsectarian Mission to Zulu Kaffirs, 24, 308
Utrecht Mission Union, 43, 330

Victorian Baptist Foreign Mission, 60, 351

Waldensian Missions Aid Society (for Work in Italy), 363
Warehousemen and Drapers' Foreign Missionary Society, 27, 310
Watchers' Band, 306
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists' Foreign Missions, 35, 320
Welsh Inter-Collegiate Christian Union, 321
Wesleyan Methodist Church Missions, Eastern Annual Conference, West Indies, 19, 297

Wesleyan Methodist Home and Foreign Missionary Society, Western Annual Conference, West Indies, 19, 297
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, 22, 305
West Australian Baptist Union, 60, 352
West China Religious Tract Society, Chungking, 50, 175, 339
Western India Native Christian Union, 345 (note)
West Indian Church Association for the Furtherance of the Gospel in Western Africa (Pongas Mission), 19, 297
White Mountain Mission, 335 (note)
Widows' Union in Aid of Hindu Widows, 315
Woman's Auxiliary of the Utrecht Mission Union, 43, 330 (note)
Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society (P. E. M. S.), 9, 282
Woman's Auxiliary to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, 18, 294
Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, 9, 279
Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of California, 9, 279
Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Oregon, 9, 279
Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, 9, 279
Woman's Baptist Missionary Union of the Maritime Provinces (Canada), 17, 294
Woman's Board for Foreign Missions, American Christian Convention, 12, 281
Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America (Dutch), 9, 288
Woman's Board of Missions (A. B. C. F. M.), 9, 282
Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific (A. B. C. F. M.), 9, 282
Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands, 62, 357
Woman's Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 10, 287
Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior (A. B. C. F. M.), 9, 282
Woman's Executive Board, Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference, 10, 280
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Free Methodist Church, 12, 285
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Free Church of Scotland, 32, 316
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 9, 284
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 10, 285
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church, 12, 285
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Eastern Division, 17, 295
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—Western Division, 17, 295
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., 10, 286
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Reformed Episcopal Church, 13, 282
Woman's General Missionary Society of the Churches of God, 13, 281
Woman's Guild, Kalimpong Medical Mission, 31
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church, 10, 285
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 13, 286
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, General Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church, U. S., 10, 283
Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Board (Nat'l Bapt. Convention), 12, 280
Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the Advent Christians, 60, 363
Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ, 11, 280
Woman's Missionary Society, General Synod of the Reformed Church in the U. S. (German), 12, 288
Woman's Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association, 12, 282
Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada, 17, 295
Woman's Missionary Society of the United Evangelical Church, 13, 283
Woman's Missionary Union, Auxiliary to Southern Baptist Convention, 10, 280
Woman's Missionary Union of South Africa, 63, 361
Woman's National Missionary Society of the Universalist Church, 289
Woman's North Pacific Presbyterian Board of Missions, 10, 287
Woman's Occidental Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 10, 287
Woman's Parent Mite Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 10, 285
Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Southwest, 10, 287
Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions, Northwest, 10, 286
Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, 11, 289
Woman's Universalist Missionary Society of Massachusetts, 289
Women's Anti-Opium Urgency Committee, 312 (note)
Women's Auxiliaries of the Berlin Missionary Society, 39, 325 (note)
Women's Auxiliary Christian Literature Society for India, 29, 312
Women's Auxiliary of the Scottish Armenian Association, 34, 320
Women's Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, 22, 305
Women's Auxiliary Unions of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, 39, 326
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Eastern Ontario and Quebec, 17, 294
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario (West), 17, 294
Women's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Manitoba and Northwest Territories, 17, 294
Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New York, 10, 286
Women's Branch of the Association in Aid of the Bishop of Cape Town, 27, 303
Women's Department of the Church Missionary Society, 22, 301
Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of N. A., 11, 287
Women's League of the Bible Christian Missionary Society, 24, 305
Women's Mennonite Auxiliary Unions (Netherlands), 42, 329 (note)
Women's Missionary Association in Connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, 59, 353
Women's Missionary Association of the Presbyterian Church of England, 23, 306
Women's Missionary Council (Victoria, Australia), 60, 353
Women's Missionary Union of South Australia, 59, 354
Women's Mission Association in Connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 22, 301
Women's Presbyterial Unions (P. B. F. M. S.), 11, 287 (note)
Women's Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society of Northern New York, 10, 287
Women's Society for Christian Female Education in Eastern Countries, 41, 328
Women's Synodical Societies (Evangelical Lutheran Church in N. A.), 11, 283

Women's Synodical Societies (United Synod, Evangelical Lutheran Church, South), 12, 284 (note)
Workers' Union for North Africa, 24, 309
World's Student Christian Federation, 238
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 15, 30, 291, 313
World's Young Women's Christian Association:
American Department, 16, 237, 293
English Department, 31, 237, 314

Young Helpers' League (South Australia), 351
Young Men's Christian Association, 15, 236, 361 (note)
Young Men's Foreign Missionary Society, 27, 308
Young People's Christian Union of United Brethren in Christ, 281
Young People's Missionary Association in Aid of the Baptist Missionary Society (England), 300
Young Woman's Branch of World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 15, 291
Young Women's Christian Association. (*See* World's Young Women's Christian Association.)
Young Women's Christian Association of Sweden. (*See* Female Missionary Workers.)

Zambesi Industrial Mission (England), 30, 314
Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, 23, 307
Zoolmete Noor Society, 58, 350

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

Abel, Rev. C. W., 159, 160
Aberdeen, Countess of, 195
Abraham, Deacon, 220
Abu Rumi, 123
Adams, Rev. Thomas, 160
Adger, Rev. J. B., 153
Adriani, Rev. M. A., 330
Agbebi, Rev. Mojola, 358
Agnew, Miss Eliza, 88
Agrieola, Bishop of Abo, 161
Ahlquist, Prof. A. E., 151
Ainslee, Rev. George, 130
Aitchison, Rev. Samuel, 361
Alexander, Mr. Joseph G., 312
Alexander, Rev. J. M., ix, 340
Ali Bey, 154
Allan, Rev. A. L., ix, 341
Allégret, Rev. E., 127
Allen, Mr. Charles H., 311
Allen, Rev. W. O. B., 301
Allen, Mrs. W. O. B., 303
Alley, Rev. J. A., 127
Almeida (Portuguese translator), 131, 132
Alonzo, Señor P. Manrique, 148
Amerman, Rev. J. L., 288
Aminoff, Dr. (Fredrikshamn), 167
Amirkhanianz, Rev. Abraham, 149, 150, 151
Ammann, Rev. F., 144
Andersen, Rev. A. M., 284
Andersen, Mr. Gustav, 332
Anderson, Mrs. C. B., 353
Anderson, Mr. E. M., 301
Anderson, Mr. Frank, 346
Anderson, Mr. John, 318
Anderson, Rev. John, 363
Anderson, Rev. S. H., 126
Anderson, Rev. W. G., 127
Andrews, Rev. A. A. J., 360
Andrews, Rev. L., 157
Andrus, Rev. A. N., 154
Angus, Miss A. G., 300
Anne, Duchess, 162
Antigua, Bishop of, 131
Aoud, Mr. Gideon, 319
Appenzeller, Rev. H. G., x, 146, 348
Arbanasiseh, Signor, 165
Arbousset, M., 127
Archu, M., 161
Arellano, Rev. P., 298
Argles, Miss Edith, 303
Armour, Rev. Andrew, 139, 143
Armstrong, Miss Annie W., 280
Arndt, Rev. Dr. Th., 327
Arnot, Mr. F. S., 300
Arthington, Mr. Robert, 52, 344
Asadourian, Pastor A., 155
Asheroft, Rev. Francis, ix
Ashdown, Miss F., 312
Ashe, Rev. R. P., 124
Ashmore. Rev. William, 136
Ashton, Rev. John P., ix
Asir, Yusuf-ul (Sheikh), 152
Astrup, Rev. Nils, 332
Athanasius, Dimitri, 165
Aunung. Pastor, 166
Avery, Mrs. S. C. G., 279
Aveterianz, Ohannes, 150
Ayer, Mrs. H. Hibberd, 294
Ayres, Marguerite (Memorial), 116

Babeoek, Rev. Maltbie D. (quoted), 276
Babington, Colonel J., 313
Bachman, Rose (Hospital), 197
Baekhouse, Rev. Edward B., 312
Baeon, Mrs. A. M., 279
Badenoeh, Mr. P. S., 307
Baer, Mr. John Willis, 291
Bahnsen, Rev. R., 326
Bailey, Mr. Benjamin, 141
Bailey, Rev. Canon, 300
Bailey, Rev. Thomas, 144
Bailey, Mr. Wellesley C., ix, 319
Bain, Rev. J. A., 128
Bainton, Rev. Joseph, 363
Baker, Mrs. H., 95
Baker, Mr. Joseph G., 356
Baker, Elder W. O., 281
Baldwin, Mrs. E. St. George, 294
Baldwin, Rev. S. L., 284, 292
Balgarnie, Miss Jessie M., 306
Ball, Rev. W. H., ix
Ballantine, Rev. Henry, 141
Ballantine, Rev. James, x
Ballarat, Bishop of, ix
Ballard, Miss, 307
Bambas, Prof., 164
Bannerman, Mrs. Jane, 356
Bannerman, Rev. William, ix, 356
Barbour (Memorial), 76
Barbour, Rev. Thomas S., 279
Barff, Rev. Charles, 159
Baring, Hon. Aliee, 249
Baring-Gould, Rev. B., 301
Barker, Mr. B., 153
Barkley, Mr. David G., 321
Barnes, Mrs. Frances J., 291
Barnes, Mr. Henry B., 363
Barnett, Rev. E. J., 352
Barnum, Dr. H. N., x
Baroody, Miss Helaine, 322
Barr, Rev. W. W., 287
Barron, Mrs., 322
Barrow, Rev. A. H., 302
Bärsoff (Russian Priest), 166
Bartels, Pastor, 328
Bartlett, Miss, 118
Barton, Rev. James L., 154, 281, 290, 291
Baseareda, Prof., 165
Bassett, Rev. J., 150
Batehelor, Rev. J., 145
Bate, Rev. J., 138
Bateman, Rev. R., 142
Battersby, General, 308
Bau, Rev. Andreas, 132
Bavin, Rev. Francis, 297
Bayley, Miss, 301
Baylis, Rev. F., 301
Baynes, Mr. Alfred Henry, 300
Baynes, Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton, 358
Beaeh, Rev. Harlan P., 238
Beaeonsfield (Memorial), 210
Bell, Miss, 126
Bell, Rev. William M., 280
Benjaminoff, Mr. John, 129
Bentley, Rev. W. H., 124
Berbari, Dr. Nasib, 210
Bergin, Dr. G. F., 339
Berke, Pastor, 163
Berry, Miss Mindora L., 252
Berte, Rev. Mr., 162, 165
Bertrand, M. le Pasteur Émile, 324
Best, Mr. J. T., ix
Bettelheim, Dr., 146
Betz, Rev. Mr., 146
Beverley, Rev. J. E., 124
Beynon, Mrs., 309
Bibrikoff, Prof., 166, 167
Bickersteth, Miss M., 304
Bieknell, Rev. James, 158
Bielenstein, Prof., 166
Bill, Mr. S. A., 322
Bingham, Rev. H., 157, 253
Bingham, Jr., Rev. H., 156
Bink, Rev. G. L., 157
Bird, Dora (Memorial Hospital), 207
Bird, Edward (Memorial Hospital), 197
Bird, Henrietta (Memorial Hospital), 200
Biseoe, Rev. Father, 343
Bishop, Amelia (Memorial Press), 179
Bishop, Rev. A., 157
Bishop, Mrs. Isabella Bird, 197, 200
Bishop, John (Memorial Orphanage), 219
Bishop, Rev. J. G., 281
Bishop, Rev. J. H., 341
Bishop, Rev. W. J., 348
Bishop, Mrs. W. J., 348
Bistany, Mr. Butrus-ul, 152
Biswell (Memorial), 100
Bitton, Rev. W. Nelson, 339
Björklund, Rev. B. B., 323
Blaek, Mr. H. A., xviii
Blaek, Mary, 200
Blaekhurst, Mr. Washington, 346
Blake, Elizabeth (Memo'l Hosp'l), 200
Blakeman, Miss M. L., 286
Blakiston, Rev. R. Milburn, 304
Bliss, Rev. E. M., x, xviii
Blodget, Rev. Henry, 135, 137
Boak, Miss Louise, 295
Boardman, Mrs. Sarah, 133
Bobrownikoff, Prof., 165
Bodding, Rev. Olaf, 143
Boegner, M. le Pasteur A., 324
Boerresen, Rev. H. P., 343
Bohlen, Jane (Memorial), 92
Bomford, Rev. T., 142
Bompas, Rt. Rev. W. C., 129
Bonaparte, Prince Louis Lucien, 151, 161, 162, 167
Bonar, Miss, 319
Bonavia, Mr., 164
Bonet, Mr., 145
Bonner, Rev. Carey, 310
Boone, Dr. H. W., 338
Booth, Catherine (Memorial Disp.), 205
Booth, Mr. F. A., 293
Booth, Very Rev. L., 359

Booth, Rev. William, 308
Borden, Miss Caroline, 291
Borrow, Mr. George, 134, 164
Bose, Rev. M. N., 343
Bosman, Dr. H. S., 361
Bostiek, Rev. G. P., 338
Boswell, Mrs. H. B., 314
Bottome, Mrs. Margaret, 289
Bourne, Mr. H. R. Fox, 311
Bousfield, Rt. Rev. Henry Brougham, 359
Bowden, Mr. E. S., 342
Bowden, Mr. James, 306
Bowen, Rev. A. J., 126
Bowen, Mrs. W. A., 357
Bower, Rev. H., 144
Bowie, Rev. W. Copeland, 306
Bowley, Rev. W., 138
Boyle, Rev. James, 360
Braches, Rev. F. E., 147
Brading, Mr. Franeis C., 315
Bradley, Dr. D. B., 145
Bradoek, Mrs., 317
Braithwaite, Mrs. George, 347
Braithwaite, Miss R. B., 312
Braithwaite, Mr. William C., 313
Brandtzaeg, Mr. Johannes, 332
Brant, Joseph, 130
Bratan, Mr., 162
Brayton, Rev. D. L., 133
Bretkius, Rev. John, 166
Brett, Rev. W. H., 132
Bridges, Mrs. M. E., 279
Bridges, Rev. Thomas, 132
Bridgford, Mrs. J. H., 309
Bridgman, Rev. B. N., ix
Bridgman, Rev. E. C., 136
Bridgman (Memorial), 91
Brineker, Rev. H., 125
Brineker, Rev. P. H., 125
Broad, Mr. Frank B., ix
Broadwell, Lily Lytle (Memorial), 95
Brohaugh, Rev. Chr. O., 284
Bromilow, Rev. W. E., 155
Brooks, Mr. Edmund Wright, 315
Brooks, Rt. Rev. Phillips (quoted), 6
Brower, Rev. Daniel, 147
Brown, Rev. Arthur J., 286
Brown, Mr. David, 129
Brown, Rev. David, 136
Brown, Dr. Edith M., xviii, 232, 345
Brown, Rev. George, 155, 353
Brown, Mr. George Graham, 318
Brown, Dr. Hubert W., x
Brown, Rev. J. Cumming, 320
Brown, Rev. J. G., 294
Brown, Miss Mabel W., 314
Brown, Rev. Nathan, 137, 146
Brown, Rev. S. R., 146
Browne, Rev. J. K., 349
Bruce, Rev. John, ix
Bruce, Rev. R., 149
Bruckner, Rev. G., 147
Brunot, Felix R., 222
Brunton, Rev. Henry, 167
Bryden, Miss, 312
Bryer, Miss, 134
Buehan, Miss, 294
Buehanan, Rev. James, 316, 317
Buehner, Dr. C., 327
Buckley, Rev. John B., 144
Buekner, Dr. H. F., 130
Budd, Rev. H., 129
Bührer, Rev. A., 144
Buiek, Mr. George R., 322
Bula, Mr. George E., 290
Bulkeley, Rev. Owen T., 302
Bullinger, Rev. E. W., 309
Bunker, Rev. Alonzo, ix
Bunn, Elizabeth (Memorial), 201
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, 302
Burdon, Rt. Rev. J. S., 135, 137
Burges, Rev. Riehard, ix, 343
Burgess, Rev. H. T., ix
Burn, Rev. A., 143
Burnett, Miss Janet N., 354
Burnett, Rev. R. W., 305
Burns (Memorial), 197
Burrell, Rev. D. J., 293
Burton, Rev. R., 146
Bushnell, Rev. Albert, 124, 126
Butler, Miss Annie R., 313
Butler, Dr. J. W., x
Buxton, Mr. Travers, 311
Buzacott, Rev. A., 159
Buzacott, Mr. George H., 351

Caehemaille, Rev. E. P., 302
Cain, Rev. J., 140
Cain, Mrs. J., 140
Caine, Mr. W. S., 313
Cairns, Rev. T. R., 353
Calame-Colin, M. Louis, 335
Caldwell, Rt. Rev. Robert, 101, 144
Caldwell, Mr. Robert, 314
Calhoun, Rev. S. H., 105
Callender, Rev. S. N., 288
Calliergi (or Callipoli), Maximus, 164
Calvert, Rev. James, 156, 159
Campbell, Rev. Andrew, 140
Campbell, Mrs. H. C., 287
Campbell, Rev. J. W. R., 322
Campbell, Rev. William, x, 134
Cantlow, Miss E., 315
Capellini, Rev. Luigi, 312
Carey, Dr. Felix, 133
Carey, Dr. William, 71, 123, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 144
Cargeeg, Mr. G. H., 352
Carlile, Rev. W., 313
Carmiehael, Rev. T., 139
Carpenter, Rt. Rev. William Boyd (quoted), 234
Carpenter (Memorial), 195
Carrington, Rev. John, 145
Carroll, Dr. H. K., 284
Carter, Rev. Charles, 143
Carter, Miss Mary G., 303
Carter, Rt. Rev. William Marlborough, 359
Casakos, Rev. G., 155
Casamajor, Mr., 140
Case, Dr. J. Norman, 339
Caselmann, Rev. E. H., 283
Castells, Mr. F., 131
Cavalier, Rev. A. R., 307
Chalmers, Rev. James, 158
Chalmers, Rev. John, 136
Chamberlain, Dr. Jaeob, Frontispieee
Chamberlain, Rev. John, 138
Chamberlain, Rev. L. T., 293
Chambers, Rev. R. E., 339
Chapman, Rev. Henry T., 305
Chatelain, Rev. Heli, 126, 293
Chater, Rev. J., 133, 143
Chater, Mr. William, 308
Chatterton, Rev. F. W., 355
Chatterton, Mrs., 356
Chester, Rev. S. H., 287
Child, Miss Abbie B., 282, 292
Child, Theodore (Memorial), 209
Chivers, Rev. E. E., 280
Christalles, Rev. J. G., 123
Christie, Dr. Dugald, x
Christie, Rev. Dr. J., 153
Christoforides, Mr., 152
Chrysostom, John, 124
Chuekerbutty, Miss Sharat, 345
Chylinski, Mr., 166
Claggett, Miss Anna G., x
Claggett, Miss Elizabeth M., x
Clark, Rev. E. W., 157
Clark, Rev. Franeis E., 235, 291
Clark, Mr. Frank J., 340
Clark, Dr. Henry Martyn, ix
Clark, Rev. R., 142
Clarke, Rev. Edward, 308
Clarke, Rev. John, 124
Clarke, Rev. W. D., 343
Clarkson, Mr. E., 346
Cleaver, Mr. J. Martin, 322
Clements, Mr. Frank, 310
Clough, Rev. Benjamin, 139, 143
Cobb, Rev. Henry N., 288
Codding, Mr. R. C., 125
Codrington, General, 72
Codrington, Rev. R. H., 156, 157, 158
Coe, Rev. Edward B., 290
Coerper, Pastor, 328
Coillard, Rev. F., 33
Colby, Mary L. (Memorial), 102
Cole, Rev. E., 359
Cole, Rev. F. T., 143
Cole, Rev. H., 124
Cole, Mrs. Madeleine, 315
Colebrooke, Colonel, 149
Coles, Rev. C. H., 297, 298
Coles, Rev. S., 143
Colvin, Mabel (Memorial), 203
Connaught, Duehess of, 205
Connell, Rev. Alexander, 306
Conradi, Rev. Mr., 131
Constantian, Rev. Avedis, 154
Constantinides, Rev. P., 154
Cooling, Rev. J., 340, 341
Coolsma, Rev. S., 148
Cooper, Miss Louise, 328
Cooper, Rev. William E., 344
Copeland, Rev. Joseph, 156
Copleston, Rev. E. A., 342
Corfe, Rt. Rev. C. J., x, 348
Cornish, Rt. Rev. Charles Edward, 358
Corvino, John de Monte, 150
Cosh, Rev. James, 156, 353
Cousins, Rev. George, 306
Cousins, Rev. W. E., 125
Cowie, Rev. H., 134
Cox, Lois (Memorial), 100
Cox, Rev. W. Wetton, 306
Craig, Dr. J. M., 288
Cran, Rev. George, 144
Crawford, Mr. Daniel, 125
Crawford, Mrs., 322
Creagh, Rev. S. M., 157, 158
Crews, Rev. A. C., 296
Crisp, Arehdeaeon, 124
Crook, Mary E. (Memorial), 216
Cross, Dr. E. B., 133
Cross, Rev. G. W., 358
Crowther, Mr. James S., 310
Crowther, Rt. Rev. Samuel, 128, 177
Cuendet, Mr. E., 123
Culbertson, Rev. M. S., 136
Culshaw, Rev. Joseph, 342
Cummings, Miss Anna M., ix
Curtis, Sarah, 102
Cushing, Mrs. A. L., 288
Cushing, Dr. J. N., ix, 133
Cust, Dr. R. N., ix, 123
Cutts, Miss, 353
Cyril (Apostle to the Slavs), 167

Dahle, Rev. L., ix, 332
Dahle, Rev. Peder, 333
Dale, Rev. William, 306
Dalmatyn, Georg, 163
Dalton, Rev. J. E., 164
Dammerboer, Mr. J. W., 147
Damien, Father, 224
Danforth, Elizabeth Skelton, 199

Daniels, Rev. Charles H., 281
Danks, Rev. B., 155
Darling, Miss E. A., 287
Davidson, Rev. L. P., 349
Davis, Elizabeth Sleeper, 200
Davis, Mrs. Isabella Charles, 291
Davis, Dr. J. D., x
Dawson, Mr. A. C., 317
Dawson, Rev. J., 138
Dawson, Commander W., 312
Dawson (Memorial), 89
Dean, Rev. William, 136
Deas, Rev. Ebenezer, 128
Dease, Dr. Stephen G., xviii
de Haan, Mr. A. Bierens, 331
de Haan, Rev. A., 58, 330, 349
Deinzer, Rev. Martin, 327
de Liearrague, Rev. John, 161
de los Reyes, Señor don Isabello, 147
Demarest, Rev. G. L., 288
de Meijere, Rev. J. C., 330
Demetrius, Lazar, 165
Dencke, Rev. C. F., 130
Denniger, Rev. E., 148
Dennis, Rev. T. J., 125
de Perregaux, Mr. S., 335
de St. Dalmas, Mr. H. G. E., 344
Des Granges, Rev. Augustus, 144
de Silva, Rev. C. W., 143
de Thomas, Don Abraham, 142
Dibble, Rev. S., 157
Dickerson (Memorial), 116
Dickson, Mr., 167
Dijkitra, Rev. H., 329
Dion, Mr. Jean, 129
Dittrich, Rev. A. H., 149
Dixon, Rev. John, 352
Dixon, Rev. R., 125
Doane, Rev. Edward T., 155, 159
Dobinson, Archdeacon H. H., 125
Dodd, Dr. W., 210
Dodge, Rev. D. Stuart, xviii, 290
Döhler, Pastor, ix
d'Olivat, Rev. H. J. P., 330
Döll, Rev. H. F., 343
Döll, Rev. W. A. H., 343
Donne, Miss, 303
Doremus, Miss S. D., 289
Douglas, Rev. George, 317
Douglas, Miss, 319
Douglas, Rev. R., 312
Douthwaite, Lily (Memorial), 197
Dover, Mr. William R., 315
Dow (Memorial), 203
Dowkontt, Dr. George D., 289
Dowling, Miss, 356
Downie, Rev. David, ix
Drake, Rev. J., 140
Draper, Mrs. Charlotte P., 225
Dreaper, Miss Anna B., 307
Dreyer, Rev. Peder, 284
Driver, Mr. H. H., 355
Droese, Rev. E., 141
Du Bose, Rev. H. M., 292
Duff, Rev. Alexander, 316
Dufferin, Lady, 97, 114, 207
Duffus, Rev. William, 136
Dulles, Mr. William, 292
Duncan, Mrs., 315
Duncan, Rev. S. W., 102
Dunkerley, Rev. W. H. C., 349
Dunlap, Rev. E. P., 145
Dunlop, Rev. Robert, 317
du Plessis, Rev. J., ix, 361
Duport, Rev. Mr., 127
Durrant, Rev. G. B., 301
Duryee, Charlotte (Training School), 75
Dussauze, M., 325
Duthie, Miss A., 361
Dwight, Rev. H. O., 154, 391
Dyrness, Rev. C. T., 289

Eaton, Rev. James D., x
Eddy, Dr. Mary Pierson, xviii, 210
Edkins, Rev. J., 135, 136
Edmonds, Canon Walter J., ix, 123
Edmunds, Mr. Crayden, 339
Edwardes, Sir Herbert, 99
Edwards, Mr. E. J., 338
Edwards, Mr. G. M., 303
Edwards, Rev. J., 129
Egede, Hans, 128, 323
Egede, Paul, 128
Ekman, Rev. E. J., ix, 334
Elia, Mr., 159
Eliot, Rev. John, 130, 144
Eliot, Rev. Samuel A., 288
Ella, Rev. Samuel, 160
Ellenberger, Mr., 127
Ellerton, Mr. (B. F. B. S.), 137
Ellinwood, Rev. Frank F. (quoted), 234, 286
Elliot, Miss M., 319
Elliott, Rev. A. L., 322
Elliott, Rev. R., 314
Ellis, Rev. R. J., 138
Ellison, Rev. Douglas, 362
Elmslie, Dr. W. J., 100
Emberly, Mrs., 225
Emerson, Rev. Oliver P., 357
Emery, Miss Julia C., 282
Erpenius (Leyden), 152
Esser, Dr. J. P., 147
Essery, Rev. W. A., 307
Esterbrook, Mr. John H., 314
Esterbrooks, Miss A., 231
Eugenie, Princess, 334
Evans, Mrs. A. F., 358
Evans, Mr. Edward, x, 49
Everett, Mrs. Henry L., 294
Ewing, Rev. Charles E., 292

Fabricius, Gottlieb, 163
Fabricius, Johann Philipp, 141, 144
Fagg, Mr. W. G., 358
Faithfull, Mr. Charles E., 308
Fanggidaej, Rev. Johannes, 148
Farler, Archdeacon J. P., 123
Farnham, Rev. J. M. W., 338
Farquharson, Mr. W. W., 316
Fellows, Rev. S. B., 158
Fells, Dr. Arthur, 205
Ferguson, Miss A. P., 361
Ferguson, Mr. William, 319
Ferukh, Mirza, 149
Fesquet, Pasteur, 162
Field, Mr. Edward Percy, 307
Fielde, Miss A. M., 136
Figueiredo (Portuguese translator), 132
Findlay, Rev. William H., ix, 305, 345
Firth, Mrs., 307
Fischer, Mr. James Benjamin, 166
Fischer, Prof. John, 165, 166
Fisher, Mr. George S., 290
Fisher, Isabella (Memorial), 201
Fisher, Rev. William, 320
Fiske, Miss Fidelia, 104
Fitch, Rev. G. F., x, 135
Fleming, Rev. W. C., 339
Fletcher, Rev. R., 131
Fletcher, Rev. William, 159
Fliedner, Pastor Georg, 328
Flint, Rev. William, ix
Flower, Rev. W., 352
Folke, Mr. Erik, 335
Folts, Mr. and Mrs. George P., 251
Foot (Memorial), 205
Foquett, Colonel, 317
Forbes, Miss E. M., 353
Forgan, Rev. John, 317
Fothergill, Mrs. Samuel, 308
Fountain, Rev. John, 137
Fowler, Rev. W. D., 290
Fox, Rev. Henry Elliott, 301
Fox, Rev. John, 289
Fox, Rev. W. B., 139
Fraser, Rev. R. M., 155, 156
Frazer, Rev. Charles, 150, 165, 167
Frederick II of Denmark, 161
Frederick IV of Denmark, 323
Frederick I of Prussia, 166
Frederickson, Rev. J. F., 344
Freeman, Colonel T. A., 340
Freeman, Rev. Mr. (translator into Mohawk), 130
Fries, Dr. Karl, 239
Friis, Prof. J. A., 161
Fritz, Mr. Friedrich, 163
Frobisher, Colonel M., 363
Frost, Mr. Henry W., 295
Fry, Dr. E. Sargood, 319
Fukuda, Mr., 219
Fuller, Rev. A., x
Fulton, Dr. Mary H., 120
Funk, Rev. A. E., 290
Fyson, Rt. Rev. P. K., 146
Fyvie, Rev. William, 138

Gabriel, Mr. L., 163
Gage-Brown, Miss L. C., 301
Galatzin, Prince, 151
Gale, Rev. J. S., 146
Gale, Miss M., 339
Galland, Mme., 335
Gamboa, Mr. Leon, 148
Gammon, Rev. S. R., 299
Garbutt, Miss, 315
Gardiner, Allen (Memorial), 119
Gardiner, Mr. David, 363
Gardiner, Rev. William B., 317
Gardner, Miss S. F., ix
Garratt, Rev. W. T., 340
Garrett, Miss Marion E., x
Garrett, Mrs., 353
Garrioch, Rev. A. C., 128
Gaul, Rt. Rev. William Thomas, 359
Geddie, Rev. John, 155
Gedge, Rev. J. W., 311
Gedroitz, Prince, Bishop of Samogitia, 166
Geekie, Rev. A. C. (quoted), 278
Geissler, Rev. J. G., 157
Genähr, Rev. I., 137
Genetz, Magister, 166
Gensichen, Rev. M., 325
Gericke, Rev. Dr. C., 147
Geymet, Mr. (Lausanne), 162
Gibson, Rt. Rev. A. G. S., 358
Gibson, Mr. Arthur S., 316
Gibson, Rev. J. C., 136, 137
Giddins, Rev. George H., 307
Gidney, Rev. W. T., 311
Giles, Dr. J. Edward, 289
Gill (Memorial), 99
Gill, Rev. W. Wyatt, 159
Gillan, Rev. John, 157
Gillett, Miss E. R., 347
Given, Rev. Arthur, 279
Giverholt, Rev. M., 332
Glen, Rev. William, 149
Glenny, Mr. Edward H., 309
Glück, Dean Ernest, 166
Gobat, Bishop, 104
Goble, Rev. J. H., 351
Goddard, Rev. Josiah, 135
Goddard, Rev. J. K., 135, 136
Goldie, Rev. Hugh, 124
Gollock, Miss G. A., 301
Gollock, Miss M. C., 301
Gomes, Rev. W. H., 147

Good, Rev. A. C., 124
Good, Miss L., 351
Goodbody, Mr. Alfred E., 321
Goodell, Rev. William, 154, 155
Goodrich, Rev. J. C., 147, 148
Gordon, Miss Anna A., 291
Gordon, Rev. A. J., 49, 66, 251, 339
Gordon, Rev. E. C., 127
Gordon, Rev. G. N., 156
Gordon, Rev. John, 144
Gordon, Rev. J. D., 156
Gordon, Hon. J. H. (Memorial), 195
Gordon, Maxwell (Memorial), 203
Gordon, Dr. M. L., x
Gordon, Miss, 303
Goro, Mr. Takahashi, 146
Gosset-Tanner, Rev. James, 307
Gotskalkson, Mr. Odd, 161
Gottwald, Prof., 150, 166
Gough, Rev. F. F., 135
Gould, Mrs. Emily Bliss, 363
Gould, Dr. James B., 363
Govan, Mr. J. G., 250, 318
Gracey, Mrs. J. T., 284
Graham, Mrs. James Edward, x
Graham, Mrs. M. J. M., 318
Grandjean, Rev. Arthur, 335
Granger, Miss A. P., 293
Grant, Mr. John, 320
Grant, Mr. W. H. (Australia), 355
Grant, Mr. William Henry, x, 291
Grant, Rev. William, ix, 356
Grashuis, Rev. G. J., 148
Graves, Rev. Roswell H., 134, 137, 339
Gravius, Rev. Mr. (Formosa), 134
Gray, Miss Ann Young, 354
Gray, Rev. James, 143
Gray, Rev. W., 160
Green, Rt. Rev. Arthur Vincent, ix
Green, Miss B., 351
Green, Mr. C. Douglas, 340
Green, Rev. J. S., 157
Green, Miss Kate, 311
Green, Samuel F., 196
Greene, Rev. D. C., 146
Greene, Rev. R. Venables, 25, 363
Greenfield, Miss, 345
Greenfield, Mr. (B. F. B. S.), 164
Gregory, Mr. Maurice, 312
Greiner, Rev. G. B., 144
Grierson, Mr. G. A., 140
Griffiths, Rev. David, 125
Grimm, Miss Mary, 282
Gronemeijer, Rev. C. F., 330
Groser, Mr. W. H., 310
Groves, Mr. A. N., 342
Grünwald, Mr. (M. M. S.), 131
Guilford, Rev. E., 142
Guinness, Dr. H. Grattan, 310
Guinness, Rev. H. Grattan, 310
Gulick, Mrs. Alice Gordon, 291
Gulick, Rev. L. H., 159
Gundert, Rev. H., 141
Gunn, Dr. William, 156
Gunning, Rev. J. W., 330
Gurney, Rev. A. K., 137
Gurney, Miss M. C., 308
Gustin, Rev. Ellen Grant, 281
Gutzlaff, Dr. Karl, 136, 145, 146
Gybbon-Spilsbury, Rev. J. H., 132

Haccius, Pastor Georg, 326
Hadfield, Rev. J., 160
Haegert, Pastor A., 343
Haetta, Mr. Lars, 161
Hahn, Rev. F., 140
Haig, General F. T., 140
Haig, Mr. J. S., 341
Haigh, Rev. H., 139
Hajlu (a Galla freedman), 124
Halbertsma, Rev. Dr., 162
Hall, Rev. A. J., 129
Hall, Rev. Charles Cuthbert (quoted), 8
Hall, Rev. Gordon, 141
Hall, Rev. J. R. Longley, x
Hall (Memorial), 207
Hall, Rev. Sherman, 129
Halliday, Mr. R., 133
Halliday, Rev. Thomas W., 297
Halsey, Rev. A. Woodruff, 286
Hamilton, Mr. James, 322
Hamlin, Dr. Cyrus, 72
Hamlin, Rev. J., 158
Hammond, Mrs. George W., 363
Hands, Rev. John, 139
Hania, Dr. J., 329
Hankinson, Mr. Henry, 308
Hansen, Miss Petra, 332
Hanson, Rev. Ola, 133
Hara, Mr. I., 230
Hardeland, Dr. A., 147
Hardie, Rev. Alexander, 356
Hardie, Rev. Andrew, ix, 353
Harford-Battersby, Dr. C. F., 249
Harford-Battersby, Rev. J., 363
Harms, Pastor Egmont, 326
Harper, Miss M., 352
Harris, Rev. E., 249
Harris, Mr. Eglon, 21, 179, 189, 298
Harris, Dr. Ira, 210
Harris, Prof. J. Rendel, 221
Harris, Mrs. J. Rendel, 221
Harris, Rev. T. S., 130
Harrison, Rev. C., 129
Harry, Mrs. F. E., 352
Hart, Isabel (Memorial), 91
Hart, Walford (Memorial), 76
Hartley, Rev. Marshall, 119, 305
Hartzell, Bishop J. C., ix
Harvey, Mr. J., 142
Harvey, Rev. William, ix
Harvie, Miss, 320
Hastings, Rev. Richard C., 342
Haswell, Rev. James, 133
Haswell, Miss, 133
Hatch, Mr. W. H. J., 315
Haven, Rev. William I., 289
Hawkins, Rev. W. F., 360
Hawley, John N. (School), 251
Haworth, Rev. B. C., 348
Hay, Rev. J., 144
Hay, Rev. R. Wright, 300
Hayashi, Rev. Taketaro, 219
Hayes, Lucy Webb, 252
Hayford, Rev. Mark C., 358
Hays, Rev. G. S., 109
Hays, Mrs. G. S., 109
Hayward, Mr. J. N., x
Hazelwood, Rev. David, 156
Headland, Rev. I. T., x
Hearn, Mr. Walter, 344
Heicke, Pastor, 327
Heijden, Rev. F. A. van der, 330
Heil, Rev. W. F., 283
Heimbeck, Dr. J., 333
Heinmiller, Rev. G., 282
Hekker, Mr. D., 329
Hellier, Miss A. M., 305
Helmer, Mr. J. S., 295, 296
Henderson, Rev. Alexander, 130, 131
Henderson, Rev. Archibald, 316, 317
Henderson, Henry (Steamer), 252
Hendricks, Rev. C. F., 282
Henrich (Memorial School), 101
Henry, Mrs. B. C., 215
Hepburn, Dr. J. C., 146
Herbert, Rev. E. P., 138
Hermann, Rev. J., 146
Herrick, Rev. G. F., x, 154
Herring, Miss C., 302
Hetherwick, Rev. A., 128
Hewett, Rev. Edward Jesse, 296
Hewlett, Miss S. S., ix, 114
Hibberd, Rev. F., 351
Hickok, Mr. George S., 293
Higgins, Mrs. M. C., 294
Higgins (Memorial Home), 80
Highfield, Rev. H., ix
Hilarion, Archimandrite, 164
Hill, David (Memorial School), 89
Hill, Rev. Edward Munson, 295
Hill, Rev. S. J., 138
Hinderer, Dr. David, 128
Hinkley, Rev. Willard H., 281
Hoare, Rev. J. C., 135
Hobson, Mr. William, 313
Hodge, Mr. Robert L., 179
Hodgson, Archdeacon F. R., 127
Hofmeyr, Rev. J. F., 63
Högberg, Rev. L. E., 150
Hogg, Mrs., 320
Hogner, Rev. Gudmar, 334
Hollingsworth, Miss Leila, 287
Holloway, Miss, 355
Holmes, Rt. Rev. John Garraway, 359
Holmes, Rev. J. H., 160
Holmgren, Rev. Josef, 335
Holst, Mr. Hans von, 335
Holton, Rev. E. P., 341
Honda, Mr. Y., 348
Hongo, Mr. S., 219
Hooke, Rev. D. Burford, 304
Hooker (Memorial), 220
Hooper, Rev. D., 124
Hooper, Rev. W., 138
Hopper, Mrs., 305
Houston, Rev. Prof. J. D., 317, 322
Hovhannessian, Rev. H., 220
Howard, Rev. S., 354
Howe, Rev. William, 159
Howlett, Mrs. M. S., 304
Hoy, Rev. W. E., 188
Hoyt, Mary S. Ackerman, 204
Hubbard, Mrs. A. W., 221
Hubbard, Rev. E. H., 127
Hubbard, Mrs. Oliver P., 104
Hughes, Mr. F. S., 304
Hughes, Rev. Griffith, 140
Hughes, Rev. T. P., 142
Hughes, Rev. W., 321
Hu King Eng, Dr., 198
Hume, Rev. R. A., ix
Hunt, Rev. John, 156
Hunt, Rev. T. P., 342
Hunter, Annie (Memorial), 197
Hunter, Archdeacon James, 129
Hunter, Mr. Richard H., 318
Hunter, Mr. V. F., 232
Hunter-Brown, Mrs., 355
Huntingdon, Countess of, 23, 363
Huntington, Rev. D. T., x
Hurcomb, Mr. W. E., 313
Hurlburt, Rev. Charles E., 290
Hurst, Rev. Canon, 301
Husband, Dr. John, ix
Hussey, C. G. (Memorial), 103
Hutchinson, Miss, 304
Hutchison, Rev. J., 142

Ibuka, Rev. K., 239
Igarashi, Mr. Y., 219
Ilminski, Prof., 166
Imbrie, Rev. William, x
Inglis, Rev. John, 155
Innes-Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John W., 52, 206, 345
Irvine, Miss M. J., x
Isaacs, Rev. H. H., 297
Isenberg, Rev. C. W., 127, 143
Ishii, Mr. J., 116, 178, 219, 253, 347

Israel, Mr. G. J., 217
Ivens, Rev. W. G., 160

Jackson, Mr. F. B., 303
Jacobleff, Prof., 165
Jacobs, Mrs. W. B., 286
James, Mr. Walter, 145
Janson, Charles (Steamer), 252
Jansz, Rev. P., 147
Jarlin, Mr. Z., 334
Jarrett, Prof., 152
Jarvis, Mr. J. S., 310
Jarvis, Mary Rowles, 366
Jaschke, Rev. H. A., 136
Jay, Mrs. Mahalah, 283
Jeffries, Mrs. Ella, 281
Jenanyan, Rev. H. S., 16, 293
Jenkins, Rev. Alfred L., 162
Jenkins, Rev. J., 162
Jens, Rev. W. L., 157
Jensen, Mr. H., 323
Jeremiassen, Mr. C. C., 134
Jerome, Prof., 164
Jessup, Dr. H. H., x
Jewett, Rev. Lyman, 144
Joannides, Prof., 164
John, Rev. Griffith, 135, 137, 338
Johnson, Mr. A. C., 363
Johnson, Rev. Arthur N., 306
Johnson, Rev. Camcron, x, 348
Johnson, Mrs. Cameron, 348
Johnson, Archdeacon H. (also Rev. Canon), 126, 359
Johnson, Rt. Rev. James, 128
Johnson, Rev. W. F., 342
Johnson, Archdeacon W. P., 126
Johnston, Miss, 305
Jones, Rev. Alfred G., x
Jones, Alfred (Institute), 107
Jones, Rev. David, 125
Jones, Rev. D. P., 126
Jones, Rev. E. Donald, 297
Jones, Eli (Mission), 209
Jones, Rev. J., 158
Jones, Rev. J. T., 145
Jones, Sibyl (Mission), 209
Jones, Rev. Thomas, 140
Jones, Mr. William Roger, ix, 309
Jones, Most Rev. W. W., 358
Jones-Balmc, Mr. F. M. T., 303
Jordan, Rev. L. G., 280
Josa, Rev. Canon, 299
Joseph, Rev. Thomas, 159
Jowett, Rev. W., 164
Judd, Mrs. A. F., 357
Judd, Rev. C. H., 135
Judson, Rev. Adoniram, 133
Judson, Mrs. Ann Hasseltine, 145
Jukes, Dr. Andrew, 142
Junod, Rev. Henri, 125

Kalley, Mrs. R. R., 318
Kamambok (Burmesc native), 133
Kanki, Dr. Pazos, 131, 132
Karoli, Rev. Gaspard, 162
Katerinski, Inspector, 150
Kausch, Rev. P., 326
Kazan Bey, 150
Keasberry, Rev. B. P., 147
Keen, Rev. J. H., 129
Keen, Sarah L. (Memorial), 92
Keer, Mrs., 345
Keith-Falconer (Memorial Library), 241
Kelker, Rudolph F. (Memorial), 243
Kellaway, Rcv. A. C., ix, 352
Kellett, Rev. F. W., 190
Kelley, Mrs. H. W., 290
Kelling, Rev. F., 148
Kelling, Mr. Paul, 349
Kellogg, Rev. S. H., 138
Kelly, Rev. Herbert, 304
Kennaway, Miss Joyce C., 314
Kennedy, Rev. Herbert B., 321
Kennedy, Rev. James, 138
Kennedy, Rev. W. H., 285
Kerr, Dr. J. G., 227
Kerr, Dr. Robert, 320
Kerr, Mr. William C., 320
Keskar, Dr. P. B., 211, 232
Kidd, Mr. Dudley, ix
Kidd, Rev. James, 316
Kihlstedt, Rev. A., 335
Kimber, Rev. Joshua, 282
Kimber, Rev. Robert B., 282
King, Rev. Copland, 160
King, Mr. G. A., ix, 123
King, Rev. Joseph, ix, 354
King, Rev. T., 128
Kingdon, Rev. J., 131
Kinnaird, Lady, 205, 317
Kinsler, Mrs. L. C., 282
Kirkby, Archdeacon W. W., 128, 129
Kleinschmidt, Rev. A., 329
Klesel, Rev. C. J., 306
Klinkert, Rev. H. C., 147, 148
Knapman, Mr. and Mrs. (Zanzibar), 229
Knight, Mr. Thomas J., 313
Knowles, Rev. J. H., 140
Knudsen, Rev. H. C., 126
Kobybanski, Mr. (Galicia), 163
Koefoed, Rev. C. L. G., 37, 323
Kolmodin, Rev. A., 333
Konym, Rev. W., 143
Kozaki, Mr., 187
Krapf, Dr. J. L., 123, 124, 125, 126, 127
Kroeze, Mr. J. H., 331
Krönlein, Rev. G., 126
Krothe, Rev. C., 127
Kugler, Mr. Christian, 127
Kugnitz, Mr. Stephen, 163
Kulisch, Mr. (Galicia), 163

Kumar, Mr. C., 346
Kumm, Mr. Karl W., 328
Kupérus, Rev. L., 330
Kyrias, Rev. Gerasim, 152

Labaree, Rev. Benjamin, 149
Labaree, Mrs. B. W., x
Laestadius, Rev. Mr. (Swedish Lapland), 161
Laffin, Miss Mary, 193
Laforte, Rev. T., 129
Lal, Rev. Sohan, 142
Lamb, Dr. Robert, 156
Lambert, Rev. J. A., 138
Lambrick, Rev. S., 143
Lambuth, Rcv. Walter R., 284
Lamont, Rev. Archibald, 102
Lampard, Miss Adeline, 344
Lampard, Mr. J., 344
Landels, Rev. J. D., 157
Lang, Rev. A. H., 304
Lang, Mr. David Marshall, 301
Langerfield, Rev. E., 132
Langham, Rcv. Frederick, 156
Langley, Miss, 353
Lankester, Dr. Herbert, 301, 314
Lapsley, Samuel (Steamer), 252
Laseron, Dr., 249
Lassar, Joannes, 136
Last, Rev. J. T., 125
Latourette, Mrs. E. S., 279
Latreille, Mr. I. R., 297
Laughlin, Rev. J. W., 287
Laughton, Rev. J. F., 131
Lawes, Rev. F. E., 158
Lawes, Rev. W. G., ix, 158
Laws, Dr. Robert, 126
Lecoat, Rev. G., 162
Lee, Rev. Samuel, 149, 152
Lee, Mr. S., 69
Lee, Rcv. William, 144
Leendertz, Rev. W. I., 329
Leenhardt, Prof., 325
Leet, Rev. Canon A. W., 321
Leeves, Rev. H. D., 153, 154, 155, 164
Legg, Mr. Hugh G., 361
Leggatt, Rev. T. W., 157
Legonidec, Mr. Jean, 162
Lehmpfuhl, Rev. H., 327
Leibert, Rev. M. W., 286
Leidekker, Dr. M., 147
Leipoldt, Rev. Mr. (Batavia), 146
le Jolle, Mrs., 331, 349
Lenker, Rev. J. N., x
Leonard, Rev. A. B., 284
Leone, Athias, 153
Lepsius, Dr. Johannes, 221, 328
Lepsius, Prof., 126
Leslie, Miss E., 302
Leupolt, Mr. C. B., 138

Leuwgren, Rev. A., 334
Levinson, Rev. Isaac, 311
Lewis, Rev. A., 137, 142
Lewis, Rev. C. B., 137
Lewis, Rev. Edwin, 144
Lewis, Sir Samuel, 321
Lewis, Rcv. Spencer, 339
Lewis, Rev. W., 140
Leyden, Dr. John, 137
Lindblom, Rev. Wilhelm, 333
Lineback, Mr. J. C., 286
Ling, Miss C. F., 144
Lipoffzoff, Mr. (R. B. S.), 134
Lipshytz, Rev. C. T., 314
Little, Mrs. Archibald, 229
Little, Rev. E. S., 339
Lloyd, Miss, 312
Lloyd, Rev. Arthur S., 282
Lloyd, Mrs. L. A., 322
Lloyd, Rev. Llewellyn, 338
Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, 229
Loesewitz, Rev. Mr. (Riga), 166
Loewenthal, Rev. I., 142
Logan, Miss, 322
Logan, Rev. R. W., 158, 159
Lögstrup, Rev. T., 323
Long, Rev. A. L., 153, 154
Loomis, Rev. Henry, x, 347
Loos, Dr. James, 339
Loran, Mr. T. M., 331
Lord, Rev. E. C., 136
Lorrain, Mr. J. H., 25, 140, 346
Lothrop, Mrs. Elnor B., 289
Louis, Rcv. Mr. (China), 134
Löventhal, Mr. C. E., 323
Lovett, Rev. Richard, 306
Lovitt, Dr. Arnold, 338
Lowe, Miss C. M. S., 309
Lowe, Mrs., 319
Lowe, Nicholas (Institute), 105
Lowndes, Rev. I., 164
Lucban, Señor Don F. D. Cayetano, 147
Luitkins, Mr., 167
Luke, Rev. James, 123
Lund, Rev. Eric, 148
Lund, Rev. M. A. S., 323
Lurage, Rev. C., 297
Lütze, Rev. W., 140
Lyall, Rev. James, 354
Lyall, Mrs., 354
Lykins, Mr. Jonathan, 130
Lyngbye, Rev. Mr. (Jutland), 161
Lyth, Rev. R. B., 156

Mabie, Rcv. Henry C., 279
Mabille, Mr. A., 127, 180
McAll, Rev. R. W., 308
MacAlpine, Rev. A. G., 360
Macbrair, Rev. R. M., 126
McCabe, Bishop C. C., 216

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

McClure, Rev. Edmund, 301
M'Clure, Mr. Robert, 316
McClure, Rev. W. G., 145
McCullagh, Rev. J. B., 129
McCurdy, Rev. E. A., 295, 298
M'Dermott, Mr. Robert, 322
Macdonald, Rev. Daniel, 156
Macdonald, Rev. Frederic W., 305
Macdonald, Rev. K. S., ix, 343
McDonald, Rev. N. A., 145
McDonald, Archdeacon Robert, 129, 130
Macdonald, Mr. R. G., 303
MacFarland, Rev. George, 321
Macfarlane, Mr. John, 317
Macfarlane, Rev. S., 157, 158, 159
McGavin, Mr. E. W., 232, 345
McGaw, Rev. I. T., 312
McGeary, Mrs. E. L., 285
MacGeorge (Memorial Hospital), 203
McGilvary, Dr. Daniel, 145
McGilvary, Mrs. Daniel, 145
McGilvary, Rev. E. B., 145
Macgowan, Rev. J., 134
Macgregor, Rev. J., 134
Machno-Jones, Rev. W., 288
McIlvaine (Hospital), 197
McIntosh, Rev. John A., 297
McIntyre, Mrs. J. F., 294
Macintyre, Rev. J. L., 126
Mackay, Mr. Alexander, 124
McKay, Mrs. G. P., 295
Mackay, Rev. R. P., 295
McKean, Dr. J. W., 145
McKenzie, Miss Annie, 296
Mackenzie, Rt. Rev. C. F., 359
Mackenzie, Miss E. F., 301
Mackenzie, Rev. H. L., 136
Mackenzie, Rev. J. W., 156
Mackichan, Rev. D., 141
McKinley, President (quoted), 68
Mackintosh, Miss C. W., 310
Mackintosh, Mr. William, 127
Maclagan, Rev. P. J., x, 136
M'Laren, Mr. Duncan, 317
McLaurin, Rev. John, 345
Maclay, Rev. R. S., 146
McLean, Rev. A., 281
Maclean, Dr. J. L., 22, 298, 300
MacLean, Mrs. Peter A., 290
Macmahon, Miss (Singapore), 148
McMinn, Rev. R. D., 124
McMullan, Mr. and Mrs. James, 109
MacMurray, Rev. George, 355
M'Murtrie, Rev. John, 316
MacNair, Rev. T. M., 348
McQuie, Miss Mabel A., 353
Macrae, Rev. William L., 298
MacWilliams, Mr. D. W., 292
Maddox, Mr. H. E., 127
Mahony, Rev. Henry, 321
Makari, Bishop of Tomsk, 150
Mäkinen, Mr. Antti, 324
Malaher, Mr. H. G., 302
Malm, Pastor (Finland), 165
Malton, Rev. W. H. C., 359
Manickam, Mr. Samuel, 345
Manning, Mrs. Ella E., 289
Manning, Rev. J. W., 294
Maples, Rt. Rev. Chauncy, 125, 126, 128, 252
Marling, Rev. A. W., 124
Marshall, Miss J., 320
Marshall, Miss Mary E., 316
Marshall, Rev. T. J., 124
Marshman, Rev. Joshua, 136, 144
Marten, Rev. J. L., 148
Martin, Miss Emily J., 295
Martin, Rev. W. A. P., 135
Martyn, Rev. Henry, 139, 149, 152, 179
Masaig, Pastor (Dorpat), 165
Mason, Edward DeWitt (Hospital), 195
Mason, Dr. Francis, 133
Mason, Rev. M. C., 138
Mason, Rev. W., 129
Mateer, Rev. C. W., x, 135
Mateer Memorial (Hospital), 201
Mather, Dr. R. C., 139
Matsuyama, Rev. F., 146
Matthes, Dr. B. F., 147
Matthews, Rev. Edward W., 311
Matthews, Mrs. G. D., 306
Mattoon, Rev. S., 145
Maunsell, Rev. Robert, 158
Maxwell, Dr. James L., 134, 312, 313
Mayer, Rev. T. J. Lee, 137, 142
Mayer, Rev. W., 164
Mayhew, Mr. Experience, 130
Maynard, Mr. T. H., 345
Mayor, Mr. H. S., 336
Medhurst, Dr. W. H., 135, 136, 148
Meeker, Mr. Jonathan, 130
Meller, Rev. T. W., 140
Melvin, Miss Marietta, 338
Mendoza, Mr. S., 147
Menzel, Rev. Paul A., 283
Menzies, Mrs. Stephen, 249
Mercer, Mr. Arthur, 309
Mercer, Mr. John, 298
Merensky, Rev. Dr. A., 325
Meriman, Mary A. (Memorial), 217
Mess, Mr. Adolf, 328
Methodius (Apostle to the Slavs), 167
Mexicos, Evangelos, 152
Meyer, Rev. Christian, 327
Meyer, Rev. F. B., 310
Michelsen, Rev. O., 156
Millar, Mr. W. B., 292
Millar, Rev. W. J., 320
Miller, Mrs. J. R., 286
Miller, Dr. W. R. S., 125
Millett, Col. (Punjab), 142
Mills, Mr. W. H., 314
Millwood, Mr. W. S., 300
Milman Memorial (School), 94
Milne, Rev. Peter, 158
Milne, Dr. William, 135, 136
Mitchell, Rev. D. F., 354
Mitchell, Rev. J. Mitford, 316
Miyake, Rev. A., 347
Modak, Mr. S., ix
Moericke, Rev. Mr. (Ba. M. S.), 140
Moffat, Rev. Robert, 124
Molony, Rev. H. J., 138
Moltke, Count Adam, 323
Moncrieff, Mr. J. Forbes, 363
Monro, Dr. C. G., ix, 344
Monro, Mr. James, 206, 344
Montgomery, Mr. Carleton, 291
Montgomery, Rev. Henry, 322
Montgomery, Rt. Rev. Henry H., 301
Moody, Rev. Andrew, 162
Moody, Mr. D. L., 251
Moody, Mr. Robert A., 320
Mooij, Mr. H. W., 330
Mooij, Rev. M., 331
Moore, Miss Bevy, 298
Moore, Rev. Joseph, 159
Morgan, Mr. R. C., 309
Morris, Rev. Charles S., 362
Morris, Mr. Henry, 168
Morris, Mrs. J., 343
Morris, Miss Mary Hay, 283
Morrison, Rev. Donald, 156
Morrison, Rev. George H. (quoted), 214
Morrison, Rev. John, ix
Morrison, Mr. M. A., 150, 166
Morrison, Dr. Robert, 136
Morse, Rev. Richard C., 292
Morse, Miss R. F., 293
Morse Memorial (Training Home), 78
Morton, Rev. Alexander, 157
Moschou, Rev. X. P., 349
Moscrop, Rev. T., ix
Moses, Mrs. Helen E., 281
Mott, Mr. John R., 239
Moudain, M., 360
Moulton, Rev. James Egan, 160
Muir Memorial (Training Institution), 119
Muirhead, Rev. W., 135
Mukerji, Rev. H. L., 344
Müller, Pastor, 329
Müller, Rev. W., 328
Mulvany, Miss, 303
Muraoka, Rev. K., 187
Murdoch, Dr. J., ix, 340, 341
Mure Memorial (Hospital), 205
Murray, Rev. Andrew, 63, 69, 108, 309
Murray, Rev. A. W., 159
Murray, Rev. Charles, 159
Murray, Rev. W. B., 159
Murray, Rev. W. H., 225, 320, 338
Myers, Mr. Harry S., 279

Nanson, Rev. W. L., 343
Narayan, Jay (School), 94
Nasif-ul-Yazijy, Shcikh, 152
Nasmith, Mrs. J. D., 295
Nathan, Mr. A. J., 126
Nathanielsz, Rev. J. H., 109, 345
Neesima, Rev. J. H., 71, 347
Neethling, Rev. H. J., ix, 360
Neethling, Rev. J. H., 63, 360
Neill, Mr. A. S., 351
Neill, Mrs. A. S., 351
Neitz, Mr. Conrad, 150
Nel, Mr. C. V., 362
Neumann, Rev. F. C., 330
Newcombe, Miss B., 134
Newcombe, Miss Hessie, 91
Newell, Rev. Samuel, 141
Newman, Mrs. T. P., 305
Newstead, Rev. Robert, 139
Newton, Mr. C. E., 313
Newton, Rev. E. P., 142
Newton, Rev. John, 142
Niblock, Mr. H. B., 322
Nicholson, Cambridge (Institution), 95
Nicolaides, Christo, 155
Nicolson, Rev. W., 166
Niebel, Rev. C. J., 140
Nihill, Rev. William, 157, 158
Nind, Mary E. (School), 95
Nisbet, Mr. Harry Curtis, 311
Nisbet, Rev. James S., 317
Nishi, Dr. T., 219
Nitzulescu, Prof. (Roumania), 164
Nixon, Mr. Richard, 346
Noel, Rev. Horace, 308
Nommensen, Rev. J. L., 146
Norman, Mr. J., 216
Norton, Rev. Albert, 232
Nott, Rev. Henry, 159
Nottrott, Rev. C. A., 141
Nouroji, Rev. Dunjeebhoy, 138
Noyes, Rev. Eli, 144
Nuttall, Rev. E., ix
Nuttall, Rev. L., 361
Nylander, Rev. G. R., 123
Nystrom, Dr. J. E., 193
Nyvall, Prof. D., 284

O'Brien, Mr. (Indian Civil Service), 142
Oehler, Rev. Th., 325
Ogburn, Rev. T. J., 285
Ogden, Rev. J., 305
Ogg, Miss M. A., 229
Okuno, Rev. M., 146
O'Meara, Rev. Dr. F. A., 129
O'Meara, Rev. T. R., 294

Oncken, Rev. William Sears, 300
Organe, Rev. S. W., 340
Ormerod, Rev. R. M., 124
Ormsby, Rt. Rev. G. Albert, 299
Orr, Mrs. Adolphus, 318
Osborn, Mrs. L. D., 251
Osborne, Mrs. Alice Todd, 320
Osborne, Rev. J. Denham, 322
Oshikawa, Mr. (Sendai), 111
Ostrumoff, Mr., 151
Osuga, Mr. (Tokyo), 219
Osunkhirhine, Rev. P. P., 129
Oteiza, Dr. (Basque Provinces), 164
Otsuka, Dr. S., 224
Ott, Rev. P., 141
Ousley, Rev. Benjamin F., 127
Overtoun, Rt. Hon. Lord, 316
Owen, Rev. Joseph, 138
Owens, Mrs. O., 320

Paasonen, Mr. H., 166
Packer, Rev. George, 305
Paddock, Rev. R. L., 292
Padmanji, Rev. Baba, 141
Page, Mr. Edwin A., 308
Page, Rev. R. L., 302
Palkowic, Canon G., 163
Pallade, Prof. (Jassy), 164
Palmberg, Pastor Karl, 334
Palmer, Rev. E. Reeves, 164
Palmstierna, Miss Elin, 334
Park, Rev. William, 321
Park, Mrs., 322
Parker, Rev. A. P., 135
Parker, Mr. E. H., 136
Parker, Dr. Peter, 196
Parks, Rev. H. B., 285
Parrott, Dr. A. G., 339
Parrott, Mr. F., 347
Parsons, Rev. J., 138
Passmore, Rev. J., 341
Paterson, Rev. J., 138
Paton, Rev. F. H. L., 157
Paton, Rev. F. J., 157
Paton, Rev. J. G., Frontispiece, 155, 157, 160
Paton, Mrs. J. G., 253
Paton, Mr. W. T., 232
Patrick, Ella O. (Home), 101
Patrick, Miss Mary Mills, 292
Patterson, Rev. George, 312
Patterson, Mrs., 312
Patterson, Mr. J. M., 287
Patteson, Rt. Rev. J. C., 157
Patteson, Miss Margaret, 227
Paulin, Mr. David, 318
Pauss, Mr. B., 332
Pauw, Rev. J. C., ix, 360
Payne, Rev. John, 124
Paynter, Mr. Arthur S., 345
Pearce, Rev. T. W., x
Pearse, Rev. A., 157
Pease, Rev. E. M., 155
Pelissier, Rev. Jean-Pierre, 127
Pennefather, Catherine (Memorial), 208
Penny, Rev. A., 156
Percival, Rev. P., 144
Pereira, Rev. Eduardo, 190
Perham, Archdeacon J., 147
Perkins, Rev. H. E., 139, 142
Perkins, Rev. Dr. Justin, 149
Perkins, Rev. William, 305
Perry, Rev. Th., 358
Pershore, Mr., 147
Petit, Sir D. M., 109
Pettee, Rev. James H., x
Pettey, Mrs. C. C., 286
Pettibone, Rev. I. F., 153
Pettigrew, Rev. William, 141
Pfander, Dr. C. G., 149
Pfizmayer, Prof. (Vienna), 146
Pflanz, Pastor, 326
Phailbus, Baba, 138
Philips, Colonel G., 311
Phillips, Rev. Charles, ix
Phillips, Rev. E. G., 138
Phillips, Rev. H. S., 134
Phillips, Mrs. H. S., 134
Phinney, Mr. F. D., ix
Photinoff, Mr. Constantine, 153
Pick, Dr. Bernhard, 123
Pierson, Rev. D. L., xviii
Pierson, Rev. George, 155
Pike, Rev. J. G., 144, 341
Pilkington, Mr. G. L., 124, 127
Pillai, Mr. P. Dorasawmy, 346
Pillay, Timapah, 141
Pim, Mr. J. E., 322
Pinel, Mr. Edward, 153
Pinkerton, Dr. (Agent B. F. B. S.), 152, 153, 167
Piper, Mr. F. W. Howard, 309
Pitman, Rev. Charles, 159
Plath, Prof. D., 326
Platt, Mr. T. Pell, 123, 124
Plested, Howard (School), 98
Plütschau, Rev. H., 323
Poblete, Don Pasquale H., 148
Podznieff, Prof. (University of St. Petersburg), 135, 150
Pollock, Rev. Thomas, 346
Poole, Bishop (Memorial), 101
Poole, Miss Mary E., 321
Popou, Mr. P. A., 167
Post, Dr. George E. (quoted), 192
Pott, Rev. F. L. Hawks, xviii
Poulden, Captain Edward, 302
Powell, Rev. Roland D., 220
Powell, Rev. W. D., 220
Powers, Rev. William Dudley, 282
Praetorius, Prof. (Halle), 124
Prat, Mr. J. M., 164
Pratt, Dr. A. T., 154
Pratt, Rev. George, 158, 159
Pratt, Rev. H. B., 131
Prautch, Rev. A. W., 216
Pressly, Rev. W. L., 288
Pressly Memorial (Institute), 84
Preston, Rev. I. M., 124
Price, Rev. F. M., 159
Price, Rev. J. C., 124
Price, Rev. John, 351
Pridham, Mrs. A. E., 312
Princess Christian (Hospital), 113, 194
Pritchett, Rev. Edward, 144
Pritchett, Rev. J. H., 284
Probst, Rev. L. K., 284
Procter, Miss Louisa, 30, 105, 210, 313
Puckey, Rev. W. G., 158
Puller, Rev. H. H., 308
Puluj, Dr., 163
Pulvertaft, Rev. Thomas J., 303
Puxley, Rev. E. L., 143

Quandt, Rev. John Jacob, 166

Radloff, Dr., 151
Rae, Rev. George Milne, 319
Ramabai, Pundita, 16, 55, 116, 247, 293, 343
Ramsay, Sir Henry, 70
Ramsay, Rev. J. R., 130
Ranade, Mr. Justice, 247
Rand, Rev. S. T., 129
Rand, Rev. William W., 289
Ranken, Mr. Bryce W., 309, 310
Rappard, Rev. C. H., 327, 336
Rat, Dr. J. N., 131
Rattray, Dr. P., 125
Ray, Mr. Sidney, 159
Reade, Miss F. M., 309
Rebmann, Rev. John, 127
Reed, Henry (Steamer), 252
Reed, Miss Mary, 223
Reeve, Mr. Charles F., 344
Reeve, Rt. Rev. W. D., 129
Reeve, Rev. William, 139
Reid, Rev. Gilbert, 16, 293, 339
Reid, Mrs. W. J., 287
Remer, Mrs. S. P., 283
Reuss, Mr. A. B., 308
Revell Company, Fleming H., x
Review, Quarterly (quoted), 276
Reynolds, Miss A. M., 314
Reynolds, Rev. W. D., 146
Rheinisch, Prof. (Vienna), 123, 124
Rhenius, Rev. C. T. E., 144
Rice, Rev. Edward P., ix
Rice, Miss Mary S., 104
Richard, Rev. Timothy, x, 338
Richards, Bessie (Memorial), 196
Richards, Rev. E. H., 127
Richards, Rev. W., 157
Richardson, Miss Helen, 120
Richardson, Rev. R. B., 358
Rickard, Rev. R. H., 155, 158
Ricketts, Mr. J. E., 107
Riddell, Miss H., 248
Ridley, Jane (Memorial), 196
Ridley, Rt. Rev. William, 129
Ridley, Mrs. William, 129
Riggs, Dr. Elias, 149, 153, 154
Riggs, Dr. S. R., 130
Rijutei, Mr., 146
Rinnooy, Rev. N., 157
Ritchie, Rev. J. P., 360
Ritson, Rev. J. H., 307
Ritter, Rev. Dr. H., x
Roach, Mr. E. B., 337
Robb, Rev. A., 124
Robb, Miss Sophia L., 296
Robert, Mr. Christopher R., 72
Roberts, Dr. Alexander W., ix, 360
Roberts, Rev. H., 140
Roberts, Principal, 321
Robertson, Mrs. A. E., 312
Robertson, Rev. H. A., 156
Robertson, Rev. P., 354
Robertson, Rev. W. S., 130
Robertson, Mrs. W. S., 130
Robin, Rev. L. P., 160
Robinson, Archdeacon, 149
Robinson, Rev. Canon C. H., 125
Robinson, Rev. William, 148
Robottom, Mr. Charles, 310
Rodriguez, Rev. Luis Lopez, 308
Rodriguez, Madame Lopez, 308
Roepstorff, Rev. F. A., 148
Rogers, Mr. Thomas G., 346
Rohrlack, Rev. A., 284
Rolland, Mrs., 353
Rood, Rev. I., 128
Rooney, Rev. Isaac, 155
Rose, Mrs. A. T., 133
Rose-Innes, Miss, 361
Roskott, Mr., 147
Ross, Rev. John, 146
Rossiter, Rev. S. B., 289
Rouse, Rev. G. H., 137
Rowat, Mr. F., 344
Rowe, Bishop (Hospital), 195
Rowling, Rev. Frank, 124, 127
Roy, Raja Ram Mohun, 248
Royer, Mr. Galen B., 280
Rudisill Memorial (Press), 178
Rudland, Rev. W. D., 136
Rumi, Abu, 123
Russell, Prof. S. M., 338
Rutherfurd, Miss, 316
Ryde, Rev. Robert W., 340

Ryerson, Miss Elizabeth L., 291

Sabât, Mr. Nathaniel, 152
Sadler, Rev. W., 304
Safford, Mrs. H. G., 279
Saker, Rev. Alfred, 124
Sala, Señor (Catalonia), 164
Saleman, Mr. (Russian Imperial Library), 166, 167
Samuel, Mr. I. A., 345
Sandeman, Mrs., 319
Sanders, Rev. C. S., x
Sandreczky, Dr. M., 209
Saponnoff, Mr., 153
Sato, Mr. Hirokichi, 348
Satthianadhan, Mr. S., 344
Satthianathan, Rev. C., 346
Sauerwein, Dr. G., 150, 151
Sautter, M. Emmanuel, 325
Savage, Rev. Daniel, 286
Savidge, Mr. F. W., 25, 140, 346
Saville, Rev. A. T., 159
Schaaf, Pastor, 326
Schaeffer, Rev. William Ashmead, 283
Schaub, Rev. M., 136
Schauffler, Dr. W. G., 153, 154
Schell, Mary Tabor (Hospital), 206
Schereschewsky, Rt. Rev. S. I. J., 135, 137
Scheve, Rev. Edward, 327
Schevris, Bishop (Tabriz), 154
Schiefner, Prof. Franz Anton, 135
Schipper, Mr. J. C., 329
Schlenker, Rev. C. F., 127
Schmelin, Rev. Mr., 126
Schmidt, Miss Dora, 323
Schmidt, Dr. James, 150, 151
Schmidt, Rev. S., 325
Schneider, Rev. F. E., 138
Schneider, Pastor G. A., 327
Schneider, Rev. J. H., 284
Schneller, Pastor Th., 220, 328
Schoch, Mr. S., 331
Schofield Memorial (Hospital), 201
Scholl, Rev. George, 283
Schön, Rev. J. F., 125, 126
Schoon, Rev. H. J., 360
Schreiber, Rev. A., 146, 326
Schreiber, Pastor August Wilhelm, 326
Schreuder, Bishop, 332
Schroeder, Mr. Johannes, 323
Schroeter, Rev. Mr., 161
Schuler, Mr. E., 124
Schultze, Benjamin, 139, 144
Schutz, Rev. C., 146
Schuurmans, Mr. N. D., ix
Scofield, Rev. C. I., 289
Scott, Mr. A. T., 340
Scott, Rev. Canon, 322
Scott, Rev. D. Clement, 126
Scott, Rev. H., 158
Scott, Rev. J. McP., 296
Scranton, Dr. W. B., 146
Seal, Rev. A. C., 343
Seaman, Rev. William, 154, 167
Sebastiani, Rev. L., 149
Selden, Dr. C. C., x, 337, 339
Selden, Mrs. C. C., 339
Sell, Rev. Edward, ix
Selwyn, Rt. Rev. G. A., 355
Sen, Keshub Chunder, 248
Seraphim, Archimandrite, 154
Seward, Sara, 202
Sharkey Memorial (School), 98
Sharp, Miss F., 114
Sharp, Rev. John, 307
Shaw, Rev. T. F., 126
Shearer, Rev. George L., 289
Sheffield, Rev. D. Z., 136
Shellabear, Rev. W. G., ix, 147
Shenston, T. S. (Steamer), 253
Shidiac, Fares es, 152
Shillidy, Rev. J., 341
Shirt, Rev. G., 143
Shupe, Rev. H. F., 281
Sibree, Rev. James, ix
Sieboerger, Rev. W., 131
Sikemeier, Rev. W., 140
Silsby, Rev. J. A., 338
Silva, Don Felipe, 131
Simpson, Rev. A. B., 290
Sinclair, Rev. R. W., 341
Sirur, Mrs. (quoted), 246
Sivastian, Prof. A. G., 350
Skaar, Rev. Paul Vilhelm, 332
Skidmore, Harriet Bond, 217
Skinner, Rev. James, 138
Skresfrud, Rev. L. O., 143
Slack, Miss Agnes E., 291
Sleigh, Rev. James, 157
Sloan, Mr. Walter B., 308
Slowan, Mr. William J., 317
Smaill, Rev. T., 156
Smirnoff, Archpriest, 150
Smith, Adeline, 90
Smith, Rev. Arthur H., x
Smith, Mrs. A. R., 363
Smith, Dr. Azariah, 210
Smith, Mr. Charles Edwin, xviii
Smith, Rev. Eli, 152
Smith, Rev. G., 136
Smith, Dr. George, 316, 317
Smith, Rev. George Furness, 301
Smith, Rev. H. C., 125
Smith, Rev. Judson, 281, 291
Smith, Mr. J. C., 318
Smith, Philander, 80, 98, 199
Smith, Rev. T. Howard, 338
Smith, Rev. W. I. Carr, 352
Smyth, Rt. Rev. William Edmund, 359
Snell, Rev. C. D., 301
Snodgrass, Mr. E., 148, 348
Snodgrass, Mrs. E., 348
Snow, Rev. B. G., 155, 157
Snyder, Elizabeth (Memorial), 96
Sodhi, Bábá Makhan Singh, 315
Soltau, M. W., 324
Sommerville, Rev. R. M., 287
Sonnedecker, Mrs. T. H., 288
Soothill, Rev. W. E., 136
Soper, Rev. Julius, x
Soules, Louisa (Memorial), 93
Southall, Mr., 312
Southerland, U. S. Chaplain (Philippine Islands), 147
Sparham, Rev. C. G., 135
Spaulding, Rev. H. H., 130
Speer, Mr. Robert E., 278 (quoted), 286
Spence, Rev. D. B., 153
Spencer, Rev. Canon, 294
Spencer, Rev. D. S., x, 187
Spring, Mr. (Malabar), 141
Stallybrass, Rev. Edward, 135, 151
Stanton, Rt. Rev. George H., ix
Start, Rev. William, 140, 142
Steele, Rev. David, 286
Steere, Rt. Rev. Edward, 127
Steggall, Rev. A. R., 127
Steller, Miss Clara, 148
Stenberg, Rev. D., 135
Stephens, Mrs. D. S., 285
Stevens, Rev. H. J., 337
Stevens, Rev. Mackwood, 303
Stevenson, Miss Ethel, 314
Stevenson, Mary, 91
Stevenson, Rev. William, 316
Stewart, Rev. Dr. James, ix
Stewart, Rev. John, ix
Stewart, Rev. Robert, 132
Stewart, Rev. R. W., 75, 89, 90, 134, 198
Stirling, Miss E. B., 318
Stirum, Count O. de Limburg, 331
Stitt, Rev. W. C., 289
Stock, Mr. Eugene, 301
Stockfleth, Rev. N. J., 161
Stoddart, Miss, 312
Stoikovitch, Prof., 163
Stone-Wigg, Rt. Rev. Montagu John, 352
Storrs, Rev. Richard S. (quoted), 212
Strachan, Mrs. E. S., 295
Stritar, Prof. (Vienna), 163
Stronach, Rev. J., 135, 136
Strong, Rev. E. E., x
Sturges, Rev. A. A., 159
Sturges, Jonathan, 101
Stursberg, Mr. J., 326
Sully, Mrs. E. H., 352
Sunderland, Rev. J. P., 158
Sundermann, Mr. H., 148
Sutherland, Rev. A., 295
Sutton, Rev. A., 144
Sverdrup, Prof. George, 284
Swan, Hannah (Memorial), 197
Swan, Rev. William, 134, 135, 151
Swanson, Rev. W. S., 134
Sykes, Rev. W., 126
Sylvester, Joannes, 162

Talbot, Mr. Edward A., 310
Talmage, Rev. Dr. J. van N., 134
Taplin, Rev. George, 158
Taubcrzweig-Schmidt, Mr., 328
Taylor, Miss Annie R., 309
Taylor, Miss Grace, 351
Taylor, Rev. J. Hudson, 135
Taylor, Miss Jessie, 220, 319
Taylor, Dr. John, 141
Taylor, Mr. S. Earl, 293
Taylor, Mrs. Sarah K., 363
Taylor, Rev. W. E., 127
Tchekanoff, Major, 150
Teck, Duchess of, 205
Teissères, M. U., 124
Templeton, Mrs., 351
Thanbyah, Rev. T., 337
Theodosius (Ecclesiastic), 153
Theodotius, Metropolitan of Wallachia, 164
Theron, Dr. C. P., 360
Thing, Miss Ella, 16, 280
Thing, Mr. Samuel B., 280
Thirkield, Rev. Wilbur P., 292
Thoburn, Bishop J. M., 344
Thomas, Mrs. B. C., 133
Thomas, Mr. John, 144
Thomas, Rev. John O., 320
Thomas, Rev. J. W., ix
Thomas, Rev. S., 336
Thomas, Rev. T. Morgan, 126
Thomas, Rev. W. F., 133
Thomas, Mrs. W. H., 287
Thompson, Commander, 314
Thompson, Rev. E. W., 342
Thompson, Rev. M., 141
Thompson, Rev. R. Wardlaw, 22, 306
Thompson, Mr. W. Stewart, 317
Thomson, Rev. Dr. Alexander, 152
Thomson, Rev. Edward, 136
Thomson, Mr. (Agent B. F. B. S.), 131, 132
Thomson, Mrs. R. M., 339
Thurston, Rev. A., 157
Tilsley, Dr. J., 339
Timpany Memorial (School), 95
Tims, Rev. J. W., 128
Tipaldo, Prof., 164
Tisdall, Rev. W. St. Clair, 154
Tjader, Mrs. Richard, 290
Tokaieff, Father (Ordonsk), 151
Tolfrey, Mr. W., 142, 143

Tomeoka, Mr. Kosuke, 228
Tomlin, Rev. Jacob, 145
Tonge, Rev. George, 303
Tonjoroff, Mr. E. B., 30
Tonjoroff, Mrs. E. B., 30, 313
Tooker Memorial (Hospital), 200
Torrance, Dr. D. W., 209
Torrance, Miss, 316
Torre, W. Charles K., 220
Torrey, Rev. C. C., 129
Towne & Whitney, xviii
Tracy, Rev. James E., ix
Trail, Mr. John A., 319
Travers, Rev. Duncan, 302
Trittelvitz, Pastor W., 327
Trollope, Rev. M. N., 146
Trplan, Rev. Mr., 163
Truber, Canon (Tübingen), 163
Trueheart, Mrs. S. C., 285
Tsutsui, Mr. S., 347
Tucker, Rt. Rev. A. R. (quoted), 256
Tucker, Rev. H. W., 310
Tucker, Sarah, 71, 110, 116, 205
Tulloch Memorial (Hospital), 195
Turnbull, Rev. A., 142
Turner, Mr. Fennell P., 292
Turner, Rev. George, 159
Turner, Juliet, 75
Turner, Mr. Richard, 307
Turner, Dr. W. Y., x, 298
Tuxford, Elliot, 98
Twyeffort, Mr. E., 293

Uhl, Rev. L. L., ix
Ulphilas, Bishop, 162
Underwood, Rev. Dr. H. G., 146, 348
Urruty, Mdlle. Anna, 161
Urry, Mr. T., 136

Vahl, Dean, ix
Valentine, Dr. Colin S., 114
Valjavec, Prof., 163
van Capellan, Van de Velden, 330, 349
van der Heijden, Rev. F. A., 330
van der Tuuk, Dr. H. Neubronner, 146
van der Vorn, Petrus, 147
Van Dyck, Dr. C. V. A., 152
Van Dyke, Rev. J. W., 145
van Eck, Rev. R., 146
van Engelen, Rev. C. A. J., 349
Vanes, Rev. J. A., 340
van Hasselt, Rev. J. L., 157
van Nes, Rev. H. M., 331
van Noort, Rev. J. H., 330
Van Santvoord (Hospital), 209
Van Sommer, Miss Annie, 322
Vanstone, Rev. I. B., 305
van Wijk, Mr. L. J., 330
Veniaminoff, Mr. Joan, 129
Venning, Mr. W. M., 300
Verbeck, Rev. G. F., 146
Verhoeven, Rev. J., 331, 349
Vethamony, Mr. S., 232
Villamor, Prof. Y., 147
Voget, Pastor, 326
von Buddenbrock, Fräulein, 328
Vong, Mr., 145
von Holst, Mr. Hans, 335
von Schwartz, Rev. C., 326
von Tardy, Rev. Dr. H., 161
von Wedel, Fräulein Marie, 328
von Zieten-Schwerin, Graf, 326
Vreede, Dr. A. C., 147

Waddell, Hope (Memorial), 73, 84, 107
Wade, Hannah (Memorial), 177
Wade, Rev. T. R., 140
Wagner, Rev. F. A., 348
Wakefield, Rev. T., 124, 126
Waldmeier, Mr. Theophilus, 228, 315
Waldock, Rev. F. D., 311
Walker, Rev. Alfred, 314
Walker, Rev. F. W., 159
Walker, Rev. John, 353
Walker, Rev. R. O., 147, 148
Walker, Rev. W., 126
Walker-Arnott, Miss E., 319
Walker-Arnott, Miss J., 319
Waller, Miss E. L., 344
Wallis, Rt. Rev. Frederic, ix
Walsh, Mr. C. R., 352
Walter, Colonel, 247
Walters, Mr. W., 312
Wanless, Elizabeth Graham, 205
Wanless, Dr. W. J., 114
Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Longhurst, 119
Ward, Rev. N. M., 146
Warne, Bishop F. W., ix
Warneck, Dr. Gustav, ix, 254, 325
Warner, Rev. A. J., 286
Warren, Rev. Gilbert G., 338
Warton, Robert (Steamer), 253
Waterbury, Mrs. N. M., 279
Waterhouse, Rev. Joseph, 159
Watkins, Rev. E. A., 128
Watsford, Rev. John, 156
Watson, Rev. Canon, 297
Watson, Rev. James, 297
Watson, Mr. J. P., 320
Watt, Mr. J. Gordon, ix, 123
Watt, Mr. Stuart, 361
Watt, Rev. William, 160
Watts, Arthur G. (Memorial), 70
Weakley, Rev. R. H., 154
Weaver, Rev. George, 360
Weigle, Rev. G., 139
Weitbrecht, Rev. H. U., ix, 139, 340, 341
Welinkar, Mr. N. G., 345
Wellington, Bishop of, ix
Welton, Rev. W., 134
Wendland, Rev. Mr., 325
Wenger, Rev. Dr., 137, 143
Werguno, Primate at Beresov, 151
Weser, Pastor Hermann, 326
West, Miss Maria A., 231
West, Rev. Thomas, 160
Westcott, Rt. Rev. B. F. (quoted), 122
Westcott, Rev. G. H., ix
Westlind, Mr. N., 124
Weyer, Mrs. G. W., 287
Wheeler, Miss Emily C., 293
Wherry, Rev. E. M., 342
Wherry, Rev. J., 136
White, Rev. G. E., x
White, Rev. H. J., 302
White, Rev. John, 126
White, Mr. J. Campbell, 346
White, Rev. Newport J. D., 321
White, Rev. Prebendary L. B., 306
Whitford, Mrs. Albert, 280
Whitford, Rev. O. U., 280
Whitley, Rev. W. T., ix
Whitmee, Rev. S. J., 159
Whitney, Mrs. Anna L., 57, 207
Whitney, Rev. J. F., 155
Whitney, Dr. W. N., x, 114, 187, 207, 347
Whitridge, Mr. C. F., 354
Wiedemann, Dr., 166, 167
Wigram, Rev. B., 127
Wilcox, Mrs. W. J., 282
Wilder, Rev. G. E., 128
Wilkinson, Rev. A. B., 140
Wilkinson, Mr. J. A., 306
Wilkinson, Rev. John, 313
Williams, Rev. A. F., 355
Williams, Rev. Jacob Samuel, 359
Williams, Rev. J., 162
Williams, Rev. John, 159, 253
Williams, Rev. P., 296
Williams, Rev. P. J., 125
Williams, Rev. R. H., 126
Williams, Rev. Thomas, 156
Williams, Rev. William, 158
Williams, Archdeacon, 249
Williams, The Misses (Daughters of Bishop Williams of New Zealand), 86
Williamson, David (Steamer), 252
Williamson, Rev. H. D., 138
Williamson, Margaret, 200
Williamson, Dr. T. S., 130
Willingham, Rev. R. J., 280
Willis, Rt. Rev. Alfred, 357
Willmot, Miss, 312
Willoughby, Rev. W. C., ix
Wilmore, Mrs. Mary L., 285
Wilson, Rev. D. A., 126
Wilson, Rev. G. A., 312
Wilson, Mr. Grahame, 320
Wilson, Dr. J., 114
Wilson, Rev. Jonathan, 145
Wilson, Rev. Samuel, 159
Wilson, Dr. William, 305
Wimbush, Rev. J. S., 126
Wingate, Mr. H. K., 350
Wingate, Miss M. D., 282
Winget, Rev. Benjamin, 285
Winn, Rev. T. C., 219
Winn, Mrs. T. C., 219
Winquist, Dr. K., 127
Wiseman, Mrs., 305
Wishard, Luther D., 238
Wistar, Mr. Edward M., 283
Withey, Mr. H. C., 126
Withington, Mr. R. C., 355
Witt, Mrs. B. F., 280
Witt, Pastor, 328
Wolff, Dr. Joseph, 149
Wood, Rev. A. N., 125
Wood, Mr. Francis H., 313
Wood, Mr. F. Marcus, 308
Wood, Mrs. George, xviii
Wood, Mr. John W., 282
Wood, Rev. R. E., 339
Woodcock, Mrs. Elborough, 304
Woodruff, Rev. Henry C., 290
Woodward, Miss, 302
Woollacott, Mr. J. C., 311
Woolmer, Miss, 302
Woolston Memorial (Hospital), 198
Worcester, Rev. S. A., 129
Wray, Rev. J. A., 127
Wright, Rev. A., 129
Wright, Rev. Asher, 130
Wright, Caroline (Memorial), 101, 116
Wright, Henry Francis (Memorial), 204
Wright, Rev. J. N., 149
Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Innes, 52, 206, 345
Wright, Rev. Joseph T., x
Würtz, Rev. L., 127
Würz, Rev. Fr., 325
Wyckoff, Rev. C. E., 292
Wyckoff, Prof. M. N., 348
Wylie, Mr. (B. F. B. S.), 135
Wynkoop, Rev. T. S., 340

Yates, Rev. Dr. W., 137, 139, 142, 143
Yazijian, Mr. Dikran, 350
Yazijy, Sheikh Nasif-ul, 152
Yonge, Miss Charlotte, 253
Yoshikawa, Mr. K., 219
Young, Rev. A. Willifer, 340
Youngman, Miss Kate M., 224
Yun, General (Korea), 111

Zaremba, Mr. (Ba. M. S.), 149
Ziegenbalg, Bartholomew, 144, 323
Zinzendorf, Count, 165
Zoellner, Pastor, 328
Zohrab, Dr. (Constantinople), 153

INDEX TO THE MAPS.

The numerous geographical references in this volume call for maps which can be readily consulted. The fact that many of the places mentioned in the tables, and in the text of "Christian Missions and Social Progress," are obscure mission stations not found on ordinary maps, makes it all the more desirable that special pains should be taken to indicate them. This Index is not intended to be a complete list of mission stations, as only those mentioned in the previous pages in connection with mission institutions are, as a rule, inserted. The immense territory to be included and the narrow limits of space available have necessitated a system of devices for designating places without undue congestion of names. The plan adopted is explained below. If a reader desires to identify any place on the map he should first consult the Index, and he will find the locality of the place he is searching for plainly indicated.

The maps are designated in this Index as follows: Asia, *A*; Africa, *Af*; Oceania, *O*; North America, *NA*; Mexico, *M*; South America, *SA*. The Index is on the usual plan, lettering the columns formed by the Meridians A, B, C, etc., and numbering the squares formed by the Parallels I, II, III, etc. Each town is found by looking in the square pointed out by the Index. Thus the Index designates Agra in India at *A*. E III. The place will be found on the map of Asia in the E column and the third square. Where there was not room for a name, a number was put in its place on the map. The Index shows these numbers after the indication of the square in which they are. Thus, Banza Manteka is designated in the Index at *Af*. D V 4. Its locality is at the point numbered 4 in the fifth square of column D of the map of Africa. A number of places are entered in the Index, because there was no room to mark them on the map, with a mere indication of their general direction and approximate distance from a given point; the direction is indicated by an initial which is followed by the number (in parenthesis) of miles. Thus the Index designates Nazareth in South India at *A*. E V 9 N (8). This should be understood to mean that Nazareth is about eight miles northward from the place numbered 9 (Megnanapuram) in the fifth square of column E of the map of Asia. The indication merely approximates to the direction, but this method permits the location of many places which the small scale of the maps would exclude. The name of any place indicated by number on the maps may be found by reference to the key which follows the Index.

The author is under many obligations to the Rev. Henry O. Dwight, LL.D., for valuable services in the preparation of the maps.

Abashiri, *A*. L I 3
Abbottabad, *A*. E II 1
Abeih, *A*. A II Beirut S (10)
Abeokuta, *Af*. C IV
Abetifi, *Af*. B IV 6
Abokobi, *Af*. B IV Akkra N (15)
Abomey, *Af*. C IV
Aburi, *Af*. B IV Akkra N (30)
Acca (Acre), *A*. A II
Accra, Akkra, *Af*. B IV
Ada, *Af*. C IV
Adabazar, *A*. A I 1
Adana, *A*. A II
Adelaide (Australia), *O*. B IV
Aden, *A*. B IV
Agarpara, *A*. F III Calcutta NE (15)
Agboa, *Af*. C IV Lagos NE (20)
Agra, *A*. E III
Aguas Calientes, *M*. B II 7
Ahmedabad, *A*. E III
Ahmednagar, *A*. E IV
Aintab, *A*. A II
Aitutaki, *O*. F IV Rarotonga N
Aiyansh, *NA*. E II 24 NE (75)
Ajmere, *A*. E III
Ajnala, *A*. E II 9
Ajoudhya, *A*. F III 3 E (5)
Akabe, *Af*. C IV 10 NE (20)
Akashi, *A*. K II 11
Akbarpur, *A*. F III 29
Akidu, *A*. F IV 7
Akita, *A*. K II
Akropong, *Af*. B IV 4
Akwamu, *Af*. C IV 4
Akwa Town, *Af*. D IV part of Kamerun
Albany (Australia), *O*. A IV
Alberdi, *SA*. C VII Buenos Ayres W (150)
Alberni District, *NA*. E II and III Vancouver's Island
Aldabra Is., *Af*. G V
Alenso, *Af*. C IV Asaba S (18)
Aleppo, *A*. A II
Alert Bay, *NA*. E II 23
Alexandretta, *A*. A II 10
Alexandria, *Af*. E 1
Algiers, *Af*. C I
Aligarh, *A*. E III 16
Aliwal North, *Af*. E VIII
Allahabad, *A*. F III
Allepie, *A*. E V
Almora, *A*. E III
Alofi, *O*. E III 2
Alutgama, *A*. F V near 4
Amahasoa, *Af*. G VII Mangasoa NE (45)
Amaki, *A*. K II Tokyo SW (50)
Amanzimtote, *Af*. F VIII Durban SW (20)
Amarilta, *SA*. B VI
Amarwara, *A*. E III 52 NW (20)
Ambala, *A*. E II 22
Ambalangoda, *A*. F V Galle NW (18)
Ambato, *SA*. B IV Quito S (75)
Ambohimandroso, *Af*. G VII Fianarantsoa S (35)
Ambohimanga, *Af*. G VI Antananarivo N (10)
Ambriz, *Af*. D V
Ambrym, *O*. D III 2
Amedschovhe, *Af*. C IV 1
Amirante Is., *Af*. II V
Amoy, *A*. I III
Amraoti, *A*. E III 56
Amritsar, *A*. E II
Analakely, *Af*. G VI Antananarivo NE (15)
Anamabo, *Af*. B IV Cape Coast Castle E (15)
Anand, *A*. E III 33
Anchia, *A*. I II 11 W (20)
Andaman Is., *A*. G IV
Aneityum, *O*. D III Erromanga SE (50)
Angom, *Af*. D IV 3
Angora, *A*. A II
An Hsien, *A*. H II
Aniwa, *O*. D III
Ankingfu, *A*. I II 34
Ankober, *Af*. F IV
Ankochuang, *A*. I I 1
An Lu, *A*. I II 29
Annobon Id., *Af*. C V
Antananarivo, *Af*. G VI
Antioch, *A*. A II
Antofagasta, *SA*. B VI
Antsirabe, *Af*. G VI
Anum, *Af*. C IV 3
Anvik, *NA*. A I 21
Aomori, *A*. L I
Apia, *O*. E III 3
Appelbosch, *Af*. F VII Stanger W (28)
Aracaju, *SA*. F V
Araucania, *SA*. B VII
Arcot, *A*. E IV 40
Arivonimamo, *Af*. G VI Antananarivo W (25)
Arni, *A*. E IV 40 SE (20)
Arorae, *O*. D III Gilbert Is.
Arrupukottai, *A*. E V 2
Asaba, *Af*. C IV
Asansol, *A*. F III 19
Asmara, *Af*. F III
Assiut, *Af*. F II
Asuncion, *SA*. D VI
Auckland, *O*. D IV
Aurangabad, *A*. E IV 1
Austral Is., *O*. F IV
Ayliff, *Af*. E VIII Tinana NW (45)
Azimgarh, *A*. F III 6

Baakleen, *A*. A II Beirut S (18)
Baalbec, *A*. A II 11
Baba Lakhan, *A*. E II Sialkot (10)
Bab el Mandeb, Str., *Af*. G III
Backerganj, *A*. G III 7 S (5)
Badagry, *Af*. C IV Porto Novo E (18)
Baddegama, *A*. F V 5
Badulla, *A*. F V 1
Baghchejik, *A*. A I 2
Baghdad, *A*. B II
Bagirmi, *Af*. D III
Bahawa, *A*. F III 12 N (6)
Bahia or San Salvador, *SA*. F V
Bahia Blanca, *SA*. C VII
Bahrein, *A*. C III
Bahrwal Atari, *A*. E II Amritsar NW (10)
Baidyanath, *A*. F III 9 NE
Baihir, *A*. F III 35
Bailundu, *Af*. D VI
Bakama, *Af*. C IV Okrika W (10)
Bakel, *Af*. A III
Balasore, *A*. F III
Bali Id., *O*. A III
Bamaku, *Af*. B III
Bambarra, *Af*. B III
Bamutenda, *Af*. F IV 3 NE (8)
Banani (Pemba Id.), *Af*. F V
Banda, *A*. F III 4
Bandawe, *Af*. F VI
Bangalore, *A*. E IV 37
Bangkok, *A*. H IV
Bangweolo, Lk., *Af*. E VI
Banjarmasin (Borneo), *O*. A III
Bankheri, *A*. E III 45
Banks Is., *O*. D III
Bankura, *A*. F III 27
Bannu, *A*. E II
Banting (Borneo), *A*. I V
Banza Manteka, *Af*. D V 4
Baraka, *Af*. C IV Libreville SE (10)
Baranagar, Baranagore, *A*. F III Calcutta N (4)
Barava, *Af*. G IV
Barbados (W. I.), *SA*. D II
Bardezag, *A*. A I 2

INDEX TO MAPS.

Bareilly, *A.* E III
Barhawa, *A* F III 12 N (6)
Barisal, *A.* G III 7
Barnagar, *A.* E III 27
Baroda, *A.* E III
Barrackpur, *A.* F III 32
Barranquilla, *SA.* B II
Basim, *A.* E III 55
Bassein, *A.* G IV
Bata, *Af.* C IV 19
Batala, *A.* E II 14
Batanga, *Af.* C IV
Batavia, *O.* A III
Bathurst (Gambia), *Af.* A III
Battalagundu, *A.* E V Madura NW (20)
Batticaloa, *A.* F V
Batticotta, *A.* E V Jaffna N (15)
Battleford, *NA.* G II
Battle Harbor, *NA.* L II 1
Bayazid, *A.* B II
Baziya, *Af.* E VIII 4 W (16)
Beagle Channel, *SA.* B IX
Beawar, *A.* E III
Bebejia, *A.* G III near Sibsagor
Begoro, *Af.* B IV 5
Beira, *Af.* F VI
Beirut, *A.* A II
Belgaum, *A.* E IV 18
Belize, *M.* D III
Bellary, *A.* E IV
Bellesa, *Af.* F III
Benares, *A.* F III
Bengazi, *Af.* E I
Benguela, *Af.* D VI
Benin, *Af.* C IV 16
Benito, *Af.* C IV 20
Bensonvale, *Af.* E VIII Aliwal North NE (50)
Berbera, *Af.* G III
Bergendal, *SA.* D III
Berhampore (Bengal), *A.* F III 22 S (6)
Berhampur (Madras), *A.* F IV
Beroa, *Af.* D VIII 2 N (20)
Bersaba, *Af.* E VII 1
Betalo, *Af.* G VI
Bethany (Bengal), *A.* F III 20 N (15)
Bethany (Namaqualand), *Af.* D VI
Bethel (Bengal), *A.* F III 20
Bethel, *Af.* F VII 1
Bethesda (Bengal), *A.* F III 20 W (25)
Bethesda (Kaffraria), *Af.* E VIII 2
Bethlehem (Bengal), *A.* F III 20 E (20)
Bethlehem (Palestine), *A.* A II Jerusalem S (5)
Bethlehem (W. I.), *SA.* B II Jamaica
Bethsaida (Bengal), *A.* F III 20
Beto (Borneo), *O.* A III Banjarmasin NE (130)
Bettigeri, *A.* E IV 20
Bezezike, *Af.* G VII Morondava E (32)
Bezwada, *A.* F IV 12
Bhagalpur, *A.* F III
Bhagaya, *A.* F III 12 NW (20)
Bhaisdehi, *A.* E III 49 NW
Bhamo, *A.* G III
Bhandara, *A.* E III 54
Bhera, *A.* E II 4
Bhimpore, *A.* F IV
Bhiwani, *A.* E III 10
Bhol, *A.* E III 9
Bhopal, *A.* E III 29
Bhot, *A.* F III Pithoragarh N
Bhowanipore, *A.* F III near Calcutta
Bida, *Af.* C IV
Bihe, *Af.* D VI 2 NW (35)
Bijnour, *A.* E III 4
Bilaspur, *A.* E II 18
Bilaspur, *A.* F III 37
Bindraban, Brindaban, *A.* E III 15
Bingyae, *A.* J III Wenchow S (20)
Binue River, *Af.* C IV
Bishtopore, *A.* G III east of Calcutta
Bismarck Arch., *O.* C III
Bissagos Is., *Af.* A III
Bissao, *Af.* A III
Bitlis, *A.* B II
Blackfoot Crossing, *NA.* F II 22
Blacklead Id., *NA.* L I 14
Blantyre, *Af.* F VI
Blythswood, *Af.* E VIII 8 N (28)
Bobbili, *A.* F IV 4
Boca del Toro, Bocas del Torro, *SA.* A III
Boeroe Id., *O.* B III
Bogota, *SA.* B III
Bokhara, *A.* D II
Bolengi or Equatorville, *Af.* D IV
Bolitong Id., *O.* A III
Bolivar, *SA.* C III
Bolobo, *Af.* D V
Boma, *Af.* D V 3 W (50)
Bombay, *A.* E IV
Bompe, *Af.* A IV Freetown SE (20)
Bonaberi, *Af.* C IV 18
Bonin Is., *A.* L III
Bonny, *Af.* C IV
Bonthe, *Af.* A IV Sherbro Id.
Borgu, *Af.* C III
Borneo, *O.* A II and III
Borsad, *A.* E III 32
Botsabelo, *Af.* E VII Middelburg N (10)
Bougainville Id., *O.* C III
Bowringpet, *A.* F IV near Madras
Brandon, *NA.* H III 2
Brass Nembe, *Af.* C IV Obonoma NW (35)
Brass Tuwon, *Af.* C IV Akassa E (12)
Brewerville, *Af.* A IV Monrovia N
Brisbane, *O.* C IV
Broach, *A.* E III
Brousa, *A.* A I
Brummana, *A.* A II Beirut E (5)
Buchanan, *Af.* E VIII 4 NE (40)
Budaon, *A.* E III 8
Buea, *Af.* C IV Victoria N (6)
Buenos Ayres, *SA.* D VII
Bugama, *Af.* C IV Obonoma N (20)
Bukaleba, *Af.* F IV
Bulandshahr, *A.* E III 12 W (10)
Burju, *A.* F III 24
Bushire, *A.* C III
Busrah, *A.* B III
Butaritari, *O.* D II
Butterworth, *Af.* E VIII 8 NE (20)
Bwemba, *Af.* D V Bolobo NE (35)

Cabacaburi, *SA.* D III Georgetown NW (50)
Cabes, *Af.* D I
Cabinda, *Af.* D V
Cabul, *A.* D II
Cachoeira, *SA.* F V
Caconda, *Af.* D VI
Cairo, *Af.* F I
Cala, *Af.* E VIII 6 NW (35)
Calcutta, *A.* F III
Caldera, *SA.* B VI
Caledon, *Af.* D VIII 2
Calicut, *A.* E IV
Callao, *SA.* B V
Cambay, *A.* E III 31
Campanha, *SA.* E VI
Campo Largo, *SA.* E VI
Campos, *SA.* E VI
Canandua, *Af.* D V 7 W
Canhotinho, *SA.* F IV Pernambuco SW (110)
Cannanore, *A.* E IV
Canton, *A.* I III
Cape Coast Castle, *Af.* B IV
Cape Delgado, *Af.* G VI
Cape Guardafui, *Af.* H III
Cape Horn, *SA.* C IX
Cape Maclear, *Af.* F VI 7 (Livingstonia)
Cape Mount, *Af.* A IV
Cape Palmas, *Af.* B IV
Cape Town, *Af.* D VIII
Cape Verde, *Af.* A III
Cape York (Australia), *O.* C III
Caracas, *SA.* C II
Carizal Bajo, *SA.* B VI
Carmen, *SA.* C VIII
Carnarvon, *Af.* E VIII
Caroline Is., *O.* C II
Cartagena, *SA.* B II
Casablanca, *Af.* B I
Castries (S. Lucia Id.), *SA.* C II
Cawnpore, *A.* F III
Caxias, *SA.* E IV
Cayenne, *SA.* D III
Ceara, *SA.* F IV
Celebes Is., *O.* AB III
Ceram, *O.* B III
Cesarea, *A.* A II
Chaco, *SA.* C V and VI
Chad, Lake, *Af.* D III
Chaibasa, *A.* F III 38
Chainpur, *A.* F III 7
Chakai, *A.* F III 10
Chamba, *A.* E II 6
Chanaral, *SA.* B VI
Chandag, *A.* F III near Pithoragarh
Chandkuri, *A.* F III near Bilaspur
Chandpore, *A.* E III 6
Changchow, *A.* I II 36
Changpoo, *A.* I III Amoy SW (35)
Changshafu, *A.* I III
Changte, *A.* I III
Chaochowfu, *A.* I III 24
Chaoyang, *A.* J I
Chapelton (W. I.), *SA.* B I Jamaica
Charlottenburg, *SA.* D III Paramaribo E (28)
Chauchih, *A.* H II
Chautung, *A.* H III
Chavagacherri, *A.* E V Jaffna E (10)
Chefoo, *A.* J II
Chemulpo, *A.* J II
Chenchau, *A.* I II
Chengbau, *A.* I III 9
Chengku, *A.* H II 3
Chengtu, Chentu, *A.* H II 7
Cherapoongee, Cherra, *A.* G III 5
Chiangchu, *A.* I III 19
Chianghoa, *A.* J III 7
Chiao Cheng, *A.* I II near 3
Chicacole, *A.* F IV
Chichou, *A.* I II 17
Chiclayo, *SA.* B IV
Chieng Hai, *A.* G IV 1
Chieng Mai, *A.* G IV 2
Chihuahua, *M.* B II
Chikalda, *A.* E III 47
Chik Ballapur, *A.* E IV 37 N (35)
Chikole, *Af.* F VI
Chikuse, *Af.* F VI 11
Chilcat, Chilkoot, *NA.* D II
Chillan, *SA.* B VII
Chilliwack, *NA.* E III New Westminster E (25)
Chiloane Id., *Af.* F VII
Chiloe Id., *SA.* B VIII
Chinanfu, *A.* I II 11
Chinchew, *A.* I III 15
Chinchow or Kinchow, *A.* J I
Chinde, *Af.* F VI
Chindwara, *A.* E III 51
Chingchowfu, *A.* I II 12
Chingleput, *A.* F IV Madras SW (30)
Chiningchow, *A.* I II 24
Chinkiang, *A.* J II
Chinsurah, *A.* F III Serampore N (10)
Chisamba, *Af.* D VI

Chisanga, *Af.* F VI
Chisumulu, *Af.* F VI 3 E (20)
Chitambo (Ilala), *Af.* F VI 1 (Livingston died at Chitambo, April 30, 1873)
Chitangali, *Af.* F VI Newala N (20)
Chitesi, *Af.* F VI
Chittagong, *A.* G III
Chittoor, *A.* E IV 35
Chiwanga, *Af.* F VI
Chiwere's, *Af.* F VI 4 SE (25)
Chofu, *A.* K II
Choiseul Id., *O.* C III
Cholchol, *SA.* B VII
Chombale, *A.* E IV
Choonkoosh, *A.* A II Harpoot S (60)
Chosen Is., *A.* J III
Chouping, *A.* I II 10
Christiansborg, *Af.* B IV Akkra E (5)
Christmas Id., *O.* A III
Chuanchow, *A.* I III 15
Chucheo, } (Nganhui), *A.* I II 31
Chuchow, }
Chuchow (Chekiang), *A.* I III 32
Chudderghaut, *A.* F IV near Madras
Chunar, *A.* F III Benares SW (20)
Chundicully, *A.* E V Jaffna SE (8)
Chungking, *A.* H III 3
Chunju, *A.* J II
Chupat, *SA.* C VIII
Chupra, *A.* F III
Chuquisaca, *SA.* C V
Chuwang or Kwang, *A.* I II
Ciong Bau, *A.* I III 9
Circle City, *NA.* C I
Ciudad Bolivar, *SA.* C III
Ciudad Victoria, *M.* C II 12
Clarkabad, *A.* E II 15
Clarkebury, *Af.* E VIII 6
Clarkson, *Af.* E VIII 12 NW (28)
Clay Ashland, *Af.* A IV Monrovia NE (10)
Cline Town, *Af.* A IV near Freetown
Cocanada, *A.* F IV
Cochabamba, *SA.* C V
Codacal, *A.* E IV
Coimbatoor, *A.* E IV 52
Colesberg, *Af.* E VIII 1
Colima, Mt., *Af.* A III
Colombo, *A.* E V
Colonia, *SA.* D VII
Comoro Is., *Af.* G VI
Concepcion (Chile), *SA.* B VII
Concepcion (Paraguay), *SA.* D VI
Concordia, *SA.* D VII
Concordia, *Af.* D VII 4
Conjeveram, *A.* E IV 40 E (25)
Constantinople, *A.* A I
Copiapo, *SA.* B VI
Cordoba, *SA.* C VII
Corisco Id., *Af.* C IV Libreville NW (35)
Corrientes, *SA.* D VI
Cosmoledo Is., *Af.* G V
Cotta, *A.* E V Colombo E (8)
Cottayam, *A.* E V
Coyacan, *M.* C III Mexico S (5)
Creek Town, *Af.* C IV Duke Town N (8)
Cuba, *SA.* A B I
Cuddalore, *A.* E IV 51
Cuddapah, *A.* E IV 31
Cuenca, *SA.* B IV
Cumbum, *A.* E IV 25
Cunningham, *Af.* E VIII 8 N (25)
Curityba, *SA.* E VI
Cuttack, *A.* F III
Cuttington, *Af.* B IV near Cape Palmas
Cuzco, *SA.* B V
Cyprus Id., *A.* A II

Dakar, *Af.* A III
Dalgin, *SA.* D III Georgetown S (45)
Damascus, *A.* A II
Damoh, *A.* E III 25
Danakly Dist., *Af.* G III Obok SW
Dapoli, *A.* E IV
Dar es Salaam, *Af.* F V
Darjeeling, *A.* F III
Daska, *A.* E II 7
Dehra, *A.* E II 24
Delgado, Cape, *Af.* G VI
Delhi, *A.* E III
Deodanduwa, *A.* E V Galle NW 10)
Deogarh, *A.* F III 10 E (10)
Depok, *O.* A III Batavia S (3)
Dera Ghazi Khan, *A.* E II 25
Dera Ismail Khan, *A.* E II 12
Desterro (I. St. Catharina), *SA.* E VI
Dhar, *A.* E III 35
Dharmsala, *A.* E II 8
Dharwar, *A.* E IV 19
Diadia, *Af.* D V 4 NE
Diarbekir, *A.* B II
Dindigul, *A.* E IV 53
Dixcove, *Af.* B IV 2
Djokdjakarta (Java), *O.* A III 4
Dodanduwa, *A.* E V Galle NW (10)
Dohad, *A.* E III 34
Domasi, *Af.* F VI 10
Domburg, *SA.* D III Paramaribo SE (12)
Domingia, *Af.* A IV Taburia N (6)
Dongola, *Af.* F III
Duff, *Af.* E VIII 6 SE (15)
Duke Town, *Af.* C IV
Dum Dum, *A.* F III Calcutta E (5)
Dummagudem, *A.* F IV 2
Dundee, *Af.* E VII 2 NW (20)
Dunkwa, *Af.* B IV Cape Coast Castle NE (20)
Durango, *M.* B II
Durban, *Af.* F VII
Dwarahat, *A.* E III Almora NW (8)

Ebenezer (Bengal), *A.* F III 21
Ebenezer (Cape Colony), *Af.* D VIII 1
Ebenezer (Guiana), *SA.* D III Georgetown W (6)
Ebolowoe, *Af.* D IV 2
Ebutemeta, *Af.* C IV Lagos NW
Edendale, *Af.* F VII Pietermaritzburg SW (10)
Edina, *Af.* A IV 5
Efate, *O.* D III
Efulen, *Af.* D IV 1
Eggan, *Af.* C IV 7
Eid, *Af.* G III
Ekutuleni, *Af.* F VII 4
Ekwendeni, *Af.* F VI 2
El Abbas, *Af.* B II
Elat (Corisco), *Af.* C IV Libreville NW (35)
El Harib, *Af.* B II
Elim (Cape Colony), *Af.* D VIII Bredasdorp SW (12)
Elim (Damaqualand), *Af.* D VI
Elim (Kaffraria), *Af.* F VIII 1 S (25)
Elim (Transvaal), *Af.* F VII
Elkhorn, *NA.* G II Regina E (200)
Ellice Is., *O.* D III
Ellichpore, *A.* E III 49
Ellore, *A.* F IV 6
Elmina, *Af.* B IV Cape Coast Castle W 15)
El Paso, *M.* B I
Elukolweni, *Af.* E VIII 2 SE (10)
Emgwali, *Af.* E VIII 8 NW
Emjanyana, *Af.* E VIII 6 W (15)
Emuremura, *Af.* C IV 17
Engchhun, *A.* I III 14
Engcobo, *Af.* E VIII 6 NW (30)
Engotini, *Af.* E VIII 7 S (22)
Enon, *Af.* E VIII Port Elizabeth N (37)
Entumeni, *Af.* F VII 4 SW (20)
Epe, *Af.* C IV 9 N (20)
Epi, *O.* D III New Hebrides
Erromanga, *O.* D III
Erukadtantjeri, *A.* F IV Tranquebar SW
Erzerum, *A.* B II
Erzingan, *A.* A II
Esidumbini, *Af.* F VII Stanger W (22)
Etembeni, *Af.* E VIII Port Elizabeth N (35)
Ezinkuka, *Af.* E VIII 2 SW (12)

Fairfield (W. I.), *SA.* B II Jamaica
Faizabad, *A.* F III 3
Fallangia, *Af.* A IV Taburia E (10)
Farafangana, *Af.* G VII Vangaindrano N (28)
Farukhabad, *A.* E III 18
Fashoda, *Af.* F III
Fatehgarh, *A.* E III 18 S (6)
Fatshan, *A.* I III Canton SW (5)
Feira de S. Anna, *SA.* F V Cachoeira N (12)
Fenchowfu, *A.* I II 6
Fenoarivo, *Af.* G VI
Ferozepur, *A.* E II
Fez, *Af.* B I
Fiadanona, *Af.* G VII
Fianarantsoa, *Af.* G VII
Fifé, *Af.* F V 16
Fihaonana, *Af.* G VI Antananarivo NW (20)
Fiji Is., *O.* DE III
Fishtown, *Af.* A IV Monrovia SE (30)
Florida Id., *O.* D III Malayta W (50)
Floris Id., *O.* B III
Foochow, *A.* I III
Formosa Id., *A.* J III
Fort Albany, *NA.* I II
Fortaleza, *SA.* F IV Ceara
Fort Dauphin, *Af.* G VII
Fort Garry, *NA.* H II same as Winnipeg
Fort McLeod, *NA.* E II 4
Fort Simpson, *NA.* E I
Fort St. John, *NA.* E II
Fortsville, *Af.* B IV 1
Fort Wrangel, *NA.* D II
Fourah Bay, *Af.* A IV Freetown E
Franzfontein or Ombombo, *Af.* D VII
Fray Bentos, *SA.* D VII
Freemantle (Australia), *O.* A IV near Perth
Freetown, *Af* A IV
Freretown, *Af.* F V Mombasa NE (3)
Friendly Is., *O.* E III and IV
Fuchukpai, *A.* I III 26
Fuhning, *A.* J III
Fukuoka, *A.* K II 4
Funchal, *Af.* A I Madeira Id.
Funghwa, *A.* J III Ningpo SW (55)
Furicaria, *Af.* A IV 1
Fursan Is., *A.* B IV
Fusan, *A.* J II
Futuna, *O.* D III Erromanga SE
Fwambo, *Af.* F V 15

Gaboon Id., *Af.* C IV
Gadag, *A.* E IV 20
Galle, *A.* F V
Gambagu, *Af.* B III
Gampola, *A.* F V 2
Gananeh, *Af.* G IV
Ganking, *A.* I II 34
Garraway, *Af.* B IV Harper W (30)
Gaza, *A.* A II
Gazaland, *Af.* F VII Sofala W and SW
Gazaya, *Af.* F IV Mengo N (20)
Gbebe, *Af.* C IV 10
Gelidi, *Af.* G IV
Genadendal, *Af.* D VIII 2 N (6)
Gensan, *A.* J II 7
Geogtapa, *A.* B II near Urumiah
Georgetown (Cape Colony), *Af.* E VIII
Georgetown (Guiana), *SA.* D III
Ghaziabad, *A.* E III 11
Ghilan, *A.* B II
Gifu, *A.* K II 19
Gilbert Is., *O.* D II and III
Girgaum, *A.* E IV Bombay N (7)
Gisborne, *O.* D IV
Gloriosa Is., *Af.* G VI

Goa, *A.* E IV
Godda, *A.* F III 11
Godthaab, *NA.* L I 8
Goed Hoop, *Af.* F VII
Goedverwacht, *Af.* D VIII Piquetberg NW (12)
Golbanti, *Af.* G V 1
Golden Grove, *SA.* D III Georgetown S (15)
Gomba, *Af.* C III
Gonda, *A.* F III
Gondar, *Af.* F III
Gooty, *A.* E IV 22
Gorakhpur, *A.* F III
Goshen, *Af.* E VIII 7 SE (30)
Govindpur, *A.* F III 18
Graham's Hall, *SA.* D III Georgetown S (6)
Grahamstown, *Af.* E VIII
Greenville, *Af.* B IV Sinoe NW (15)
Greytown (Natal), *Af.* F VII 5
Groot Chatillon, *SA.* D III Paramaribo SE (17)
Grootfontein, *Af.* D VII
Guadalajara, *M.* B II
Guam Id., *A.* L IV
Guanajuato, *M.* B II
Guardafui, Cape, *Af.* H III
Guatemala City, *M.* C III
Guayaquil, *SA.* B IV
Gudiyatam, *A.* E IV 39 W (25)
Gujarat Dist., *A.* E III Baroda W and N
Gujrat, *A.* E II
Gulbarga, *A.* E IV 12
Guledgudd, *A.* E IV 15
Gumbu Humene (Nias), *A.* G V 2
Gumsur, *A.* F IV
Gundu or N'gandu, *Af.* E V
Gunsee, *SA.* D III Bergendal S (25)
Guntur, *A.* F IV 9
Gurgaon, *A.* E III 13
Gurun, *A.* A II 5

Hadjin, *A.* A II 6
Haifa, *A.* A II
Hainan Id., *A.* H I IV
Haitang Is., *A.* I III
Hakodate, *A.* L I
Hall Is., *O.* C II
Hamadan, *A.* B II
Hamdu Lilla, *Af.* B III
Hanamakonda, *A.* E IV 14
Hanchung, *A.* H II
Hangchow, *A.* J II 4
Hankow, *A.* I II
Hanyang, *A.* I III
Happy Grove (W. I.), *SA.* B II Jamaica
Haputale, *A.* F V 3
Harar, *Af.* G IV
Harda, *A.* E III 40
Hardoi, Hardui, *A.* F III 2
Harper, *Af.* B IV
Harpoot, *A.* A II
Harrismith, *Af.* E VII 3
Hartford, *Af.* B IV 1 E (15)
Hasbeiya, *A.* A II 13
Hassan, *A.* E IV 36
Hatton, *A.* F V near Kandy
Hawaii Id., *O.* F I
Hayti, *SA.* B II
Hazaribagh, *A.* F III
Healdtown, *Af.* E VIII 10 NW (13)
Hebron, *A.* A II
Heerendyk, *SA.* D III Paramaribo NE (15)
Hemel en Aarde, *Af.* D VIII 2 SE (25)
Henzada, *A.* G IV
Hervey Is., *O.* EF III
Hiao-i, *A.* I II 5 N (35)
Hiau Kan, *A.* I II Hankow NW (35)
Hilo, *O.* F I Hawaii
Himeji, *A.* K II 8
Hinghua, *A.* I III
Hinnen, *A.* I III 18
Hirametsu, *A.* K II near 4
Hiranpur, *A.* F III 12
Hirosaki, *A.* L I
Hiroshima, *A.* K II 3
Hivaoa, *O.* G III Marquesas Is.
Ho, *Af.* C IV 2
Hobart (Tasmania), *O.* C V
Hocheo, Hochow, *A.* H II 9
Hodeidah, *A.* B IV
Hoffman (Liberia), *Af.* B IV near Harper
Hohchau, *A.* I II 18
Hohenfriedeberg, *Af.* F V 6
Hoihow, *A.* I IV 1
Hok Chiang, *A.* I III 13
Hokkaido Id., *A.* L I
Hokschuha, *A.* I III 20
Honam Id., *A.* I III Canton SE
Hong Kong, *A.* I III
Hongtong, Hungtung, *A.* I II 19
Honolulu, *O.* F I
Hope Fountain, *Af.* E VII
Hoshangabad, *A.* E III 42
Hoshuwan, *A.* I III 27
Hoshyarpore, *A.* E II
Ho Tsin, *A.* I II 21 W
Houtkloof, *Af.* D VIII Bredasdorp NW (18)
Hsianfu, *A.* H II 1
Hsiaoi, *A.* I II 5 N (35)
Hsibaw or Thibaw, *A.* G III
Hsin Chen, *A.* H II
Huaraz, *SA.* B IV
Humansdorp, *Af.* E VIII 12
Hurda, *A.* E III 40
Hwaian, *A.* I II
Hwuyluh, *A.* I II
Hydah, *NA.* D II Queen Charlotte Is.
Hyderabad, *A.* E IV
Hyderabad, Hydrabad, (Sindh), *A.* D III
Hyogo, *A.* K II 12

Ibadan, *Af.* C IV 11
Ibague, *SA.* B III
Ibo, *Af.* G VI
Ibuno, *Af.* C IV Duke Town SW (35)
Ichang, *A.* I II
Ichowfu, *A.* I II
Idaiyangudi, *A.* E V 9 SW (10)
Iganga, *Af.* F IV
Igbegbe, *Af.* C IV 10
Igbesa, *Af.* C IV Lagos NW (25)
Ijebu Ode, *Af.* C IV 13
Ikorofiong, *Af.* C IV
Ilala-Chitambo, *Af.* F VI 1
Ilena, *Af.* G VII Fianarantsoa NW (4)
Ilesha, *Af.* C IV 12
Ilo, *Af.* C III
Iloilo, *A.* J IV Panay Id.
Ilorin, *Af.* C IV
Impolweni, *Af.* F VII Pietermaritzburg N (11)
Impur, *A.* G III
Inanda, *Af.* F VII Durban N (15)
Indian Harbor, *NA.* L II 20
Indore, *A.* E III
Ing Chung, *A.* I III 14
Inghok, *A.* I III Foochow W (5)
Inhambane, *Af.* F VII
Insein, *A.* G IV near Rangoon
Inuvil, *A.* E V near Jaffna
Ipoh, *A.* H V
Iquique, *SA.* B VI
Irebu, *Af.* D V
Irungalur, *A.* E IV 48 N (13)
Isabel Id., *O.* C III
Isandhlwana, *Af.* F VII 2
Ise Shrines, *A.* K II 18
Iseyin, *Af.* C IV 7 N (20)
Isles de Los, *Af.* A IV
Isoavina, *Af.* G VI Antananarivo E (12)
Ispahan, *A.* C II
Itarsi, *A.* E III 42 E

Jabalpur, *A.* F III
Jaffa, *A.* A II
Jaffna, *A.* E V
Jagdalpur, *A.* F IV
Jagraon, *A.* E II 20 SW (20)
Jalalpur, *A.* E III
Jalandhar, *A.* E II 17
Jalna, *A.* E IV 2
Jamaica (W. I.), *SA.* B II
Jammulamadugu, *A.* E IV 29
Jamu, *A.* E II 3
Jandiala, *A.* E II Amritsar E (10)
Jaunpur, *A.* F III 5
Java, *O.* A III
Jeddah, *A.* A III
Jerusalem, *A.* A II
Jessore, *A.* F III 33
Jeypore, *A.* E III
Jhansi, *A.* E III
Jhelum, *A.* E II Gujrat NW (25)
Jiaganj, *A.* F III 22 N
Jilore, *Af.* F V 7
Jodhpore, *A.* E III
Johannesburg, *Af.* E VII
Johnsonville, *Af.* A IV Monrovia NE (30)
Jowai, *A.* G III 3
Juan Fernandez, *SA.* A VII
Juba River, *Af.* G IV
Juiz de Fora, *SA.* E VI
Julfa, *A.* C II
Juneau, *NA.* D II
Jungo, *Af.* F V Mengo SW (12)

Kabarok, *Af.* F IV 3
Kabato, *A.* L I 2
Kachwa, *A.* F III Mirzapur N (15)
Kaira, *A.* E IV Ahmedabad SE (25)
Kaiyuan, *A.* J I
Kalasapad, *A.* E IV 26 E (25)
Kalgan, *A.* I I
Kalimpong, *A.* F III
Kallakurchi, *A.* E IV 40 SE
Kalmunai, *A.* F V Batticaloa S
Kalna, *A.* F III 28
Kalutara, *A.* F V 4
Kambole, *Af.* F V near Pembete
Kamerun, *Af.* D IV
Kamiesberg, *Af.* D VIII
Kamiyasugi, *A.* K II near 9
Kamundongo, *Af.* D VI 2
Kanagawa, *A.* K II Yokohama N (10)
Kanatsi, *Af.* G VI
Kanazawa, *A.* K II
Kandy, *A.* F V
Kang Hau, Kang How, *A.* I III
Kanghoa Id., *A.* J II Chemulpo NW (25)
Kangra, *A.* E II 11
Kangwe, *Af.* D V 1
Kanigiri, *A.* E IV 25 SE (30)
Kano, *Af.* C III
Kapasdanga, *A.* F III 30 N (20)
Karachi, *A.* D III
Karadive, *A.* E V near Jaffna
Kararamuka, *Af.* F V 18
Karegaon, *A.* E IV 7
Karemma, *Af.* F V 12
Karimganj, *A.* G III 4 SW (35)
Karnal, *A.* E III
Karonga, *Af.* F V
Karur, *A.* E IV 47
Kasaka, *Af.* F IV 6 SW (12)
Kasambarra, *Af.* B III
Kasembe, *Af.* E V
Kashgar, *A.* E II
Kasongo, *Af.* E V 2

Kassala, *Af.* F III
Kathiawar Dist., *A.* E III
Kauai, *O.* F I
Kawaiahoa Pt., *O.* F I Oahu
Kawimbe, *Af.* F VI
Kawola, *Af.* F IV 2
Kayin, Kayintschu, *A.* I III 17
Kazembe, *Af.* F VI 6
Kedgaum, *A.* E IV Poona E (28)
Kedoeng-pendjalin, *O.* A III 1
Keeling Is., *O.* A III
Kegalle (Ceylon), *A.* F V Kandy W (20)
Keiskamma Hoek, *Af.* E VIII 9 S
Kelat, *A.* D III
Keppel Island, *SA.* C IX Falkland Is.
Kerak, *A.* A III
Keta, *Af.* C IV 5
Ketchikan, *NA.* DE II 24 N (20)
Keti, *A.* E IV 46 S (6)
Khama's Land, *Af.* E VII
Khammamett, *A.* F IV 5
Khandwa, *A.* E III 39
Khanna, *A.* E II 20 SE (35)
Kharrar, *A.* E II 13
Khartum, *Af.* F III
Khed, *A.* E IV 5
Khedgaon, *A.* E IV Poona E (28)
Khiva, *A.* D I
Khoi, *A.* B II Tabriz NW (75)
Khoolna, *A.* F III 34
Kiahsing, *A.* J II 5
Kiangyin, *A.* J II 2
Kiating, *A.* H III 1
Kibunzi, *Af.* D V 2
Kichelwe, *Af.* F V Dar es Salaam S (5)
Kienchang, *A.* I III 8
Kien Ning, *A.* I III
Kihchau, *A.* I III 2
Kilimane or Quilimane, *Af.* F VI
Kilimani, *Af.* F V 8
Kilima Njaro, Mt., *Af.* F V
Kilindini, *Af.* F V near Mombasa
Killengues, *Af.* D VI
Kimberley, *Af.* E VII
Kinchow or Chinchow, *A.* J I
Kingsmill Is. See Gilbert Is.
Kingston (W. I.), *SA.* B II Jamaica
King Williams Town, *Af.* E VIII 9
Kinhwa, *A.* I III 6
Kinjilia, *Af.* D V 5 SW
Kirin, *A.* J I
Kismayu, *Af.* G V
Kisokwe, *Af.* F V Mpwapwa NW (12)
Kisserawe, *Af.* F V Dar es Salaam SW (12)
Kissy, *Af.* A IV Freetown SE
Kisulutini, *Af.* F V Mombasa NW (10)
Kityang, *A.* I III Shaochau W
Kiuchau, *A.* I III 4
Kiukiang, *A.* I III
Kiungani, *Af.* F V Zanzibar SE (5)
Kiungchow, *A.* I IV 1 SE (5)
Klondyke, *NA.* CD I
Kobe, *A.* K II 12 E (6)
Kochi, *A.* K II
Kodiak Id., *NA.* B II
Kofu, *A.* K II 22
Koga, *A.* K II 27
Kohala, *O.* F I Hawaiian Is.
Kohima, *A.* G III
Koimbatur, *A.* E IV 52
Kokan, *A.* E I
Koki, *Af.* F V Province of Uganda
Kokstad, *Af.* E VIII 3
Kokura, *A.* K II 4 NW (35)
Kolar, *A.* E IV 38
Kolhapur, *A.* E IV 9
Kologwe, *Af.* F V 10
Komgha, *Af.* E VIII 8
Kommagas, *Af.* D VII 5
Kondowi, *Af.* F VI
Kong, *Af.* B IV
Konia, *A.* A II
Kopay, *A.* E V Jaffna E
Korosko, *Af.* F II
Kotageri, *A.* E IV 46 NE
Kotakota, *Af.* F VI
Kotapad, *A.* F IV Jagdalpur E (9)
Krishnagar, *A.* F III 30
Kucheng, *A.* I III
Kuching (Borneo), *A.* I V
Kuganda, *Af.* F V 3 Sese Is.
Kuhwu, *A.* I II 22
Kuka, *Af.* D III
Kumake (Belep Is.), *O.* D IV New Caledonia NW
Kumake, *SA.* D III New Amsterdam S (50)
Kumamoto, *A.* K II 6
Kumassi, *Af.* B IV
Kummumett, *A.* F IV 5
Kungchowfu, *A.* I IV SE (5)
Kunsan, *A.* J II 7
Kurnool, *A.* E IV 23
Kurreemnuggur, *A.* E IV near Hydcrabad
Kuruman, *Af.* E VII
Kusaie, *O.* C II
Kushiro, *A.* L I
Kwanchungtzu, *A.* J I
Kwangyuen, *A.* H II 4
Kwato, *O.* C III 2 New Guinea
Kweiki, *A.* I III 7
Kweiyang, *A.* II III
Kyebi, *Af.* B IV 5 SW (18)
Kyoto, *A.* K II 15

Labi, *Af.* A III
Laccadive Is., *A.* E IV
Ladak, *A.* E II
Ladi, *Af.* C IV
Ladrone Is., *O.* C II
Ladybrand, *Af.* E VII
Ladysmith (Natal), *Af.* E VII 2
Lagoon Is. See Ellice Is.
Lagos, *Af.* C IV
La Guaira, *SA.* C II
Laguboti (Sumatra), *A.* G V 3 NE (28)
Lahore, *A.* E II
Laitlyngkot, *A.* G III near 2
Lakawn, *A.* G IV 4
Lake of the Woods, *NA.* H III
Lakhimpur or Impur, *A.* G III
Lalitpur, *A.* E III
Lampoon, *A.* G IV 3
Lamu, *Af.* G V
Lanchau, *A.* H II
Lanchou (Chihli), *A.* I II 2
Landaur, *A.* E II 23
Laohokeo, *A.* I II 28
Lao Ling, *A.* I II 9 SW (30)
La Paz, *SA.* C V
Larangeiras, *SA.* F V
Larnaca (Cyprus), *A.* A II
Las Animas, *SA.* B VI
Latakia, *A.* A II
Lavras, *SA.* E VI
Lealuyi, *Af.* E VI
Lebu, *SA.* B VII
Leh, *A.* E II
Leke, *Af.* C IV 15
Leliendal, *SA.* D III Paramaribo E (10)
Leloalang, *Af.* E VIII Tinana NW (43)
Leopoldville, *Af.* D V
Leribe, *Af.* E VII Thlotse NE (25)
Lesser Slave Lake, *NA.* F II 19
Lesseyton, *Af.* E VIII 7 W (6)
Leulumoega, *O.* E III Upolu
Lhassa, *A.* G III
Liaoyang, *A.* J I
Libreville, *Af.* C IV
Lien Chow, *A.* I III
Lieng Kong, *A.* I III Foochow NE (15)
Lifu, *O.* D IV 1 Loyalty Is.
Lijdenburg, *Af.* F VII
Likabula, *Af.* F VI Blantyre NW (4)
Likoma Id., *Af.* F VI 3
Lilong, *A.* I III 31
Lima, *SA.* B V
Linares, *SA.* B VII
Linching, *A.* I II
Livelezi, *Af.* F VI 8
Livingstonia (former site), *Af.* F VI 7
Livingstonia (new site), *Af.* F VI Kondowi
Loanda, *Af.* D V
Lodiana, *A.* E II 20
Lohardugga, *A.* F III 16
Lokoja, *Af.* C IV 9
Lolodorf, *Af.* C IV Batanga NE (32)
Lomboc Id., *O.* A III
Longheu, *A.* I III 31 NW (3)
Lo-Ngwong, *A.* I III 10
Loo Choo Is., *A.* J III
Lord Howe Id., *O.* C IV
Lorenzo Marques, *Af.* F VII
Lota, *SA.* B VII
Lovedale, *Af.* E VIII 10
Loyalty Is., *O.* D IV
Luba's or Bukaleba, *Af.* F IV
Lu Cheo, *A.* I II
Lucknow, *A.* F III
Lueba, Luebo, *Af.* E V
Lufilufi, *O.* E III Upolu, Samoan Is.
Lugan, Luan, *A.* I II 16
Lukolela, *Af.* D V
Lukunga, *Af.* D V 2 SE (5)
Lulanga, *Af.* D IV 4
Luluaburg, *Af.* E V
Lumanga, *Af.* F VI Newala NE (20)
Lütke Is., *O.* C II
Lytton, *NA.* E II 5

Macao, *A.* I III
Macassar (Celebes), *O.* A III
Maceio, *SA.* F IV
Machala, *SA.* B IV
Maclear, Cape, *Af.* F VI 7 Livingstonia
Madanapalle, *A.* E IV 30
Mader, *Af.* G III
Madras, *A.* F IV
Madschame, *Af.* F V 4 W (26)
Madura, *A.* E V
Madura Id., *O.* A III
Madurantakam, *A.* E IV Madras SW (35)
Maebashi, *A.* K II 26
Mafeking, *Af.* E VII
Magadla, *Af.* E VIII 2 N (14)
Magadoxo, *Af.* G IV
Magila, *Af.* F V 11
Magomero, *Af.* F VI 10 S (20)
Mahaica, *SA.* D III Georgetown SE (28)
Mahanoro, *Af.* G VII
Mahoba, *A.* E III 21
Mahoo, *Af.* F V Taveta E
Main, *Af.* E VIII 6 SW
Mainpurie, *A.* E III 20
Majam, *Af.* F V 4 W (26)
Majaweram, *A.* E IV 50
Makpo, *A.* J II
Malatia, *A.* A II
Maldive Is., *A.* E V
Malindi, *Af.* G V
Malo, *O.* D III New Hebrides
Malua, *O.* E III Upolu
Mamba, *Af.* F V 4
Mamboia, *Af.* F V 13
Mamre, *Af.* D VIII Cape Town N (28)
Manamadura, *A.* E V 4
Manambondro, *Af.* G VII
Mananzara, *Af.* G VII
Mandala, *Af.* F VI Blantyre SW (10)
Mandalay, *A.* G III
Mandapasalei, *A.* E V 3
Mandla (Patpara), *A.* E III 48

Manepy, *A.* E V Jaffna N
Mangaia Is., *O.* F IV Hervey Is.
Mangalore, *A.* E IV
Mangasoa, *Af.* G VII
Manila, *A.* J IV
Mankar, *A.* F III near 27
Mannargudi, *A.* E IV 58
Manow, *Af.* F V Rungwe SE (15)
Manua Id., *O.* E III Upolu SE
Manyema, *Af.* E V
Mapo, *A.* J II Seoul E
Mapomulo, *Af.* F VII Stanger NW (20)
Maracaibo, *SA.* B II
Marakesh, *Af.* B I Morocco
Maranhao, *SA.* E IV
Marash, *A.* A II
Mardin, *A.* B II
Marianna, *SA.* E V Ouro Preto NE (40)
Maritzburg, *Af.* F VII
Marquesas Is., *O.* F III
Marshall, *Af.* A IV Gr. Bassa NW (15)
Marshall Is., *O.* D II
Marsovan, *A.* A I
Martandam, *A.* E V 11 E
Masaka, *Af.* F V 2
Masasi, *Af.* F VI
Masindi, *Af.* F IV 1
Massaruni, *SA.* D III Georgetown SW (40)
Massett, *NA.* D II Queen Charlotte Is.
Massowah, *Af.* F III
Masulipatam, *A.* F IV 11
Matadi, *Af.* D V 3
Matamoros, *M.* C II
Matara (Ceylon), *A.* E V
Matara (Guiana), *SA.* D III New Amsterdam SW (30)
Matsuye, *A.* K II 9 NW (110)
Matto Grosso, *SA.* D V
Maunaolu, *O.* F I Maui
Mauritius, *Af.* H VII
Mawphlang, *A.* G III near Shillong
Mayebashi, *A.* K II 26
Mayendenda's, *Af.* F VI Chisanga SW (10)
Mazafarpur, *A.* F III
Mazagan, *Af.* B I
Mazanderan, *A.* C II
Mbau, *O.* D III Fiji Is.
Mbonda, *Af.* E VIII 2 SE (35)
Mbweni, *Af.* F V Zanzibar S (10)
Mecca, *A.* B III
Medak, *A.* E IV
Medellin, *SA.* B III
Medina (Senegal), *Af.* A III
Medingen, *Af.* F VII Elim SE (37)
Meerut, *A.* E III
Megnanapuram, *A.* E V 9
Meguro, *A.* K II Tokyo S
Melbourne, *O.* C IV
Mengo, *Af.* F IV
Mercedes, *SA.* D VII Buenos Ayres W (50)
Merelava, *O.* DE III Fiji Is.
Mergaredja (Java), *O.* A III 2
Mersine, *A.* A II
Meshed, *A.* C II
Metlakahtla, *NA.* DE II 24
Mexico City, *M.* C III
Mhow, *A.* E III 36
Middelburg, *Af.* E VII
Midnapore, *A.* F III 39
Midyat, *A.* B II Mardin NE (50)
Miencheo, Mienchow, *A.* H II 6
Migomera, *Af.* F V 9
Miller, *Af.* E VIII 5
Millsburg, *Af.* A IV Monrovia NW (30)
Minahassa (Celebes), *A.* J V
Minchiang, Mingchiang, *A.* I III 12
Miraj, *A.* E IV 11
Mirzapur, *A.* F III
Misozwe, *Af.* F V 11 NW (10)
Mitsidi, *Af.* F VI Blantyre W
Mityana, *Af.* F IV 6
Miwa, *Af.* F VI Newala NW (15)
Miyazaki, *A.* K II 6 SE (70)
Mkoma, *Af.* F VI 5
M'Kulla, *Af.* F III Massowah W (5)
Mkunazini, *Af.* F V Zanzibar S (8)
Mkuzi, *Af.* F V 11 SE (10)
Mlanje, *Af.* F VI Blantyre SE (25)
Mlomo, *Af.* F VI Blantyre S (50)
Modjo-Warno (Java), *O.* A III 3
Mogador, *Af.* B I
Moilim, *A.* I III 23
Molokai, *O.* F I Hawaiian Is.
Molucca Is., *O.* B II
Mombasa, *Af.* F V
Mombetsu, *A.* L I
Mondo, *Af.* F V 14
Mone, Mongnai, *A.* G III
Monrovia, *Af.* A IV
Montego Bay, *SA.* B II Jamaica
Monterey, *M.* B II
Montevideo, *SA.* D VII
Moorea, *O.* F III Tahiti
Moradabad, *A.* E III 7
Moravian Hill, *Af.* D VIII near Cape Town
Morija, *Af.* E VII Ladybrand S (25)
Morioka, *A.* L II
Morley, *NA.* F II 18
Morondava, *Af.* G VII
Mortlock Is., *O.* C II
Moschi, *Af.* F V 4 SW (12)
Mosetla, *Af.* E VII
Mosul, *A.* B II
Mota, Motlav, *O.* D III Banks Is.
Motomono, *Af.* F VI
Moukden, *A.* J I
Moulmein, *A.* G IV
Mount Olive, *Af.* A IV Gr. Bassa N (10)
Mount Silinda, *Af.* F VII
Mozambique, *Af.* G VI
Mponda, *Af.* F VI 9
Mpwapwa, *Af.* F V
Msakambewa, *Af.* F VI 4
Mtinginya's, *Af.* F V 9
Muakereri, *Af.* F V Rungwe E (19)
Muang Praa, *A.* II IV
Muhammadnagar, *A.* F III Balasore NW
Muhlenberg, *Af.* A IV 3
Mukimbungu, *Af.* D V 4 NE (20)
Mukimvika, *Af.* D V San Antonio SE (10)
Mulki, *A.* E IV 27
Multan, *A.* E III
Mungeli, *A.* F III 36
Murshidabad, *A.* F III 22
Murzuk, *Af.* D II
Muscat, *A.* C III
Mussoorie, *A.* E II 23
Muttra, *A.* E III 19
Mutyalapad, *A.* E IV Hyderabad NW
Muzaffarnagar, *A.* E III 2 SE (30)
Mwenzo, *Af.* F V 16
Mwera, *Af.* F VI 4 SE (25)
Mwimwanda, *Af.* F V 17
Mwuliya, *Af.* F VI
Myenyane, *Af.* E VIII 3 W (20)
Mysore, *A.* E IV

Nablous, *A.* A II 18
Nagano, *A.* K II 24
Nagasaki, *A.* J II
Nagercoil, *A.* E V 10
Nagoya, *A.* K II 20
Nagpur, *A.* E III
Nain (Labrador), *NA.* K II
Naini Tal, *A.* E III 5
Nakakonyi, *Af.* F IV 5
Nakawn, *A.* G V 1
Nalgonda, *A.* E IV 17
Namirembe, *Af.* F IV near Mengo
Namkham, *A.* G III 9
Nan, *A.* H IV
Nandyal, *A.* E IV 24
Nanking, *A.* I II
Nantziang, *A.* I III Amoy W (20)
Napier, *O.* D IV New Zealand
Nara, *A.* K II 16
Narowal, *A.* E II 10
Narsinghpur, *A.* E III 46
Nasik, *A.* E IV
Nasirabad, *A.* E III
Nassa, *Af.* F V
Natal (Brazil), *SA.* F III Pernambuco N (100)
Navuloa, *O.* DE III Fiji Is.
Nayudipeta, *A.* E IV
Nazareth (Madras), *A.* E V 9 N (8)
Nazareth (Palestine), *A.* A II 17
Neemuch, *A.* E III 23
Negapatam, *A.* F IV
Nelia, *Af.* B IV
Nellore, *A.* F IV
Newala, *Af.* F VI
New Amsterdam, *SA.* D III
New Archangel, *NA.* D II
New Calabar, *Af.* C IV near Bonny
New Caledonia, *O.* D IV
Newcastle, *Af.* E VII 4
Newchwang, *A.* J I
New Guinea, *O.* BC III
New Hebrides, *O.* D III
New Hermannsburg, *Af.* F VII 5 E (12)
New Umtali, *Af.* F VI 14
Neyoor, *A.* E V 11
N'gandu, *Af.* E V
Ngankingfu, *A.* I II 34
Ngan Luh, *A.* I II 29
Ngao, *Af.* G V 1 N (5)
Ngogwe, *Af.* D V 5 S (22)
Ngoli, *Af.* F VI Chitesi NE (10)
Ngombe Lutete, *Af.* D V 5
Ngucheng, *A.* I III Hinghua E
Nhanguepepo, *Af.* D V 6
Niamkolo, *Af.* F V Pembete E (10)
Nias Id., *A.* G V
Nicobar Is., *A.* G V
Nictheroy, *SA.* E VI Rio de Janeiro E (5)
Niesky (W. I.), *SA.* C II St. Thomas
Nikko, *A.* K II 25
Nineveh, *A.* B II Mosul E (6)
Ningdaik, *A.* I III 11
Ninghai, *A.* J II 1
Ningpo, *A.* J III
Niue Id., *O.* E III 1
Nodoa, *A.* H IV 2
Norfolk Id., *O.* D IV
Normanton, *O.* C III
Nossi Bé Id., *Af.* G VI
Nova Friburgo, *SA.* E VI Petropolis E (20)
Nowgong, *A.* G III
Nsaba, *Af.* B IV Akkra NW (37)
Ntomba, *Af.* D V Banana E
Ntonda, *Af.* F VI Tete N
Nukapu, *O.* D III Santa Cruz Is.
Nupé Dist., *Af.* C IV Rabba N
Nursaravapetta, *A.* F IV 9 W (20)
Nyangwe, *Af.* E V 1
Nyassa, Lake, *Af.* F VI
Nyenhangli, *A.* I III 22

Obbiat, *Af.* G IV
Obok, *Af.* G III
Obomosho, Ogbomosho, *Af.* C IV 6
Obonoma, *Af.* C IV
Obusi, *Af.* C IV Onitsha SE (10)
Ode Ondo, *Af.* C IV 14
Odumase, *Af.* B IV Kumassi E (25)
Oji, *A.* K II near Tokyo

Okahandja, *Af.* D VII
Okayama, *A.* K II 9
Okinawa, *A.* J III Loo Choo Is.
Okombahe, *Af.* D VII
Okoyong, *Af.* C IV Ikorofiong SE (12)
Okrika, *Af.* C IV
Old Umtali, *Af.* F VI 15
Oman, *A.* C III Muscat
Omaruru, *Af.* D VII
Ombombo or Franzfontein, *Af.* D VII
Omupanda, *Af.* D VI
Ondangua, *Af.* D VI
Ongole, *A.* F IV 10
Onion Lake, *NA.* G II 29
Onipa, *Af.* D VI Omupanda SW (20)
Onitsha, *Af.* C IV
Onyoro Region, *Af.* F IV Uganda N
Oodooville, *A.* E V Jaffna NE (5)
Ootacamund, *A.* E IV 46
Ordoo, *A.* A I 3
Osaka, *A.* K II 13
Osamare, *Af.* C IV Onitsha SW (20)
Oskarsberg, *Af.* E VII 2 NE (40)
Otaru, Otarunai, *A.* L I
Otjimbingue, *Af.* D VII 1
Otta, *Af.* C IV Lagos N (20)
Oudtshoorn, *Af.* E VIII Georgetown NW (25)
Ouro Preto, *SA.* E VI
Oyo, *Af.* C IV 8

Paarl, *Af.* D VIII Cape Town NE (25)
Pachamba, *A.* F III 9
Pachau, Pachow, *A.* H II 5
Pachuca, *M.* C II 8
Padang (Sumatra), *O.* A III
Pagoda Anchorage, *A.* I III
Paita, *SA.* A IV
Pakhoi, *A.* H III
Pakokku, *A.* G III
Pakur, *A.* F III 13
Palabala, *Af.* D V 3 E (12)
Palamcotta, *A.* E V 6 SE (10)
Palani, *A.* E IV 55
Palapye, *Af.* E VII
Palghat, *A.* E IV 45
Pallam, *A.* E V Cottayam S (6)
Palmaner, *A.* E IV 34
Palmerston (Australia), *O.* B III
Palmur, *A.* E IV 16
Palwal, *A.* E III 14
Panahpur, *A.* E III near Bareilly
Panama, *SA.* B III
Pang Chuang, *A.* I II 4
Panhala, *A.* E IV 9 N (10)
Pannevellei, *A.* E V 7 SW (12)
Pantjur-na-pitu (Sumatra), *A.* G V 3
Paoningfu, *A.* H III 5 SW (55)
Paotingfu, *A.* I II
Papauta, *O.* E III Upolu
Papua, *O.* BC III
Para, *SA.* E IV
Paracicaba, *SA.* E VI São Paulo NW (100)
Parahyba, *SA.* F IV
Paramaribo, *SA.* D III
Paraperi, *A.* E IV Codacal SW (5)
Pasco, *SA.* B V
Passa Tres, *SA.* E VI Rio de Janeiro NW (8)
Pasumalai, *A.* E V Madura S (3)
Patagones, *SA.* C VIII
Patiala, *A.* E II 21
Patna, *A.* F III
Patpara (Mandla), *A.* E III 48
Pauri, *A.* E III 1
Pea Radja (Sumatra), *A.* G V 3 NW (8)
Peddapuram, *A.* F IV Cocanada NW (8)
Peddie, *Af.* E VIII Grahamstown E (35)
Peelton, *Af.* E VIII 9 NE (20)
Pegu, *A.* G IV
Peho, *Af.* E VI
Peihai or Pakhoi, *A.* H III
Peking, *A.* I II
Pella, *Af.* D VIII Cape Town N (25)
Pemba Id., *Af.* F V
Pembete, *Af.* F V
Penang Id., *A.* H V
Periakulam, Periapulam, *A.* E IV 54
Perim Id., *A.* B IV 1
Pernambuco, *SA.* F IV
Perth (Australia), *O.* A IV
Pescadores Is., *A.* J III
Peshawar, *A.* E II
Petchaburee, *A.* G IV 7
Petropolis, *SA.* E VI
Philippeville, *Af.* C I
Philippine Is., *A.* J IV and V
Phœnix Is., *O.* E III
Pietermaritzburg, *Af.* F VII
Pingelap, *O.* D II Caroline Is.
Pingliang, *A.* H II Tsinchau NE (80)
Pingtu, *A.* I II 13
Pingyang (Shansi), *A.* I II 21
Pingyang, *A.* J III 4
Pingyao, *A.* I II 7
Piquetberg, *Af.* D VIII
Pirie, *Af.* E VIII 9 N (10)
Pithoragarh, *A.* F III
Pitsanuloke, *A.* H IV 1
Plaisance, *Af.* H VII Mauritius
Poerworedjo (Java), *O.* A III 4 W (15)
Point Barrow, *NA.* B I
Point Pedro, *A.* F V Jaffna NE (15)
Poladpore, *A.* E IV Bombay S (30)
Ponape, *O.* C II Caroline Is.
Poona, *A.* E IV
Popayan, *SA.* B III
Poreiar, *A.* F IV Tranquebar SW (10)
Portage la Prairie, *NA.* H III 6
Port Arthur, *A.* J II
Port au Prince, *SA.* C II Hayti
Port Darwin, *O.* B III
Port Elizabeth, *Af.* E VIII
Portendic, *Af.* A III
Port Essington, *NA.* D II 24 SE (50)
Port Lokkoh, *Af.* A IV 2
Port Louis, *Af.* H VII Mauritius
Port Moresby, *O.* C III 1
Port Musgrave, *O.* C III 3
Porto Alegre, *SA.* D VI and VII
Port of Spain, *SA.* C II Trinidad
Porto Novo, *Af.* C IV
Porto Rico, *SA.* C II
Port Said, *Af.* F I
Port Simpson, *NA.* D II 24 N (30)
Potosi, *SA.* C V
Premur, *A.* E IV
Pretoria, *Af.* E VII
Prince Albert, *NA.* G II 7
Proti, *A.* A I near Constantinople
Pudiarakal, *A.* E IV near Calicut
Pudukotai, *A.* E IV 57
Puebla, *M.* C III
Pui, *A.* E IV Bombay SE
Punganur, *A.* E IV 33
Pungo Andongo, *Af.* D V 7
Punta Arenas, *SA.* B IX
Purau Id., *O.* D III New Hebrides
Purulia, *A.* F III 25
Puthiamputhur, *A.* E V 7 W
Pyeng Yang, *A.* J II 6

Qua Iboe, *Af.* C IV Bonny E (37)
Queensland (Australia), *O.* C IV
Queenstown, *Af.* E VIII 7
Quessua, *Af.* D V 7 NE (70)
Quetta, *A.* D II
Quihongoa, *Af.* D V 8
Quilimani, *Af.* F VI
Quilon, *A.* E V
Quilota, *SA.* B VII
Quino, *SA.* B VII
Quito, *SA.* B IV
Quitta, *Af.* C IV 5
Qumbu, *Af.* E VIII 4 NE (25)
Quop, *A.* I V

Rabai, *Af.* F V Mombasa NW (10)
Rabat, *Af.* B I
Rabba, *Af.* C IV
Radahpuram, *A.* E V 8 NE
Rahuri, *A.* E IV 3
Raiatea, *O.* F III Society Is.
Raipoli, *A.* F IV Gumsur SE
Raipur (C. P.), *A.* F III 37 SW (70)
Rajahmundry, *A.* F IV 8
Rajkot, *A.* E III
Rakai, *Af.* F V 1
Ramachandrapuram, *A.* F IV Cocanada SW (15)
Ramainandro, *Af.* G VI Antananarivo SE (18)
Ramallah, *A.* A II Jerusalem N (10)
Ramapatam, *A.* F IV
Ramnad, *A.* E V 5
Rampore Bauleah, *A.* F III 15
Ranaghat, *A.* F III 30 SE (15)
Ranchi, *A.* F III 17
Rangoon, *A.* G IV
Raniganj, *A.* F III 26
Ranipettai, *A.* E IV 40 N (5)
Ranipur, *A.* E III 22
Ranovelona, *Af.* G VII Fort Dauphin SW (6)
Rarotonga, *O.* F IV
Ratburee, *A.* G IV 6
Ratnagiri, *A.* E IV
Ratnapur, *A.* F III 11 NE (8)
Rawal Pindi, *A.* E II 2
Red Deer, *NA.* F II 17
Regina, *NA.* G II
Rehoboth, *Af.* D VII 2
Resht, *A.* B II
Rewa, *O.* D III Fiji Is.
Rhodesia, *Af.* E V
Rietfontein, *Af.* D VII
Rio de Janeiro, *SA.* E VI
Rio Pardo, *SA.* E VI
Riversdale, *Af.* E VIII
River's Inlet, *NA.* E II 30
Robben Id., *Af.* D VIII Cape Town N (6)
Roha, *A.* E IV 8
Roheitah, *Af.* G III
Romita, *M.* B II 10 SW (6)
Roorkee, *A.* E III 3
Rosario, *SA.* C VII
Rose Belle, *Af.* H VII Mauritius
Rotti Id., *O.* B III Timur SW
Rotufunk, *Af.* A IV Freetown SE (20)
Ruatan Is., *M.* D III
Ruk, *O.* C II Caroline Is.
Rungwe, *Af.* F V
Ruo, *Af.* F VI Blantyre S (50)
Rutlam, *A.* E III 26
Rye Bay, *Af.* F VI Chisanga N (12)

Sabathu, *A.* E II 19
Safed, *A.* A II 14
Saffi, *Af.* B I
Saga, *A.* K II 5
Sagaing, *A.* G III
Sagalla, *Af.* F V 5
Sagar, *A.* E III 24
Saharanpur, *A.* E III 2
Saigon, *A.* H IV
St. Augustine, *Af.* G VII Tullear S (15)
St. Augustine's, *Af.* F VII near 2
St. Barnabas, *Af.* E VII Ladybrand S (11)
St. John's, *SA.* C II Antigua
St. Peter's, *NA.* F I 15
St. Thomas Id., *SA.* C II
Sakai, *A.* K II 13 S (10)
Sakanjimba, *Af.* D VI 1

Salatiga (Java), *O.* A III 4 N (30)
Salem, *A.* E IV
Salmas, *A.* B II 1
Salt, *A.* A II 19
Salta, *SA.* C VI
Saltillo, *M.* B II 11
Salto, *SA.* D VII
Salt River (Cape Colony), *Af.* D VIII Piquetberg E and N
Salur, *A.* F IV 3
Sam Kong, *A.* I III 16
Samoan Is., *O.* E III
Samsoun, *A.* A I
Samulcotta, *A.* F IV Cocanada NW (10)
San Bernardo (Chile), *SA.* B VII Santiago S (15)
San Christoval, *O.* D III Solomon Is.
Sandakan (Borneo), *A.* I V
Sandalwood Id., *O.* AB III
Sandoway, *A.* G IV
Sandwich Is., *O.* F I
San Fernando (W. I.), *SA.* C II Trinidad
Sangli, *A.* E IV 10
Sangyong, *A.* I III Foochow N
San Luis Potosi, *M.* B II
San Luiz, *SA.* E IV
San Salvador or Bahia, *SA.* F V
San Salvador, *Af.* D V
Santa Cruz Is., *O.* D III
Santarem, *SA.* D IV
Santa Rosa, *SA.* B III Machala S (50)
Santiago, *SA.* B VII
Santirajpur, *A.* F III 30 S (13)
Santo, *O.* D III New Hebrides
Santos, *SA.* E VI
San Yuan, *A.* H II 2
São Joao del Rey, *SA.* E V Juiz de Fora NW (35)
São Paulo, *SA.* E VI
Sapporo, *A.* L I 1
Sarawak, *A.* I V
Sarcee Reserve, *NA.* F II 16
Sardoghan, *A.* A I 1 S (10)
Satara, *A.* E IV
Saugor Id., *A.* F III
Savaii Id., *O.* E III Samoan Is.
Sawyerpuram, *A.* E V S
Say, *Af.* C III
Scanterbury, *NA.* H II Winnipeg NE (100)
Schiali, *A.* F IV Tranquebar NW (15)
Scutari, *A.* A I part of Constantinople
Secunderabad, *A.* E IV 13
Secundra, *A.* E III Agra W (30)
Secundra, *A.* F III Allahabad N (15)
Secundra (Delhi), *A.* E III 12
Sefula, *Af.* E VI Lealuyi SE (20)
Segu Sikoro, *Af.* B III
Sehore, *A.* E III 29 W (25)
Selaga, *Af.* B IV
Selembanga, *O.* D III New Hebrides
Semagala (Sese Is.), *Af.* F V 3
Senaar, *Af.* F III
Sendai, *A.* L II
Senegal, *Af.* A III
Senna, *Af.* F VI
Seoni, *A.* E III 52
Seoni Malwa, *A.* E III 41
Seoul, *A.* J II
Serampore, *A.* F III
Serena, *SA.* B VI
Sese Is. (Uganda), *Af.* F V 3
Settrakru, *Af.* B IV Sinoe E (15)
Sewala (Sese Is.), *Af.* F V 3
Sfax, *Af.* D I
Sganfu, *A.* H II 1
Shahjehanpur, *A.* E III 17
Shaingay, *Af.* A IV Freetown S (50)
Shanghai, *A.* J II
Shaochau, *A.* I III
Shaohing, *A.* J III 1
Shaowu, *A.* I III
Sharanpur, *A.* E IV Nasik W
Shasi, *A.* I II 33
Shawbury, *Af.* E VIII 4 E (15)
Shefa Amr, *A.* A II Acca SE (8)
She Hung, *A.* H II 8
Sheikh Othman, *A.* B IV 2
Shella, *A.* G III 4
Shemba, *Af.* F VI
Shibemba, *Af.* D VI
Shidzuoka, Shizuoka, *A.* K II 21
Shillong, *A.* G III 2
Shilo, *Af.* E VIII 7 S (25)
Shilouvane, Shilouwane, *Af.* F VII
Shimlan, *A.* A II Beirut S (6)
Shimoga, *A.* E IV 28
Shimonoseki, *A.* K II 1
Shiraz, *A.* C III
Shire Dist., *Af.* F VI
Shiu Hing, *A.* I III
Sholapur, *A.* E IV
Shoshong, *Af.* E VII
Shupangu, *Af.* F VI 13
Shwebo, *A.* G III 8
Shweifat, *A.* A II Beirut S (5)
Shweir, *A.* A II Beirut E (10)
Sialkot, *A.* E II
Siang Tan, *A.* I III
Sibsagor, *A.* G III
Sichow, Sihchau, *A.* I II 5
Sidon, *A.* A II
Siengiu, *A.* I III Amoy NE (60)
Sigan, *A.* I II 16
Sihanaka Dist., *Af.* G VI Tamatave NW
Sikaso, *Af.* B III
Silao, *M.* B II 10
Silindung Dist. (Sumatra), *A.* G V 3 N
Simla, *A.* E II
Sinchang, *A.* J III 2
Singan, *A.* H II 1
Singapore, *A.* H V
Singhani, *A.* F III Hazaribagh E (8)
Singo, *Af.* F IV (Province of Uganda)
Sinoe, *Af.* B IV
Sinope, *A.* A I
Siokhe, *A.* I III
Siota, *O.* D III Solomon Is.
Sipirok (Sumatra), *A.* G V 3 SE (37)
Sironcha, *A.* F IV 1
Sirur, *A.* E IV 6
Sitapur, *A.* F III 1
Sitka, *NA.* D II
Sivas, *A.* A II
Skaguay, *NA.* D II near Dyea
Smithfield, *Af.* E VIII
Smyrna, *A.* A II
Snyklip, *Af.* E VIII 12 W (25)
Soatanana, *Af.* G VII Fianarantsoa NW (25)
Society Is., *O.* F III
Socotra Id., *A.* C IV
Sofala, *Af.* F VII
Sohagpur, *A.* E III 44
Sokoto, *Af.* C III
Solinga, *Af.* G VI
Somerset East, *Af.* E VIII
Somerville, *Af.* E VIII 4 NW (32)
Sonai, *A.* E IV 3 W (12)
Sonai Bazar, *A.* G III 6
Songdo, *A.* J II 9
Soochow, *A.* J II 3
Sousa, Sousse, *Af.* D I
Springbokfontein, *Af.* D VII 4
Srinagar, *A.* E II
Stanger, *Af.* F VII
Stanley Pool, *Af.* D V
Steinkopf, *Af.* D VII 3
Stellenbosch, *Af.* D VIII Cape Town E (20)
Suadia, *A.* A II 9
Suakin, *Af.* F III
Suchien, *A.* I II 27
Suez, *Af.* F II
Suichaufu, Suifu, *A.* H III 2
Sukhia Pokhri, *A.* F III near Darjeeling
Suk ul Gharb, *A.* A II Beirut SE (6)
Sultanpur, *A.* E II
Sulu Id., *O.* B II
Sumatra, *A.* G V; *O.* A III
Sumbawa, *O.* A III
Sumoto, *A.* K II 14
Sunda Str., *O.* A III
Sun Kiang, *A.* J II Shanghai SW (25)
Surabaya (Java), *O.* A III
Surandei, *A.* E V 2 SE (45)
Surat, *A.* E III
Suva, *O.* D III Fiji Is.
Swatow, *A.* I III
Sydney, *O.* C IV
Tabase, *Af.* E VIII 4 NW (6)
Tabora, *Af.* F V
Tabriz, *A.* B II
Tacna, *SA.* B V
Tagoo or Taiku, *A.* J II
Tahiti, *O.* F III
Taichau, Taichow, *A.* J III 3
Taikang, *A.* I II 26
Taiku (Korea), *A.* J II
Taiku (Shansi), *A.* I II 8
Tainanfu, Taiwanfu, *A.* J III 6
Taiyuenfu, *A.* I II 3
Takanabe, *A.* K II 6 SE (65)
Takarma, *A.* F III 23
Takata, *A.* K II 23
Talagouga, *Af.* D V
Talas, *A.* A II near Cesarea
Talca, *SA.* B VII
Talegaon, *A.* E IV Poona NW
Taljhari, *A.* F III 8
Taltal, *SA.* B VI
Tamatave, *Af.* G VI
Tampico, *M.* C II
Tamsui, *A.* J III 5
Tanga, *Af.* F V
Tangier, *Af.* B I
Tangoa, *O.* D III New Hebrides
Tangyong, *A.* I III Foochow N (20)
Taning, *A.* I II 14
Tanjore, *A.* E IV 49
Tank, *A.* E II
Tanna Id., *O.* D III 3
Tanosi Dist., *Af.* G VII Tullear E
Tarn-Taran, *A.* E II 16
Tarsus, *A.* A II
Tarudan, *Af.* B I
Tashkent, *A.* D I
Tasmania, *O.* C V
Tatung, *A.* I I
Taudeni, *Af.* B II
Taveta, *Af.* F V
Tavoy, *A.* G IV
Te An, Teh Ngan, *A.* I II 30
Te Aute, *O.* D IV Napier S (35)
Teheran, *A.* C II
Tekenika, *SA.* C IX
Tellicherry, *A.* E IV
Tenduf, *Af.* B II
Tete, *Af.* F VI
Tetuan, *Af.* B I
Thaba Bossiou, *Af.* E VIII Ladybrand SE (25)
Thabor, *A.* E IV Salem N
Thana, *A.* E IV Bombay NE
Thandang, *A.* G IV near Rangoon
Tharrawaddy, *A.* G IV r
Thayetmyo, *A.* G IV
Thibaw, *A.* G III

Thlotse Heights, *Af.* E VII
Thongthauha, *A.* I III 30
Tiberias, *A.* A II 15
Tientsin, *A.* I II
Tierra del Fuego, *SA.* C IX
Tiflis, *A.* B I
Tillipally, *A.* E V Jaffna N (8)
Timarni, *A.* E III 40 NE
Timbuctu, *Af.* B III
Timur Id., *O.* B III
Tinana, *Af.* E VIII
Tindivanam, *A.* F IV
Tinnevelly, *A.* E V 6
Tirumangalam, *A.* E V Madura SW (12)
Tirupati, *A.* E IV 32
Tiruvallur, *A.* E IV 56
Tiruwella, *A.* E V 1
Tocat, *A.* A I
Tocopilla, *SA.* B VI
Tokachi, *A.* L I
Tokelau Is., *O.* E III
Tokyo, *A.* K II
Toluca, *M.* C III 9
Tonga Is., *O.* E III Friendly Is.
Tong San, *A.* I II 2 SW (20)
Toondee, *A.* F III 10 SE
Toro, *Af.* EF IV
Tottori, *A.* K II 7
Toungoo, *A.* G IV
Tranquebar, *A.* F IV
Trebizond, *A.* A I
Trevandrum, Trivandrum, *A.* E V
Tricalore, *A.* E IV 51 NE
Trichinopoly, *A.* E IV 48
Trichur, *A.* E IV
Trincomalee, *A.* F V
Trinidad, *SA.* C II
Tripatoor, Tripatur, *A.* E IV 39 SW (48)
Tripoli (Africa), *Af.* D I
Tripoli (Syria), *A.* A II
Trutru, *Af.* D VIII 1 E (28)
Tsao Shih, *A.* I II Hankow W (60)
Tschongtshun, Tsongshun, *A.* I III 21
Tsinchau, *A.* H II
Tsingkiang, *A.* I II 37
Tsolo, *Af.* E VIII 4 N (8)
Tsu (Ise), *A.* K II 17
Tsunhua, *A.* I I
Tucuman, *SA.* C VI
Tulbagh, *Af.* D VIII
Tullear, *Af.* G VII
Tumbez, *SA.* A IV Paita N (75)
Tumkur, *A.* E IV
Tungchau (Shensi), *A.* I II 20
Tungcho (Chihli), *A.* I II 1
Tungchow (Shantung), *A.* J II 8
Tungchuan, *A.* H III
Tungkun, *A.* I III 29
Tura, *A.* G III 1
Tuticorin, *A.* E V 7
Tutuila (Samoan Is.), *O.* E III
Tutura, *Af.* E VIII 8 NE (24)
Tuwon, *Af.* C IV Akassa E (12)
Twystwyk, *Af.* D VIII 2 NE (25)
Tyre, *A.* A II
Tzana Lake, *Af.* F III

Ubatuba, *SA.* E VI
Udaipur, *A.* E III
Udayagiri, *A.* E IV 26
Udipi, *A.* E IV
Udupitty, *A.* E V Jaffna NE (15)
Uitylugi, *SA.* D III Georgetown W (28)
Ujiji, *Af.* F V
Ujjain, *A.* E III 28
Ulaua, *O.* D III Malayta SE (30)
Umba, *Af.* F V 11 E (10)
Umsinga, *Af.* F VII 3
Umsunduzi, *Af.* F VII Durban N (28)
Umtata, *Af.* E VIII 4
Umvoti, *Af.* F VII Stanger SW (7)
Umzumbe, *Af.* F VIII 1
Unangu, *Af.* F VI
Ungkung, *A.* I III 25
Union Is., *O.* E III
Untunyambili, *Af.* F VII 5 NE (30)
Unwana, *Af.* C IV
Upernivik, *NA.* L I
Upolu, *O.* E III
Urfa, *A.* A II 8
Urumiah, *A.* B II
Usagara, *Af.* F V
Ushuaia, *SA.* C IX
Utonga, *Af.* F VI Chitesi SW (12)

Vakkam, *A.* E V Trivandrum NW (20)
Valencia, *SA.* C II Caracas W (100)
Valparaiso, *SA.* B VII
Van, *A.* B II
Vangaindrano, *Af.* G VII
Vaniyankulam, *A.* E IV 60
Vanua Lava, *O.* D III Banks Is.
Vate, *O.* D III New Hebrides (see Efate)
Vatorata, *O.* C III 1 SE (45)
Vayalpad, *A.* E IV 30 E (8)
Vellore, *A.* E IV 39
Verde, Cape, *Af.* A III
Vicenti, *Af.* F VI 13 N (5)
Victoria (Brit. Columbia), *NA.* E III
Victoria (Kamerun), *Af.* C IV
Victoria (Venezuela), *SA.* C II Caracas W (50)
Vikarabad, *A.* E IV near Hyderabad
Vinukonda, *A.* E IV 21
Vivi, *Af.* D V
Viwa, *O.* D III Fiji Is. near Mbau
Vizagapatam, *A.* F IV
Vuyyuru, *A.* F IV 11 W

Wadai, *Af.* DE III
Wadale, *A.* E IV 4
Wadan, *Af.* A II
Wady Halfa, *Af.* F II
Wagadugu, *Af.* B III
Walajabad, Walajapet, Wallajah, *A.* E IV 40 N (8)
Waluleta, *Af.* F IV 4
Wandiwash, *A.* E IV 41 W (22)
Wangemannshoh, *Af.* F V Rungwe SE (28)
Wanhatti, *SA.* D III
Wapuskaw, *NA.* F II 31
Waramuri, *SA.* D III
Waraputa, *SA.* D III
Wardha, *A.* E III 57
Waterloo, *Af.* A IV Freetown SE (20)
Wathen, *Af.* D V 5 (see Ngombe)
Wazirabad, *A.* E II 5
Weihaiwei, *A.* J II
Wei Hien, Wei Hsien, *A.* I II 25
Welimada, *A.* F V near 3
Wellington, *Af.* D VIII Cape Town NE (25)
Wenchow, *A.* J III
Weti, *Af.* F V Pemba Id.
White Plains, *Af.* A IV 4
Winneba, *Af.* B IV 3
Winnipeg, *NA.* H III
Winnipeg L., *NA.* H II
Witklybosch, *Af.* E VIII 12 SW (25)
Wittewater, *Af.* D VIII Piquetberg NW (10)
Witu, *Af.* G V
Wonsan, *A.* J II 7
Wood Id., *NA.* B II 25
Worcester (Cape Colony), *Af.* D VIII Cape Town NE (45)
Wuchang, *A.* I III 1
Wuchingfu, Wukingfu, *A.* I III 28
Wuchow, *A.* I III
Wuhu, *A.* I II 35
Wunchau, Wunchow, *A.* J III (see Wenchow)
Wusih, *A.* J II 3 NW (27)
Wusueh, *A.* I III 3
Wynberg, *Af.* D VIII Cape Town S (10)

Yachau, *A.* H II
Yamaguchi, *A.* K II 2
Yangchau, *A.* I II 32
Yankochang, *A.* I I 1
Yarkand, *A.* E II
Yellamanchili, *A.* F IV Vizagapatam W
Yellandur, *A.* E IV 44
Yen San, Yenshan, *A.* I II 9
Yeung Kong, *A.* I III 25
Yezd, *A.* C II
Yohyang, Yuehyang, *A.* I II 15
Yokohama, *A.* K II
York, *NA.* H II
York Castle, *SA.* B II Jamaica
Yozgat, *A.* A II
Yuhshan, Yusan, *A.* I III 5
Yuincheng, *A.* I II 23

Zacatecas, *M.* B II Durango SE (70)
Zahleh, *A.* A II 12
Zambesi R., *Af.* F VI
Zanzibar, *Af.* F V
Zeitoon, *A.* A II Marash NW (20)
Zonnebloem, *Af.* D VIII near Cape Town
Zumbo, *Af.* F VI 12

KEY TO THE RED FIGURES ON THE MAPS.

ASIA.

A I 1. Adabazar
" " 2. Bardezag
" " 3. Ordoo
A II 5. Gurun
" " 6. Hadjin
" " 8. Urfa
" " 9. Suadia
" " 10. Alexandretta
" " 11. Baalbec
" " 12. Zahleh
" " 13. Hasbeiya
" " 14. Safed
" " 15. Tiberias
" " 17. Nazareth
" " 18. Nablous
" " 19. Salt
B II 1. Salmas
B IV 1. Perim Id.
" " 2. Sheikh Othman
E II 1. Abbottabad
" " 2. Rawal Pindi
" " 3. Jamu
" " 4. Bhera
" " 5. Wazirabad
" " 6. Chamba
" " 7. Daska
" " 8. Dharmsala
" " 9. Ajnala
" " 10. Narowal
" " 11. Kangra
" " 12. Dera Ismail Khan
" " 13. Kharrar
" " 14. Batala
" " 15. Clarkabad
" " 16. Tarn-Taran
" " 17. Jalandhar
" " 18. Bilaspur
" " 19. Sabathu
" " 20. Lodiana
" " 21. Patiala
" " 22. Ambala
" " 23. Mussoorie and Landaur
" " 24. Dehra
" " 25. Dera Ghazi Khan
E III 1. Pauri
" " 2. Saharanpur
" " 3 Roorkee
" " 4. Bijnour
" " 5. Naini Tal
" " 6. Chandpore
" " 7. Moradabad
" " 8. Budaon
" " 9. Bhol
" " 10. Bhiwani
" " 11. Ghaziabad
" " 12. Secundra
" " 13. Gurgaon
" " 14. Palwal
" " 15. Bindraban / Brindaban
E III 16. Aligarh
" " 17. Shahjehanpur
" " 18. Farukhabad
" " 19. Muttra
" " 20. Mainpurie
" " 21. Mahoba
" " 22. Ranipur
" " 23. Neemuch
" " 24. Sagar
" " 25. Damoh
" " 26. Rutlam
" " 27. Barnagar
" " 28. Ujjain
" " 29. Bhopal
" " 31. Cambay
" " 32. Borsad
" " 33. Anand
" " 34. Dohad
" " 35. Dhar
" " 36. Mhow
" " 39. Khandwa
" " 40. Harda or Hurda
" " 41. Seoni Malwa
" " 42. Hoshangabad
" " 44. Sohagpur
" " 45. Bankheri
" " 46. Narsinghpur
" " 47. Chikalda
" " 48. Patpara (Mandla)
" " 49. Ellichpore
" " 51. Chindwara
" " 52. Seoni
" " 54. Bhandara
" " 55. Basim
" " 56. Amraoti
" " 57. Wardha
E IV 1. Aurangabad
" " 2. Jalna
" " 3. Rahuri
" " 4. Wadale
" " 5. Khed
" " 6. Sirur
" " 7. Karegaon
" " 8. Roha
" " 9. Kolhapur
" " 10. Sangli
" " 11. Miraj
" " 12. Gulbarga
" " 13. Secunderabad
" " 14. Hanamakonda
" " 15. Guledgudd
" " 16. Palmur
" " 17. Nalgonda
" " 18. Belgaum
" " 19. Dharwar
" " 20. Bettigeri-Gadag
" " 21. Vinukonda
" " 22. Gooty
" " 23. Kurnool
" " 24. Nandyal
" " 25. Cumbum
E IV 26. Udayagiri
" " 27. Mulki
" " 28. Shimoga
" " 29. Jammulamadugu
" " 30. Madanapalle
" " 31. Cuddapah
" " 32. Tirupati
" " 33. Punganur
" " 34. Palmaner
" " 35. Chittoor
" " 36. Hassan
" " 37. Bangalore
" " 38. Kolar
" " 39. Vellore
" " 40. Arcot
" " 44. Yellandur
" " 45. Palghat
" " 46. Ootacamund
" " 47. Karur
" " 48. Trichinopoly
" " 49. Tanjore
" " 50. Majaweram
" " 51. Cuddalore
" " 52. Coimbatoor / Koimbatur
" " 53. Dindigul
" " 54. Periapulam / Periakulam
" " 55. Palani
" " 56. Tiruvallur
" " 57. Pudukotai
" " 58. Mannargudi
" " 60. Vaniyankulam
E V 1. Tiruwella
" " 2. Arrupukottai
" " 3. Mandapasalei
" " 4. Manamadura
" " 5. Ramnad
" " 6. Tinnevelly
" " 7. Tuticorin
" " 8. Sawyerpuram
" " 9. Megnanapuram
" " 10. Nagercoil
" " 11. Neyoor
F III 1. Sitapur
" " 2. Hardoi / Hardui
" " 3. Faizabad
" " 4. Banda
" " 5. Jaunpur
" " 6. Azimgarh
" " 7. Chainpur
" " 8. Taljhari
" " 9. Pachamba
" " 10. Chakai
" " 11. Godda
" " 12. Hiranpur
" " 13. Pakur
" " 15. Rampore Bauleah
" " 16. Lohardugga
F III 17. Ranchi
" " 18. Govindpur
" " 19. Asansol
" " 20. Bethel
" " 21. Ebenezer
" " 22. Murshidabad
" " 23. Takarma
" " 24. Burju
" " 25. Purulia
" " 26. Raniganj
" " 27. Bankura
" " 28. Kalna
" " 29. Akbarpur
" " 30. Krishnagar
" " 32. Barrackpur
" " 33. Jessore
" " 34. Khoolna
" " 35. Baihir
" " 36. Mungeli
" " 37. Bilaspur
" " 38. Chaibasa
" " 39. Midnapore
F IV 1. Sironcha
" " 2. Dummagudem
" " 3. Salur
" " 4. Bobbili
" " 5. Khammamett / Kummumett
" " 6. Ellore
" " 7. Akidu
" " 8. Rajahmundry
" " 9. Guntur
" " 10. Ongole
" " 11. Masulipatam
" " 12. Bezwada
F V 1. Badulla
" " 2. Gampola
" " 3. Haputale
" " 4. Kalutara
" " 5. Baddegama
G III 1. Tura
" " 2. Shillong
" " 3. Jowai
" " 4. Shella
" " 5. Cherra / Cherapoongee
" " 6. Sonai Bazar
" " 7. Barisal
" " 8. Shwebo
" " 9. Namkham
G IV 1. Chieng Hai
" " 2. Chieng Mai
" " 3. Lampoon
" " 4. Lakawn
" " 5. Tharrawaddy
" " 6. Ratburee
" " 7. Petchaburee
G V 1. Nakawn
" " 2. Gumbu Humene
" " 3. Pantjur-na-pitu
H II 1. Singan / Hsianfu / Sganfu
" " 2. San Yuan
" " 3. Chengku
" " 4. Kwangyuen
" " 5. Pachow / Pachau
" " 6. Mienchow / Miencheo
" " 7. Chentu / Chengtu
" " 8. She Hung
" " 9. Hocheo / Hochow
H III 1. Kiating
" " 2. Suichaufu / Suifu
" " 3. Chungking
H IV 1. Pitsanuloke
" " 2. Nodoa
I I 1. Yankochang
I II 1. Tungcho (Chihli)
" " 2. Lanchou
" " 3. Taiyuenfu
" " 4. Pang-Chuang
" " 5. Sihchau / Sichow
" " 6. Fenchowfu
" " 7. Pingyao
" " 8. Taiku (Shansi)
" " 9. Yenshan / Yen San
" " 10. Chouping
" " 11. Chinanfu
" " 12. Chingchowfu
" " 13. Pingtu
" " 14. Taning
" " 15. Yuehyang / Yohyang
" " 16. Lugan
" " 17. Chichou
" " 18. Hohchau
" " 19. Hungtung / Hongtong
" " 20. Tungchau (Shensi)
" " 21. Pingyang (Shansi)
" " 22. Kuhwu
" " 23. Yuincheng
" " 24. Chiningchow
" " 25. Wei Hsien / Wei Hien
" " 26. Taikang
" " 27. Suchien
" " 28. Laohokeo
" " 29. Ngan Luh / An Lu
" " 30. Teh Ngan
" " 31. Chucheo / Chuchow
" " 32. Yangchau

KEY TO THE RED FIGURES ON THE MAPS.

ASIA — Continued.

I II 33. Shasi
" " 34. Ganking / Ankingfu / Ngankingfu
" " 35. Wuhu
" " 36. Changchow
" " 37. Tsingkiang
I III 1. Wuchang
" " 2. Kihchau
" " 3. Wusueh
" " 4. Kiuchau
" " 5. Yuhshan / Yusan
" " 6. Kinhwa
" " 7. Kweiki
" " 8. Kienchang
" " 9. Ciong Bau / Chengbau
" " 10. Lo-Ngwong
" " 11. Ningdaik
" " 12. Mingchiang / Minchiang
" " 13. Hok Chiang
" " 14. Ing Chung / Engchhun
" " 15. Chinchew / Chuanchow
" " 16. Sam Kong
" " 17. Kayintschu / Kayin
" " 18. Hinnen
" " 19. Chiangchu
" " 20. Hokschuha
" " 21. Tsongshun / Tschongtshun
" " 22. Nyenhangli
" " 23. Moilim
" " 24. Chaochowfu
" " 25. Yeung Kong / Ungkung
" " 26. Fuchukpai
" " 27. Hoshuwan
" " 28. Wukingfu / Wuchingfu
" " 29. Tungkun
" " 30. Thongthauha
" " 31. Lilong
" " 32. Chuchow
I IV 1. Hoihow
J II 1. Ninghai
" " 2. Kiangyin
" " 3. Soochow
" " 4. Hangchow
" " 5. Kiahsing
J II 6. Pyeng Yang
" " 7. Gensan / Wonsan / Kunsan
" " 8. Tungchow (Shantung)
" " 9. Songdo
J III 1. Shaohing
" " 2. Sinchang
" " 3. Taichow / Taichau
" " 4. Pingyang
" " 5. Tamsui
" " 6. Tainanfu / Taiwanfu
" " 7. Chianghoa
K II 1. Shimonoseki
" " 2. Yamaguchi
" " 3. Hiroshima
" " 4. Fukuoka
" " 5. Saga
" " 6. Kumamoto
" " 7. Tottori
" " 8. Himeji
" " 9. Okayama
" " 11. Akashi
" " 12. Hyogo
" " 13. Osaka
" " 14. Sumoto
" " 15. Kyoto
" " 16. Nara
" " 17. Tsu (Ise)
" " 18. Ise Shrines
" " 19. Gifu
" " 20. Nagoya
" " 21. Shizuoka / Shidzuoka
" " 22. Kofu
" " 23. Takata
" " 24. Nagano
" " 25. Nikko
" " 26. Maebashi / Mayebashi
" " 27. Koga
L I 1. Sapporo
" " 2. Kabato
" " 3. Abashiri

AFRICA.

A IV 1. Furicaria
" " 2. Port Lokkoh
" " 3. Muhlenberg
" " 4. White Plains
" " 5. Edina
B IV 1. Fortsville
B IV 2. Dixcove
" " 3. Winneba
" " 4. Akropong
" " 5. Begoro
" " 6. Abetifi
C IV 1. Amedschovhe
" " 2. Ho
" " 3. Anum
" " 4. Akwamu
" " 5. Keta / Quitta
" " 6. Ogbomosho / Obomosha
" " 7. Eggan
" " 8. Oyo
" " 9. Lokoja
" " 10. Igbegbe / Gbebe
" " 11. Ibadan
" " 12. Ilesha
" " 13. Ijebu Ode
" " 14. Ode Ondo
" " 15. Leke
" " 16. Benin
" " 17. Emuremura
" " 18. Bonaberi
" " 19. Bata
" " 20. Benito
D IV 1. Efulen
" " 2. Ebolowoe
" " 3. Angom
" " 4. Lulanga
D V 1. Kangwe
" " 2. Kibunzi
" " 3. Matadi
" " 4. Banza Manteka
" " 5. Wathen / Ngombe Lutete
" " 6. Nhanguepepo
" " 7. Pungo Andongo
" " 8. Quihongoa
D VI 1. Sakanjimba
" " 2. Kamundongo
D VII 1. Otjimbingue
" " 2. Rehoboth
" " 3. Steinkopf
" " 4. Concordia / Springbokfontein
" " 5. Kommagas
D VIII 1. Ebenezer
" " 2. Caledon
E V 1. Nyangwe
" " 2. Kasongo
E VII 1. Bersaba
" " 2. Ladysmith
E VII 3. Harrismith
" " 4. Newcastle
E VIII 1. Colesberg
" " 2. Bethesda
" " 3. Kokstad
" " 4. Umtata
" " 5. Miller
" " 6. Clarkebury
" " 7. Queenstown
" " 8. Komgha
" " 9. King Williams Town
" " 10. Lovedale
" " 12. Humansdorp
F IV 1. Masindi
" " 2. Kawola
" " 3. Kabarok
" " 4. Waluleta
" " 5. Nakakonyi
" " 6. Mityana
F V 1. Rakai
" " 2. Masaka
" " 3. Sese Is.
" " 4. Mamba
" " 5. Sagalla
" " 6. Hohenfriedeberg
" " 7. Jilore
" " 8. Kilimani
" " 9. Migomera
" " 10. Kologwe
" " 11. Magila
" " 12. Karemma
" " 13. Mamboia
" " 14. Mondo
" " 15. Fwambo
" " 16. Mwenzo
" " 17. Mwimwanda
" " 18. Kararamuka
F VI 1. Chitambo (Ilala)
" " 2. Ekwendeni
" " 3. Likoma Id.
" " 4. Msakambewa
" " 5. Mkoma
" " 6. Kazembe
" " 7. Cape Maclear / Livingstonia(former site)
" " 8. Livelezi
" " 9. Mponda
" " 10. Domasi
" " 11. Chikuse
" " 12. Zumbo
" " 13. Shupangu
" " 14. New Umtali
" " 15. Old Umtali
F VII 1. Bethel
" " 2. Isandhlwana
F VII 3. Umsinga
" " 4. Ekutuleni
" " 5. Greytown
F VIII 1. Umzumbe
G V 1. Golbanti

MEXICO.

7. Aguas Calientes
8. Pachuca
9. Toluca
10. Silao
11. Saltillo
12. Ciudad Victoria

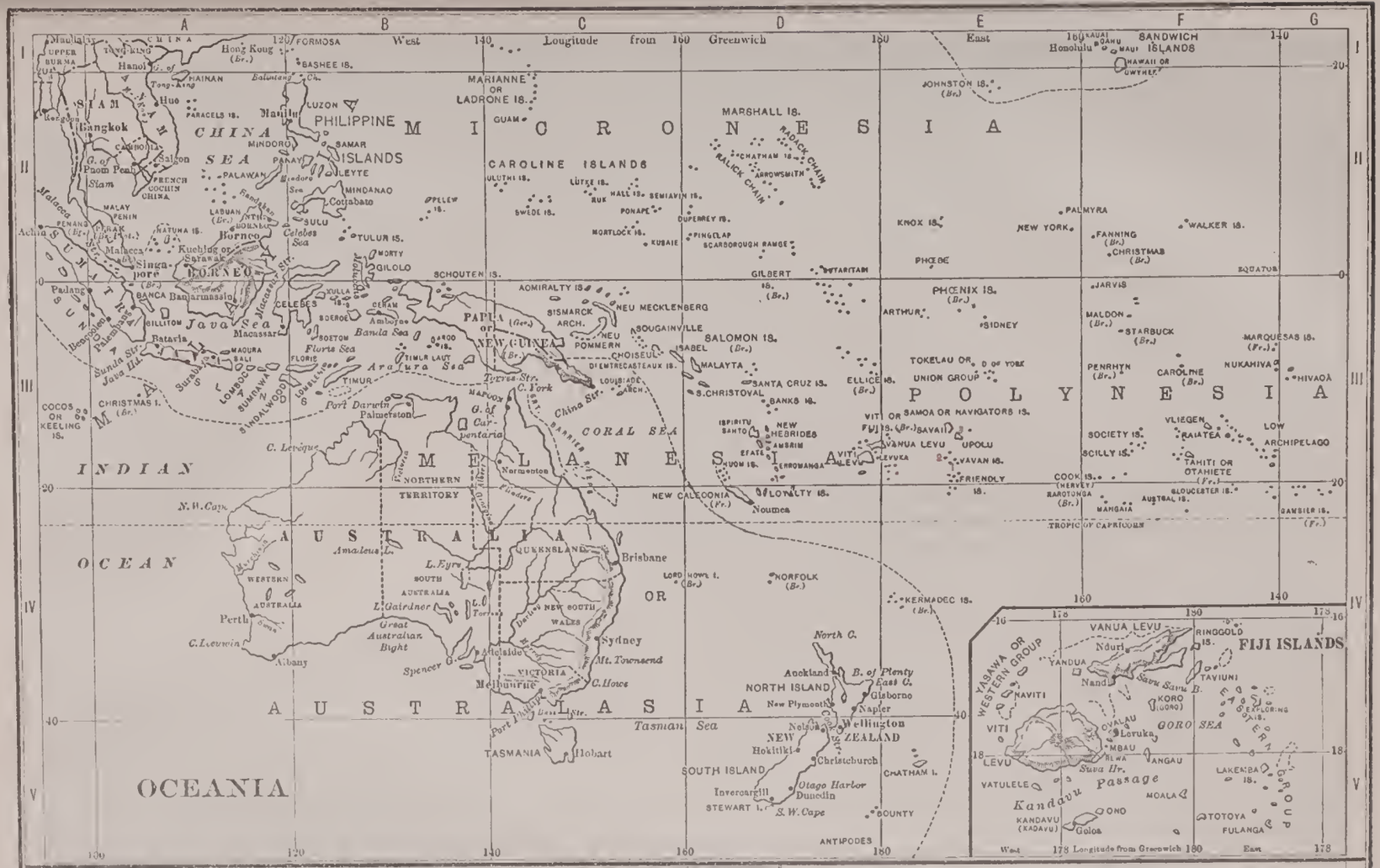
NORTH AMERICA.

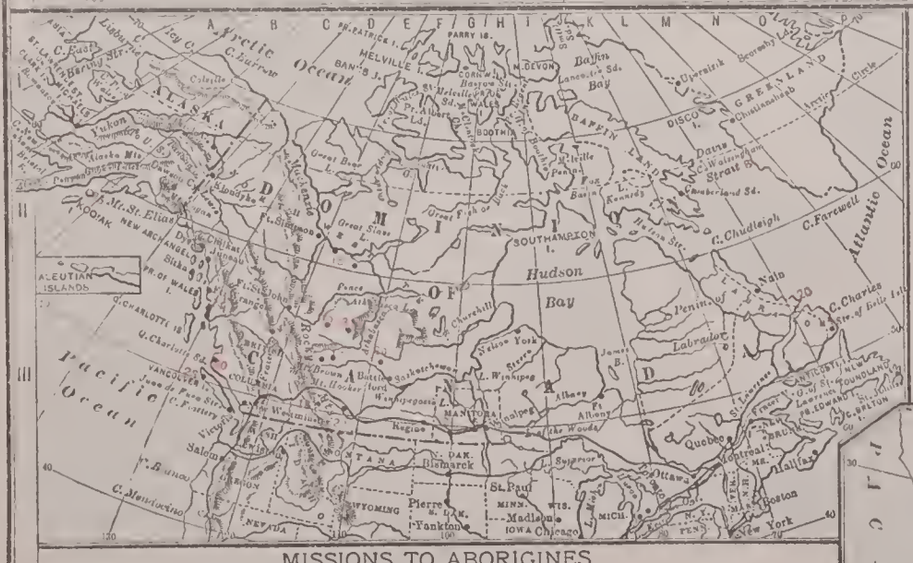
1. Battle Harbor
2. Brandon
4. Fort McLeod
5. Lytton
6. Portage la Prairie
7. Prince Albert
8. Godthaab
14. Blacklead Id.
15. St. Peter's
16. Sarcee Reserve
17. Red Deer
18. Morley
19. Lesser Slave Lake
20. Indian Harbor
21. Anvik
22. Blackfoot Crossing
23. Alert Bay
24. Metlakahtla
25. Wood Id.
29. Onion Lake
30. River's Inlet
31. Wapuskaw

OCEANIA.

A III 1. Kedoeng-pendjalin
" " 2. Mergaredja
" " 3. Modjo Warno
" " 4. Djokdjakarta
C III 1. Port Moresby
" " 2. Kwato
" " 3. Port Musgrave
D III 2. Ambrym
" " 3. Tanna
E III 1. Niue Id.
" " 2. Alofi
" " 3. Apia

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS
AFRICAN MISSIONS
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 500 1000
Longitude East from Greenwich
Longitude West from Greenwich
TROPIC OF CANCER
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
EQUATOR
SAHARA DESERT
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Guinea
Lake Chad
Lake Tanganyika
Albert Nyanza
Victoria Nyanza
Nyassa Lake
Congo R.
Niger R.
Nile R.
Zambesi R.
Caribbean Sea
Cape Town
C. of Good Hope
Lorenzo Marques
Delagoa Bay
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Buenos Ayres
Rio de Janeiro
Bombay & Co., Engravers, N.Y.





MISSIONS TO ABORIGINES IN NORTH AMERICA

MISSIONS IN MEXICO

Bormay & Co., Engravers, N.Y.

ASIATIC MISSIONS
ON
MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.
Longitude East from Greenwich
Bormay & Co., Engravers, N.Y.
BLACK SEA
Mediterranean Sea
TURKEY
ARABIA
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
BALOOCHISTAN
INDIA
CHINESE EMPIRE
TIBET
BURMA
SIAM
LAOS
CHINA
JAPAN
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
RED SEA
Constantinople
Jerusalem
Cairo
Mecca
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
CEYLON
Colombo
Peking
Tokyo
Yokohama
Hong Kong
Canton
Manila
Singapore
Rangoon
Bangkok
Saigon
Hanoi
Calicut
Aden
Teheran
Baghdad
Karachi
Lhassa
Yarkand
Kashgar
Tashkent
Bokhara
Khiva
Aral Sea
Caspian Sea
Caucasus Mts.
Himalaya Mts.
Hindoo Koosh Mts.
Euphrates River
Nile R.
Indus R.
Ganges R.
Yang-tse-kiang
Hoang-ho
Irrawaddy R.
Mekaung R.
Menam R.
Gulf of Aden
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
China Sea
Yellow Sea
Japan Sea
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
HOKKAIDO
FORMOSA ISLAND
HAINAN
LUZON
MINDANAO
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LOO CHOO ISLANDS
BONIN ISLANDS
LADRONE ISLANDS
CAROLINE ISLANDS
PELEW ISLANDS
GUAM
BORNEO
SUMATRA
JAVA
CELEBES
GILOLO
MALDIVE ISLANDS
LACCADIVE IS.
ANDAMAN IS.
NICOBAR IS.
SOCOTRA ISL.
KURIA MURIA IS.
FURSAN IS.
BAHREIN ISL.
SAUGOR ISL.
NIAS ISL.
Cape Guardafui
Ras al Hadd
Gulf of Aden
Str. of Malacca
Port Said
Dead Sea
Suez
Kerak
Hebron
Gaza
Jaffa
Beirut
Damascus
Palmyra
Aleppo
Antioch
Latakia
Tripoli
Homs
Hamah
Tyre
Sidon
Acre
Haifa
Nablus
Cyprus
Larnaka
Smyrna
Sinope
Samsoun
Trebizond
Erzingan
Erzerum
Sivas
Angora
Tocat
Yozgat
Cesarea
Kaisaria
Marsovan
Amasia
Tokat
Herpoot
Bitlis
Diarbekir
Mardin
Mosul
Tabriz
Urumiah
Resht
Meshed-i-ser
Meshed
Hamadan
Ispahan
Yezd
Julfa
Shiraz
Bushire
Busrah
Kelat
Quetta
Multan
Jalalpur
Jeypore
Ajmere
Jodhpore
Bewar
Nasirabad
Udalpur
Hydrabad
Ahmedabad
Baroda
Surat
Broach
Rajkot
Jabalpur
Nagpur
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Lucknow
Gorakhpur
Cawnpore
Agra
Delhi
Meerut
Lahore
Amritsar
Ferozepur
Sirsa
Sirhind
Umballa
Loodiana
Simla
Kotgurh
Srinagar
Peshawur
Cabul
Jellalabad
Kohat
Dera Ismail Khan
Dera Ghazi Khan
Sukkur
Hyderabad
Tatta
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Purneah
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Cocanada
Ramapatam
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Pulicat
Arcot
Vellore
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Cuddapah
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Kurnool
Adoni
Sholapur
Ahmednugur
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Satara
Malek
Dapoli
Ratnagiri
Goa
Mangalore
Cannanore
Tellicherry
Chombala
Calicut
Cotiacal
Tricul
Cottaya
Allepie
Quilon
Trivandrum
Jaffna
Trincomalee
Batticaloa
Kandy
Galle
Matara
Mergui
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Prome
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Sagaing
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Ava
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Bhamo
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Sylhet
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Gowhatty
Dibrugarh
Lhassa
Tsiamdo
Batang
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Mombetsu
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Fusan
Seoul
Chemulpo
Chaiju
Makpo
Yalu R.
Tumen R.
Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
Gulf of Pechili
Gulf of Tonquin
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Martaban
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Kutch
Gulf of Manaar
Palk Strait
Sandakan
Labuan Isl.
Sarawak or Kuchin
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